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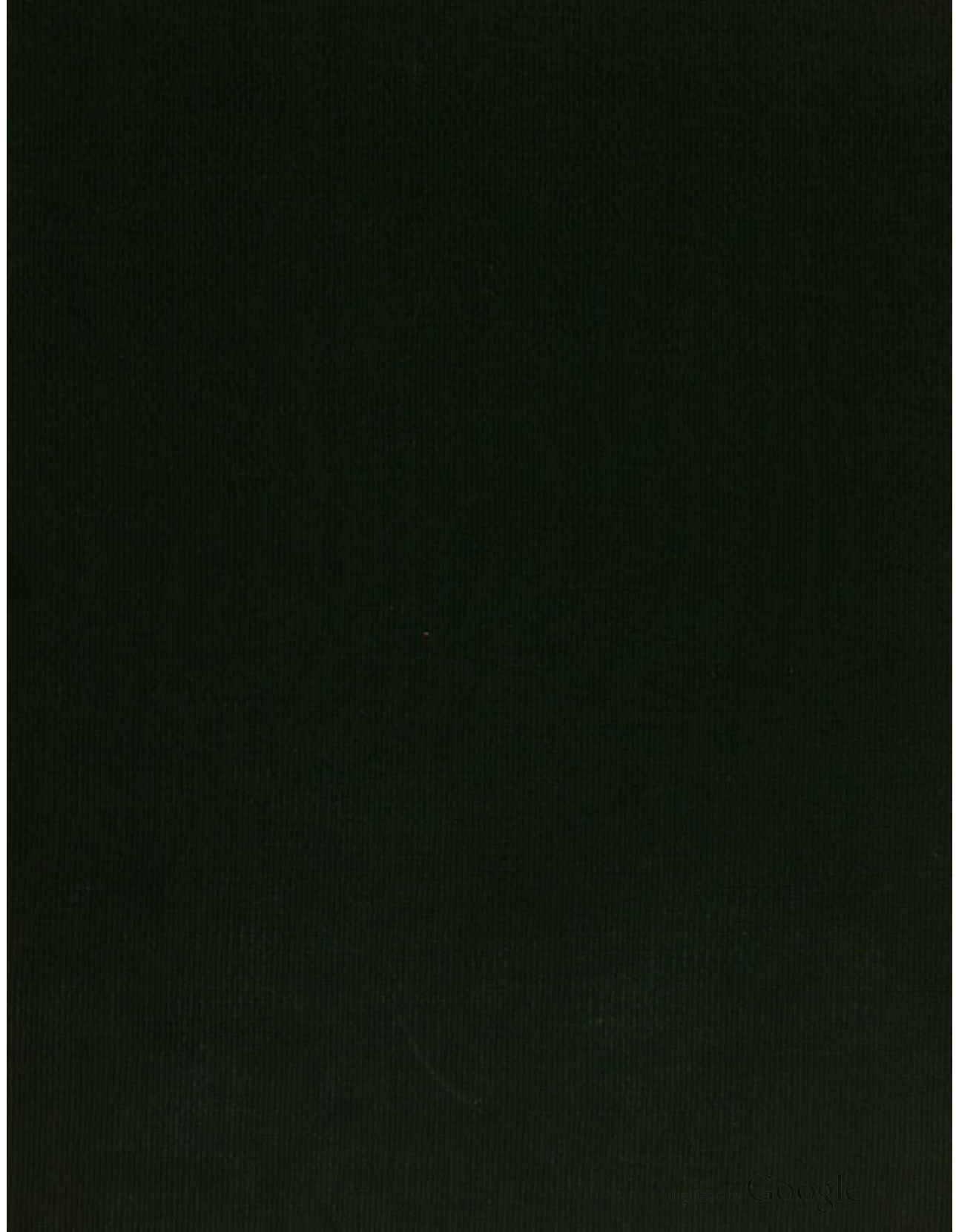
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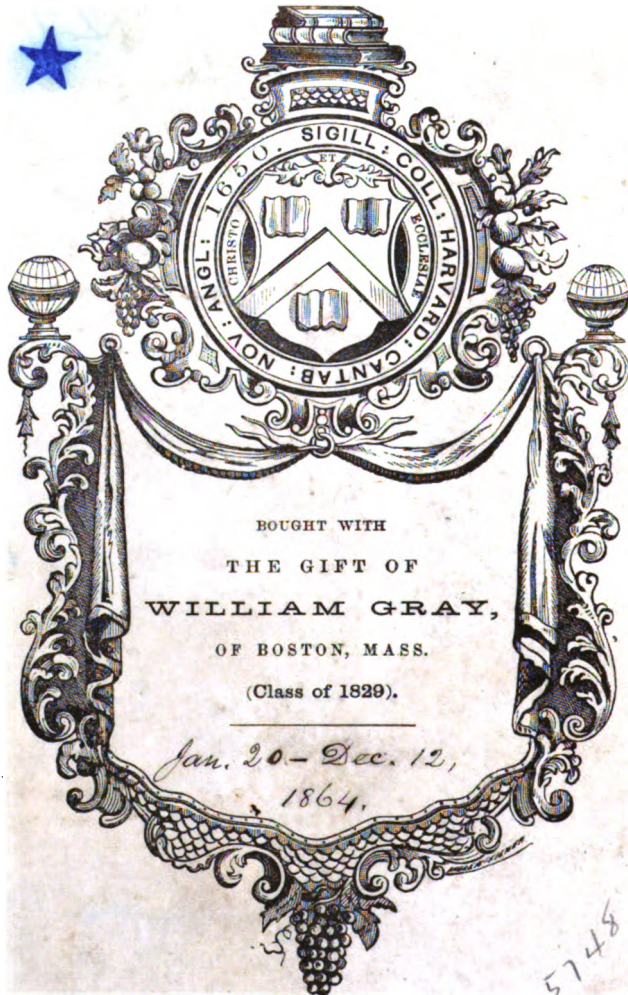
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AND
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CONCERNING THE
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PREFACE.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, established originally in Boston, and edited during the first year by John Ward Dean, Esq., whose agency in establishing a work of such real value, and launching it fairly into the American public, deserves the grateful remembrance of scholars of the historic past of our country, has now passed entirely into the hands of the present editor, who has directed its columns since its advent to New York, except for the first year, when it was under the direction of the Hon. George Folsom.

Appreciating its value as a contribution to American history, a record and auxiliary to the constantly increasing and laboring Historical Societies, a stimulus and helper to all students in the science to which it is devoted, and all conscious of my few qualifications for the task, I have grown to regard the Historical Magazine as part and parcel of myself. When the publisher who had so ably commenced and conducted it found it necessary to relinquish its management, I felt reluctant to see it pass to other hands or cease.

Its condition has not been too prosperous. A large southern subscription, lost by the war, has not been replaced by an increased northern list; but I felt assured that, properly brought to the notice of societies and students, this would soon be remedied; and that its friends will, each in his own sphere, exert themselves to increase its list.

With the January number will begin the series of promised papers on American historians. These will, in many instances, be accompanied by portraits; and I shall endeavor to give, also, other illustrations not unbecoming the character of the Magazine. Endeavor shall be made to render the General Department more

attractive by giving it a popular character, without impairing its general and recognized form.

Hoping to continue for years the connection so long and pleasantly made as editor, the proprietor ushers in the ninth volume of the *Historical Magazine*.

JOHN G. SHEA.

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Jan. 26
VOL. VIII.

No. I.

THE
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AND
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CONCERNING
The Antiquities, History and Biography
OF
A M E R I C A.

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The Publisher is happy to announce that the size of the Historical Magazine will in future be increased, and far more interesting matter given, together with occasional illustrations. To sustain him he appeals to the various Historical Societies, and all interested in history, to do what lies in their power to increase the list of subscribers, and make the work known.

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S. B. Cor. 6th & Chesnut &

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

JANUARY, 1864.

[No. 1.]

General Department.

CARICATURE OF AN EARLY FRACAS IN CONGRESS.

IN presenting to our readers a copy of an early caricature of what unfortunately has been a precedent too often followed, we are happy to give the following account of the scene from the pen of one of our kind contributors.

"The disgraceful scene which the accompanying engraving presents occurred in the United States House of Representatives, then sitting in Philadelphia, on the 15th of February, 1798. The building in which Congress then met is that at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The Senate sat in the back room, second story, now occupied by a branch of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia. In the room below, near the Court of Quarter Sessions, sat the House of Representatives.

"The combatant with the uplifted cane is the Hon. Roger Griswold of Connecticut; he with the brandished tongs is the Hon. Matthew Lyon of Vermont. The Speaker, the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, is in his chair; beneath him sits the Clerk of the House, Jonathan W. Condy, Esq., of Pennsylvania. In the left hand corner, leaning his elbow on his knee, is the Rev. Ashbel Green, an eminent Clergyman in the Presbyterian church, who was only a few years ago.

Of the two prominent actors in the scene we have the following account in Mr. Charles Lanman's 'Dictionary of the United States Congress.' (Philadelphia, 1859.)

"'ROGER GRISWOLD, born in Lyme, HIST. MAG. VOL. VIII. 1

Connecticut, May 21, 1762; graduated at Yale College in 1780, and studied law. From 1795 to 1805 he was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut. In 1801 he declined the appointment of Secretary of War, offered him by President Adams, a few days before the accession of President Jefferson. In 1807 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; was Lieutenant-Governor from 1809 to 1811, and then elected Governor; while holding that office he refused to place four companies under General Dearborn at the requisition of the President, for garrison purposes, deeming the requisition unconstitutional, as they were not wanted to "repel invasion," etc. He died in 1812.'

"'MATTHEW LYON. He was born in Wicklow County, Ireland, in 1746, and having emigrated to this country when thirteen years of age, participated to some extent in the revolutionary struggle, having, in 1777, been appointed temporary Paymaster of the Northern army, and in 1778 Deputy Secretary of the Governor of Vermont, and at the same time Clerk of the Court of Confiscation. He settled in Vermont after the war, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1789 and the three following years. In 1783 he founded the town of Fair Haven, where he built saw-mills, grist-mills, established a forge or iron-foundry, manufactured paper from bass-wood and established a newspaper called *The Farmers' Library*. He served that town in the legislature ten years. In 1786 he was Assistant Judge of Rutland County. He was a Representative in Congress from Vermont, from 1799 to 1801, and it was during his first term that he had a personal difficulty on the floor of Congress with Roger Griswold of Con-

ticut, when an unsuccessful effort was made to have him expelled. The fact of his giving the vote that made Jefferson President is well known. At the end of his second term as a Representative from Vermont he removed to Kentucky, served two years in the Legislature of that State, and was a Representative in Congress from that state from 1803 to 1811. After his final retirement from Congress, and on November 13, 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presented a petition from him, setting forth that he had, many years before, been prosecuted and convicted under the sedition law (see "State Trials of the United States") that he had suffered imprisonment and been made to pay the sum of \$1060.90, and that he wished to have the money refunded to him. On July 4, 1840, a law was passed paying to his heirs the specified sum, with interest from February, 1799. It was while in prison at Vergennes that he was elected to Congress from Vermont, and at the close of his services in Congress from Kentucky he was employed to build gun-boats for the war, but became bankrupt from the operation. In 1820 he was appointed a Factor among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; when that Territory was organized he was elected the first delegate to Congress, but did not live to take his seat, having died at Spadra Bluff, Arkansas, August 1, 1822.

"The encounter represented in the curious engraving herewith reproduced was not the first which had occurred between Messrs. Lyon and Griswold. On the 31st of January, in the same year (1798), a difficulty occurred between them, of which the following account has been abridged from *The Aurora* newspaper (*Republican*).

"The House of Representatives was engaged in balloting for managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate of Senator Blount of North Carolina, the Speaker being out of the chair. Just before the adjournment, Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon being outside of the bar, the former made some allusion to a story circulated in some of the eastern states that Mr. Lyon had been obliged to wear a

wooden sword for cowardice in the field. Upon this Mr. Lyon spit in Mr. Griswold's face.

"Mr. Sewall desired that the galleries might be cleared, and when the doors were closed he moved that Mr. Lyon be expelled. The House ordered the doors to be opened and the subject was then referred to the Committee on Privileges. The committee soon reported to the effect that, if either of the members offered any violence to the other before a final decision of the House, he should be considered guilty of a high breach of privilege.

"On the 1st of February a letter from Mr. Lyon to the Speaker was read, in which he disclaimed any intentional disrespect to the House.

"On the following day the Committee of Privileges reported the facts of the case to the House and recommended the passage of a resolution for Mr. Lyon's expulsion. The debate upon this report continued until the 12th of February, when the vote upon the question of expulsion was taken and stood—ayes 52, nays 44. A vote of two-thirds being constitutionally required to effect an expulsion the motion was lost.

"Of the affair of January 31st, a caricature is in existence representing Mr. Lyon as a lion standing on its hind legs and having a man's head in profile. A wooden sword is hanging by his side. Griswold, whose name admitted of no pun, is holding a handkerchief in his hand and exclaiming, "what a beastly action."

The *Aurora* of February 16th, 1798, gives the following anecdote of the battle represented in the engraving.

"Yesterday, after prayers, nearly half an hour after the time to which the House had adjourned, and after the Speaker had taken the chair, Mr. Lyon was sitting in his seat (which is the centre of a row of desks) with his hat off and inclining forward with his eyes on a paper before him. Mr. Griswold left his seat with a stout hickory club, came up to Mr. Lyon on his right front, and without warning struck him once and again over the head and shoulders before he could rise, and repeated his blows, which Mr. Lyon endeavored to ward off with his arm,

while extricating himself from the surrounding desks and chairs. Mr. L. attempting to close in, in order to avoid the blows, pushed forward towards the Speaker's chair; Mr. G. endeavoring to preserve the distance and repeating his blows. Mr. L. at length got hold of the tongs; but after one stroke with them, his antagonist closing in, both the tongs and the club were dropt and the two members fell, Mr. G. having Mr. L. partly under him. There was no call of order from the Speaker all this time. Two members endeavored to take Mr. G. off by pulling him by the legs. The Speaker alleged he should be taken off by the shoulders; they were, however, separated.

"A few minutes afterwards Mr. G. was standing in that part of the house where water is placed for the use of the members. Mr. L. came up to the same place, with a cane in his hand; as soon as he recognized Mr. G. he struck him with his cane; on which Mr. Sitgreaves brought Mr. G. a hickory club; but the members interfered, the Speaker then called to order and Messrs. L. and G. separated.

"We are happy to add that Mr. L. is not so much hurt as might have been expected from the violence and manner of the assault."

"So far from the organ of the Republican party. The following account, copied from a newspaper slip, appears to be from some paper of the Federal party:

"*PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—Another Fracas in Congress.*—Yesterday morning, immediately after prayers were over, and while the Speaker was in the chair, but before the house was called to order, Mr. Griswold, a member from Connecticut, observing Mr. Lyon, of Vermont, in his seat, left the chair in which he usually sat and moved diagonally towards the table occupied by the sergeant at arms. He made a momentary halt, assumed a fierceness of countenance to which he is unaccustomed, grasping at the same time with firmer nerve the hickory stick he had in his hand, passed on with three or four quick steps till he came near to Mr. Lyon, when he raised his stick and draw a violent

stroke across Mr. Lyon's head, who was sitting uncovered and looking down upon some papers upon the desk, which stood between him and Mr. Griswold. The stroke was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. L. did not even make an effort by raising up his arms to ward off the danger. Mr. G. repeated his stroke before Mr. Lyon could rise from his seat. Mr. L. put his cane between his legs when he first sat down but seemed to have lost it, as he pressed forward unarmed to extricate himself from the chairs and desks with which he was surrounded. Mr. G. continued his assault during the favorable opportunity furnished by Mr. L.'s embarrassed situation, gave several severe strokes, one of which visibly staggered him. As soon as Mr. L. had got into the open area before the Speaker's chair he attempted to close with Mr. G., but finding this not easily effected, by the wariness of his antagonist, he seemed compelled to seek for arms that should put him more on a level with Mr. G. With this view he passed on to the nearest fireplace, followed by Mr. G., who continued striking. At length Mr. L. seized the fire-tongs and proceeded to repel Mr. G.'s attack, but in this he was prevented by Mr. G., who quickly caught hold of the tongs also and made a thrust with his cane at Mr. L.'s face. The combatants now closed and abandoned their weapons; after a short struggle they fell side by side on the floor, when several other members interposed and separated the combatants. Mr. L. immediately expressed a wish that they had been left alone to settle the matter in the way Mr. G. had proposed.

"A few minutes only had intervened when, by accident, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Griswold met at the water-table near the south-east door; Mr. Griswold was now without any stick and Mr. Lyon had a cane in his hand; their eyes no sooner met than Mr. Lyon sprang to attack Mr. Griswold, who, stepping back, in some measure avoided the blow. Mr. G. continued to retreat until another cudgel was put into his hand by Mr. Sitgreaves, but on the Speaker and some of the members calling to order the business terminated for the present.

“Mr. Lyon suffered considerable personal injury from the blows he received in the first attack. Mr. Griswold appears to have sustained little or no bodily hurt during the whole affray.”

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF SAVANNAH IN 1779.

NOVEMBER 3, 1779. Saw from Tybee Light house four large ships in the offing; sent Lieut. Lock in the pilot-boat to reconnoitre them.

4th. The Lieutenant returned and reported the strange ships in the offing to be two French ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop.

5th. They stood off this day and appeared again.

6th. Lieut. Whitworth was dispatched with advice to New-York of the enemy being on the coast, but was chased in by the French.

7th. Lieut. Whitworth sailed again and we hope escaped the enemy; employed in sounding the North Channel and bringing the Rose, Keppel and Germain men of war into it and mooring them.

8th. The signal was made from the Light-house of seeing 18 sail, at sun-set counted 41 sail, 32 of which appeared large ships; an officer and reinforcement came to Tybee fort, which had only one 24 pounder and one 8½ inch howitz. Came down from Cockspur and anchored in the North Channel; his Majesty's ship Fowey, the Savannah armed ship transports and prison ships ready to go up Savannah river, started all the water except the ground tier.

9th. At day-light saw the French fleet, some of them in chase of a schooner with English colours which they took.

10th. Four of the enemy's ships got under way at high water and stood for Tybee, the Fowey made the signal to weigh, weighed with the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley and run up Savannah river as far as Long Reach; the Fowey got aground on White Vester Bank, ordered the Keppel and Comet to her assistance with boats, anchors, &c, the fort was abandoned and

burnt, the French ships anchored off Tybee, the Fowey got off at high water.

11. Employed sounding and laying off the channel leading to Savannah, the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley anchored there.

12th. At sun-set a French ship anchored off Tybee, two more anchor'd in the South Channel and one in the north, perceived she was a-ground.

13th. At 2 P.M. a sloop, the Crawford, came alongside, sent 8 nine pounders, 400 shot and eight barrels powder, &c. to the army; the Comet galley moved to Cockspur and exchanged some shot with the French ship a-ground, the French fleet at anchor without the bar; at 7 A.M. weighed, as did the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley, at half past, the ship took the ground, but soon floated, anchored with the small bower, at 8 weighed and came up the river, at 11, anchored at Five Fathom Hole.

14th. Sent Lieut. Lock, 26 seamen, Capt. Rankin and all the marines to reinforce the army per order from Commodore Henry.

15th, at 2 the Keppel and Comet went down the harbour to cover and protect the troops expected from Beaufort; this day I joined the army with the remaining part of the officers and ship's company, leaving only enough to keep the ship free; posted the officers and seamen to the different batteries in the line; the General received a summons from Count d'Estaing to surrender, &c. &c. TO THE ARMS OF THE FRENCH KING; a council of war was called on the occasion, and an answer was sent; a trooper of Pulaski's was brought in this morning.

16th. The remainder of the Rose and Fowey's guns were landed, the guns were immediately mounted on the different batteries; Colonel Maitland and the troops from Beaufort arrived, 71st and New York Volunteers, brave fellows; Savannah in the highest spirits.

17th. A truce agreed on for 24 hours, viz. till gun fire P.M.

18th. Continued truce.

19th. Hands sent down to bring the ships up near the town; all the ships moved; the pickets firing most part of the night.

20th. New works thrown up, the French ship, rebel galleys moving up the river, orders from Capt. Henry to scuttle and sink the Rose man of war in the channel, which was immediately done, after getting out as many of her stores, &c. as the time would admit. The Savannah armed ship and Venus transport were burnt with their guns and provisions, ammunition, &c. two or three transports sunk at Five Fathom Hole or thereabouts with all their sails burnt, &c. &c.

21st. Two Negroes deserted from the enemy report them strong, Gen. Lincoln with the rebel army having joined the French, and that they are preparing for the attack; strengthening our works, firing occasionally on the enemy to disturb them.

22d. The enemy still opening works to the left fired on them occasionally from the batteries.

23d. Strengthening the works and throwing up intrenchments in front of the different corps in the line.

24th. At seven in the morning saw the enemy very busy intrenching themselves to the left of the barracks, three companies of light infantry made a sortie with great spirit, the enemy being too numerous obliged them to retreat under the fire of our batteries with the loss of 21 killed and wounded; Lieut. McPherson of the 71st was killed, it is supposed the enemy suffered considerably; the enemy fired several cannon in our line from 2 eighteen pounders and some 4 pounders, a flag was sent to bury the dead on both sides, in the afternoon the enemy's galleys advanced near the works, our galleys exchanged several shot with them and returned under the sea battery; the new battery behind the barracks finished this day, mounted with two 18 pounders, two 9 pounders and field pieces, throwing up intrenchments in front of the different corps in the French lines, about half a musket shot from our abbatis; the pickets exchanged shots the greatest part of the night, we throwing shells into their works and firing on them from our batteries every fifteen minutes.

25th. The French throw up new works on the left of the barracks, in which they

mounted two 18 pounders en barbette, but were driven from them by our batteries, in the evening the rebel galleys advanced up to the Rose, but were obliged to retire by the fire from the Comet and Thunderer galleys;—continue throwing shells and firing on their works during the night.

26th. At 11 A.M. the enemies' galleys fired a few shot at the Fort on the left of the encampment without effect, a French frigate advanced to Five Fathom Hole.

27th, at 3 A.M. a small fire of musketry from the pickets; 8 A.M. a flag from the French with private letters from the British prisoners: destroyed the barracks and carried off the wood, &c. leaving the lower part as a breastwork, to prevent it being fired from the enemy, continue throwing shells and cannonading the enemys works during the night.

28th. at 1 in the morning a small firing between the picquets, a rebel taken close to our abbatis, about 2 another firing from our picquets; at 9 A.M. a French frigate moved up the Back River and moored her stern and head—every thing quiet this day, the enemy are carrying on their works. 8 P.M. the Thunderer galley moved near the French frigate and began to cannonade her, the frigate did not return her fire.

29th. At daylight this morning saw a new entrenchment on the left, raised during the night by the enemy, within half musket shot of our lines; employed throwing up breastworks to the right and left of the barracks, fired on the enemy's works every 15 minutes from the batteries and howitzers during the night.

30th. At daylight perceived the enemy working and extending their entrenchments; at 7 A.M. the Thunder galley advanced toward the French frigate on the Back River and fired at her, she did not return a shot—the Thunderer returned, having broke the platform of her gun. At 10 A.M. a brig came up to Five Fathom Hole, the rebel galleys on their former station near the works below; the Rose, a boat with a small gun, fired at the Thunderer without effect, a launch and another boat went up the Back River; a man came in from the enemy, gives no satisfactory

intelligence ; some firing from the battery on the right, and the armed vessels on the enemy at Yamacraw, as well as from the batteries in the front and the left on the French intrenchments. This night an officer of Polaskie's was wounded and brought into the line by the picquets.

October 1st. At 7 A.M. the French frigate in the Back River fired some shot towards the town and at the negroes on Hutchinson's Island ; perceived the enemy in front and on the left busy in their works, embrasures, &c. a flag from us to the French with letters from the wounded officer taken last night, still employed in strengthening our lines, particularly in front ; sent out of the lines two dragoons of Polaskie's legion by a flag, who had been detained some time here, and received an officer of the same legion with a flag, *Mons. Bentoloso*, who came to see the officer that was wounded and brought in last night ; employed in strongly throwing up a new battery on our left, to be mounted with 8 nine-pounders, to act on the enemy's batteries ; in hourly expectation of the attack ; this afternoon fresh breezes from E.N.E. and rain ; fired during the night from the batteries in front, and threw some shells into the French intrenchments.

2d. Rainy weather, wind E.N.E. the enemy still working in their intrenchments and preparing the batteries ; at noon the enemy's galleys advanced near the sea battery and began to cannonade, as did the frigate in the Back River, several of their shot came into the rear of the camp without doing execution ; the Thunderer returned a few shot, the sea battery did not ; a deserter from Polaskie's legion reports the enemy's batteries to be near ready, a deserter from the French likewise, with the same account ; the frigate in the Back River fired again in the afternoon without effect ; threw shells and fired from the batteries into the French intrenchments to disturb them during the night.

3d. Rainy weather, wind E.N.E. the enemy still working in the intrenchment and completing their batteries, the French frigate firing on the rear of the camp without effect ; at 12 o'clock this night the

enemy opened the bomb batteries and threw several shells into the town and camp, at day break they opened their batteries and fired warmly into the town, but none into the field.

4th. The enemy still continue their fire from the bomb and other batteries, it was returned by us.

5th. The enemy still cannonading the camp and town, at night a house took fire, but it went out without communicating to any other building, the frigate and galleys firing as usual ; heard a cannonade at sea.

6th. The enemy still firing on the works, camp, and town ; the line turned out at dawn on an alarm that the enemy were approaching ; the cannonade and bombardment continued all night.

7th. Still continue cannonading and throwing shells on both sides, the enemy throwing most of their fire towards the town, which suffers considerably ; a 9 pounder in our battery to the right of our barracks burst and wounded a seaman ; carpenter employed in repairing the platform in the Ebenezer battery, which had been broke by the shells. At 7 at night the enemy threw several carcasses into the town, and burnt one house.

8th. The enemy fired little this morning, but during the night cannonaded and bombarded the town furiously.

9th. At drum-beating in the morning the French attacked us warmly on the right and endeavoured to storm the redoubt and Ebenezer battery, the grenadiers of the 60th regiment advanced to support them, and after an obstinate resistance by the French, they drove them back with great slaughter : their loss is reported to be 6 or 700 killed, wounded and prisoners ; our loss Captain Tarves of the dragoons, who died nobly fighting on the parapet of the redoubt, 7 of the 60th killed and wounded, and two marines killed and four wounded. A flag from the French to bury their dead, which was granted ; at 8 at night the French beat a parley, but were refused by us ; they fired cannon and shells during the night without any other effect than destroying the houses.

10th. This morning sent a flag to bury

their dead, the Rebels sent one for the same purpose; the truce lasted from ten till four P. M., the French fired several cannon when it expired. Between 8 and 9 P. M. our picquets fired on the right several shots; the lines lay on their arms all night, and the seamen stood to their cannon. No other firing from either side during the night.

11th. This morning very foggy, no alarm from the enemy, our line very alert and in high spirits; the French and Rebels sent in flags of truce during the greatest part of the day; the enemy employed burying their dead, carrying off their wounded, and searching for their missing. The French take off all their cannon and mortars in the night, leaving only some small field pieces to amuse us, our whole lines in spirits, ready for another attack. Several deserters, French and Rebel, come in, and all report that the enemy are moving, and that their loss in the attack is much more than we imagined, the Rebels miss 1300, the French loss uncertain, but greater than the Rebels, as they fought like soldiers, and were killed and wounded, but the Rebels loss is from desertion immediately after the defeat.

12th. The French amused us with four cannon shot at day break, more deserters come in,—say they are retreating, Count d'Estaing was at the attack and was dangerously wounded in two places, and the flower of the French army killed or wounded—Count Polaskie mortally wounded. The enemy very quiet all night, open'd a new battery on the right of three 4 pounders.

13th. We fired a gun at three in the morning, the French returned two shot, the whole line very alert, and under arms, a flag out at nine to return the wounded French officers and soldiers—the frigate in the Back River moved down at high water—hear'd several guns from the sea, which we suppose signals; more deserters come in, who reported the enemy's loss to be great, the Rebel militia are mostly gone off, and the rest dispirited and ready to march to Charles Town; our batteries in front fired on the enemy's works at intervals during the night, the enemy returned

the fire, which seemed to come from one gun; nothing more material during the night.

14th. More deserters from the French and Rebels who make the same report as the former—at nine this morning a flag out to settle an exchange of prisoners; some information gives us reason to suspect a vigorous attack from the French, as soon as they have got off their heavy baggage cannon, sick and wounded—we fired at times during the night on the enemy's works, they returned two shot only, from two small pieces, supposed to be six pounders.

15th. The enemy very quiet this morning, we could not hear the Rebels revallie—the French beat the drums, but fired no morning gun; a light ship came to Five Fathom Hole, suppose to water. Two gallies joined the two former ones—more deserters come in and report the enemy to be on the retreat, that their loss the morning of the engagement was very great, particularly in their best officers, they are very sickly, and discontented with the Rebels; the regiment Darmagnac are on their march to Bewis, with baggage, sick and wounded, the night quiet, firing occasionally from the grand battery on the enemy's entrenchment, they returned 3 or 4 shot.

16th. The French beat the revallie, the rebels did not; more deserters from the French confirming the former reports of their great loss and retreat, we are however on our guard. The frigates in the river loose their topsails, as we suppose, to drop down and cover the retreat of the French. An alarm at sunset, that the enemy was forming in our front, the lines under arms; the rebels set fire to some houses on our right, as well as in our front—our armed negroes skirmishing with the Rebels the whole afternoon, we fired occasionally during the night on the enemy's works and camp; they returned two shot.

17th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels did not; heard the report of several cannon; a manager of Sir James Wright's from Ogeeche, reports that the enemy were

preparing for a retreat, that they lost the day of the attack 1500 men, killed and wounded, and the desertion very great; fire as usual at the enemy's works, they returned three shot.

18th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels did not, but were heard working in the woods, the armed negroes brought in two Rebel Dragoons and eight horses, and killed two rebels who were in a foraging party; only one deserter this day from the French, who gives the same account as the former ones; many boats observed passing from the enemy's vessels and their army—nothing material during the night, we fired as usual on their works, and they returned three shot from a six pounder, our lines very alert and generally on their arms ready to receive the enemy.

19th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels not, but were heard cutting in the woods; the ship that came to Five Fathom Hole moved down the river, as we supposed, full of water and the French baggage.

20th. The French beat the revallie, but did not fire the morning gun; two deserters that came in this day, say the Rebels marched off yesterday evening, after having fired their camp; the frigate fell down lower, but the wind being against her, she could go no further.

LETTERS OF GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG OF KITTANING TO GEN. WM. IRVINE.

ARMSTRONG made himself famous by his affair at Kittaning, and was a man of parts. He was a personal friend of Washington, having served with him in the French war.

His correspondence with General Irvine (for which our readers are indebted to a descendant of the latter, who obligingly favors us with contributions from General Irvine's papers) possesses an interest as a portraiture of the men and times, independent of the historical value of the facts embraced.

PHILADELPHIA, 8rd August, 1780.

DEAR GENERAL,

I cannot pass so favourable an oppor-

tunity of answering your kind letter as that of Coll Johnston, altho' an interview would much better serve to disclose or unburthen the mind which cannot so properly be done by Pen and ink.

Your soldiers shirts are by this time I hope gone forward, with Overalls, and as much dispatch in procuring Shoes as can well be made. As you are now to have but a few hints, the great concern of an *Empty Treasury* with a thousand daily demands, forms the front line of my highest fears and deepest distress—we want at this moment to draw money, produce, transportation, &c. from these States to whom we are already deeply indebted, and whom our delinquency in payment disenables from advancing those Taxes whereon at present we depend.—How the scheme of business and Finance contained in the resolution of the 18th of March last will operate for our relief is yet uncertain but doubted by too many, for altho' it is considered by many good judges to be at once just and wise respecting the public at large, yet various individuals suppose themselves injured or disappointed by fixing the money at forty to one, and therefore decry the measure. Mr. Laurens by our reverse of fortune in South Carolina has been retarded in his voiage to Holand for which place he sets out from hence in a few days for the purpose of borrowing money for the United States. Mr. Sarel was set out (before yr. letter came to hand) for Holland also, in order to procure Cloathing for the Pennsylvania line of our army, with some other necessaries for the State, which if he is successful, I hope may be of some use to us. Genl. Greens peremptory resignation in the business of Qr. M. Gt—or refusal to act under the new regulation for that department, at this very critical moment, has at once disappointed and thrown Congress into a degree of vexatious distress greater than can well be expressed, or has yet happened in regard of any individual, nine tenths of the difficulty arises from the importance of the present moment. The Committee of Congress at Camp appears to make Genl. Greens continuance of absolute necessity—so that if he is retained the measures of Congress for reforming

that department must be rescinded, & the censures of the publick must remain agst. Congress, as deaf to their remonstrances for the reformation of abuses. The remonstrance of the Genl. Officers was this morning read & committed to a respectable Committee, the greater part whereof will in my opinion meet the cordial attention of Congress, who are as well disposed to do anything in their power that is in itself right, as men can be.

The controversy betwixt you & Genl. Hand gives some pain to all your friends that I have heard speak of it, as tending to derange many things now established & introduce a new field of dispute which cou'd not be well settled again—these and sundry such sentiments prevail at the Board of war, whom it is said are possessed of written opinions of high authority which clearly conclude agst. the utility, if not also agst. the right of your claim; for they will not allow that the Resolution of Congress for securing the rank of Prisoners extends to your case, or at least that this is doubtful.—That *the first appointment* of Genl. Officers being wholly with Congress, belongs not to the ordinary line of rank secured by the resolution to which we have alluded. I cou'd, especially with the consent of my colleagues, bring this matter before Congress, but whether brought on in this way, or by a plain & dispassionate memorial from yourself, the immediate consequence wou'd be a reference to the Board of War, and from thence (as far as I can learn) to the Commander-in-Chief and a Board of Officers at Camp. I have thought it necessary to write you thus plainly, having strong apprehensions that if carried to the uttermost, it will ultimately go agst. you. I therefore wish you cou'd either reconcile it to yourself from what you may have learned of the sense of others, to give it up, or to write me soon, that it may be brought to a period—be assured that sentiments from Camp, and also sentiments formed here promise no success to yr. claim in the present question. I hope you will judge right—and am most sincerely yours.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The present state of our Southern Department is very forbidding, the letters of Genl. Gates & Baron De Calb, draw the picture of universal want, more particularly in the articles of money & provisions. Genl. Green having so peremptorily refused the necessary service, is likely to be discharged from all other—to-day must end this disagreeable matter. I beg you will present my best wishes to the gents. of our line. I intend this by Coll Johnston, together with a conference before he sets out.

J. A.

CARLEISLE, 30th October, 1779.

DEAR GENERAL,

A cold joined to a late hour disables me to say more at present than that I reached home about a week ago—and found Mrs. Irwin & children, with my own Family also in usual health—and that I beg you will favour me with a line on the prospects of an investiture of New Yorke which by the way I consider through the unexpected stay of the Count & many other circumstances, as abortive for this season.

Before this time I hope farther provision is made for the subsistence of the General Officers of the Army, which at leaving Congress I impressed on the minds of some members who promised suddenly to have it on the carpet, and to which I think there wou'd be no opposition. If any uneasiness shou'd arise to you, my advice still is that you write either to Congress directing to the President or to the Board of War—mentioning only the facts & your confidence that justice will be done you. My compliments to Coll Hay—I am, dear General, sincerely yours,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Wheat £15 per Bushel, Indian corn 9 pounds &c.

I suppose Doctor Shiell, lately from Dublin, will visit the Camp, give me leave to recommend him to your particular notice—He is a gentleman—a genuine Whig and a man of very good sense and breeding.

PHILADA., 17th August, 1780.

DEAR GENERAL,

By Coll. Johnston I had the pleasure of writing you at some length which I

hope you received—the bearer Captain Vanderhorst—otherwise Vanross, I beg leave to recommend to your civilities & those of the gentlemen of the Pennsylvania line.—He is a gentn. who lately possessed a very pretty Fortune in the neighbourhood of Charleston from whence he has been obliged to flee with great loss, whose hospitality hath often been witnessed by Coll. Coner & myself—he designs only a visit to Camp, wishes the pleasure & curiosity of seeing Our Commander-in-Chief, then returns to South Carolina—I am grieved to hear of the agitation at Camp of a certain point of delicacy and honr. wherein the Officers of the Army, but more particularly those of our line are deeply interested—having heard this matter but imperfectly, shall only take the liberty of making two short observations—I hope the young gentn. will have prudence and address enough to decline the honr. of that particular command.* But if our officers must make a sacrifice, please to remember, it is not to an individual only, but to the weal & safety of many, to the publick good of these Commonwealths at large—a sacrifice this, which if I mistake not, is second, only to that which we owe to God Himself. My Health has been in jeopardy of late by excessive heat business and confinement, in this city where many of late hath made a sudden exit from the present world—but if my health is spared until the memorial of the General Officers is carried through, Mr. McClane being now come, I intend to retire, before which you will hear from me in a future letter. I begin to doubt whether the 2d Division of the F. Fleet will arrive in time, but still hope that this Campaign will not pass over without some happy event to these States & laurels to the arms of America.

I am, Dear General,
affectionately yours,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Genl. Irwin.

* Referring to the appointment of Major McPherson to a command in the Light Infantry over the heads of others.

CARLISLE, 16th August, 1787.

DEAR GENERAL,

The design of the following lines as you may readily conceive, is only to shew that we have you in remembrance, and perhaps at a leisure moment to draw something better from you.

There are no less than ten new houses of Stone or Brick going on in this town; and yet money is almost invisible—what shall we think of a late estimation of 25,000.£s due on the Storekeepers Books of this town, distinct from all other debts either to the publick or to individuals! is it not high time that all ranks should change their gates, two years more in our present course, must sell plantations and change property very fast & very cheap—Some Storekeepers—Lawyers & Speculators, must be the nabobs of this country—we cry out against an aristocracy, but are practically laying the foundation of it with both hands!

Our country thro' the favour of God, have had a tolerable good crop, and a favourable season fore securing it; what quantity thereof will go to the payment of publick dues, is yet unknown.

I had a late visit from a sensible but rigid Constitutionist—he said if the Assembly altered the funding law, or made any discrimination respecting the alienated certificates, it was but a forerunner of, a previous step to throwing off the whole debt! I asked if he thought the State able to pay the whole of the interest agreeable to the law? he acknowledged it is not able, but altho' we had taken too much debt upon us, it is only owing to the bad management of the republicans, whom he thinks has opposed the best measures for a discharge of the debt. I thought there was powerfull reasons for making a distinction in the payment of interest, due on these securities at least in point of time, and perhaps in the manner of doing it too, but that none of them should be disavowed or rejected—and that it is hard to suppose we have any set of men in the rank of legislatures, capable of such an atrocious degree of robbery & villany, as to discard the whole! and thereby injure a great many

of their own political friends as well as others. He said aristocracy was their object, and that no wreck nor ruin would by some be regarded (if like Sampson they themselves should even die with the Philistines) in order to get clear of the humiliating line of republicanism &c. These are afflicting considerations, but depraved as mankind are, I hope they would not go these lengths, but if any of our citizens are so totally lost to reason & conscience, there is a farther hope that they will not be permitted. From the prevalence of these kind of jealousies amongst ourselves there is much to fear. Amongst other things, how hard may we suppose it to be, for the Convention to throw out any thing that will give general satisfaction, impossible. but however, or rather whatever their system may be, altho' it must be examined both by Congress & the different States, and perhaps may either require or endure amendments; but in my private opinion, it ought not to be scanned with an eye too critical, but with great candour and many allowances, nor should cold water be poured upon it, because such opposition might naturally produce bad consequences among the people—because it is apparent enough that we are not at present fit, or in a capacity to adopt the most perfect system of Government—and because, an indifferent one is better than none—I wish how many of yr. body may be thus mild in yr. animadversions.

We expect to hear from you soon—Mrs. Irvine & the Children are in good health. I wish you to talk farther with Genl. Vernon on the sale of our College land—the soil I believe is strong & well watered. What have you done with yr. Nagg, or have you obtained some decent old pacer for him—I have two good mares, yet nothing to ride. If you come shortly to Philadelphia you will probably come home for two or three days.

I am dear General,
affectionately yours,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CARLISLE, 5th January, 1798.

DEAR GENERAL,

I now acknowledge & thank you for your favour of Novr. last. The point respecting the time or call of new members to a seat in Congress I see is very plain, and most probably will not happen before the time you mention—if it should, no doubt the President will some way notify distant members before hand. I have shown your letter to the Doctor with which he is very well satisfied.

You will scarcely be able to recollect whether you franked a letter for Johnny some short time before Mrs. Irwin went to town? I sent it by some person who said he would see you, I remember telling him, if he found you at leisure to give my compliments & ask you to throw a over it—but if he found you busie, to leave it in the post office as it was, but cannot recollect who this person was—the reason I mention this trivial matter is, that by a late letter from him, he complains as having heard nothing from me since my last, only a few lines I had wrote to his wife.

We are much elated with the late good news from France—and happier would it be both for them and us, did our expressions of joy still rise higher & shew themselves thro' different mediums from those of ringing Bells, lighting tapers & washing down an Oyster Supper; not that I object to these in due measure, but we should send them bread to eat, and gratefully & publickly acknowledge the real author of their mercys and our own—this check of these combined tyrants (tho' we cannot call it more) is evidently from the supreme lord of the universe, who has thrown his hook into their noses and turned them back by the way they came, not with laurels, that disdain to grow in such a soil, but covered with a double coat of shame! the policy and arms of France has no doubt been a mean of impeding the diabolical career of these haughty invaders, but the mortifying blood descended from another quarter; and if the whole scene end well, the event will call for the general adoration & thanks of this nation. Two things however have a tendency to dash

the hopes we have conceived for these our distressed friends—I mean the gross ignorance of divine revelation expressed in some of the speeches of that people & their abuse of Old King David, once a greater General than any in France—also the report of the Prussians marching against them—as to the former (and the latter may not be true) altho' infidelity which must produce bad morals also (if this be the prevailing character of the nation) is indeed the very worst system that can attend them, yet their cause is a good one, and not the cause of France only, but of humanity in general therefore there is ground of hope from a Sovereign God who hates oppression and tyranny.

I hope your family are all well, the children recovered of their complaint in their eyes & particularly our Grandson, whom with his Mama, my wife is frequently wishing back again—all is quiet at your house, Callender keeps his College hours punctually, and has taken a part in a wondrous play lately acted here, I saw it not, but if report may be credited, no part nor person failed, and in point of dress it could scarce be surpassed—I must not therefore shade it's beauty by an awkward attempt to describe it, nor would this sheet admit the half—so much for vanity—but apropos—is it possible that the new playhouse in Philadelphia is considered of so much importance as to justify *labour on the Sabbath day*? this report true or false, originated in the city—It is too glaring & atrocious to gain credit here; on the other hand, the report, or strong suspicion having been brought by so many different persons & to various of the back towns, that at best it is but a disagreeable story, and so improbable that I have hesitated on the bare mentioning of it even to you—as the present is supposed to be the favourable season of application on behalf of our College, and as I know you are wrote to on that subject, I need only add, that a sufficient degree of dependance is placed upon your generalship in the several branches of the business—Mrs. Armstrong joins in our best wishes to your self Mrs. Irvine & the Children—with

dear General your sincere friend & humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

There are two young lads of the name of Irvine lately from the Lurgg in Ireland, of whom Mrs. Irvine can tell you somewhat—they are pretty good English scollars decenter than common from that country & fit to write either in an office or store—the Elder brother is lame of one Leg the younger about 20 years old they are grandsons of Ned Armstrongs of Lisnaban & appear to be proper objects of some notice. I have mentioned them to you merely at a venture in case any little opening shou'd present itself. The father is far from being a mean or despicable man, but has not that command of himself that is sufficient to resist company & strong drink. I pity him much for this—perhaps he may reform, he is recommended by my Br. Andrew.

CARLISLE.

DEAR GENERAL,

Your knowledge of Military men & things, together with the place of your present residence, will undoubtedly subject you to some trouble in presenting the applications for Military Commissions, of various candidates of your acquaintance—but this trouble is now to be expected & if by it you can render your country any real service I'm persuaded you will have pleasure in doing it. On this principle it is, I now take the liberty of recommending to your notice & assistance, Mr. John Steel of this Town, as a person aparently well formed for military service.

He is personable, very active, has some acquaintance with military movements & exercise, a genteel appearance & possesses a fine constitution, whereby I should consider him well suited to the Western Service. With respect to rank, I need not tell you, that all men look as high as they can at setting out, but as in that respect all cannot be gratified, they must be content with their lot. Mr. Steel has been very desirous that I should recommend him to you, as I now do with full freedom—and am dear General

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CARLISLE, 1793.

DEAR GENERAL,

The design of this is only to prevent an entire forgetfulness; for altho' at present if I count right you are a few lines in arrears with me I mean in respect of number, but as to wright, having so little to say, and so long unable to say that little, my claim of compensation is but very light.

We have however the pleasure of hearing frequently of the health of your family, and that Armstrong continues his progress in length and breadth—indeed he has been so much the subject of enquiry, that poor Bill and his little Sisters have been almost forgotten; as has been the case with John & Horatio also, in preference to the other poor things who may happen to be favoured with as much merit as they—but parental weakness is of an antient date & seldom out of the need of amendment.

The killing of the late King of France, or rather the hopes of not killing him, is a common topic here—and some of us regret why Congress & our President have not thrown their weight into the scale of his life. Two things appear to me to dash our hopes of french liberty, tho' they may not overthrow it—one is the sending missionaries, some say into various parts of Europe, all say into the Belgic provinces formally & publickly to seduce the subjects of other powers and induce them to adopt their political creed—the other is the killing of Louis Capet—which I consider no more a national object to the people, than to decree the death of a crow, or a chicken on the dunghill! on these two points I cannot reason on this bit of paper, but think I see an ample field for it, of which their enemies may but too naturally avail themselves—It is not easie to clear either of these positions of moral guilt; but that they are replete with ill policy & national indignity I have no doubt.

We have been talking a little of a foreign nation entitled as they are to our good wishes and more—but what think you of our own situation—things seem to me as stagnant, or in an indigested state, I mean our military affairs, nor are the causes thereof hard to discover—indeed I pity

our old friend the president & think he is inevitably puzzled, whatever may have been the causes thereof—The report said to be bro't down by Coll. Proctor of the ill temper of the Senecas has a bad aspect. I hope they will not be permitted to strike, if they should, they probably draw Monseys, Wyandotes and Delawares against Pennsylvania.

Is there any efforts for the College, or any openings of this session beyond the report of a committee you sent Mr Montgomery? I heard it once read & it had to me the same appearance as that of the opening of roads and waters, taking up too many objects at once; blending things of lesser importance & better brought forward more gradually, with others of more publick concern, requiring a more immediate establishment. The great plenty of money said to be deposited in the State treasury had induced warm expectations of going on with the building. We hear Mrs. Irwin is soon expected up—until which time My wife joins in our respects to you all, with dear General your sincere friend and humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Callander is in health I saw him yesterday.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN COLONIES AND STATES.

Continued from Vol. VII., page 367.

NO. III.—MASSACHUSETTS.

THE colonists of Massachusetts assumed to themselves "a right to treat the Indians on the footing of Canaanites or Amalekites," *Bancroft*, III. 408, and practically regarded them from the first as forlorn and wretched heathen—possessing few rights which were entitled to respect. Cotton Mather's speculations on their origin illustrate the temper of the times.

"We know not *When* or *How* these Indians first became Inhabitants of this mighty Continent, yet we may guess that probably the Devil decoy'd these miserable Salvages hither, in hopes that the Gospel

of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his *Absolute Empire* over them." *Magnalia, Book III. Part III.*

The instructions from the Commissioners of the United Colonies to Major Gibbons, on being sent against the Narragansetts in 1645, further illustrate this spirit.

He was directed to have "due regard to the honour of God, who is both our sword and shield, and to the distance which is to be observed betwixt Christians and Barbarians, as well in warres as in other negotiations." It was indeed strange that men, who professed to believe that God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, should upon every occasion take care to preserve this distinction. Perhaps nothing more effectually defeated the endeavors for Christianizing the Indians. It seems to have done more: to have sunk their spirits, led them to intemperance, and extirpated the whole race." *Hutchinson Collection of Papers, 151.*

In 1646 the Commissioners of the United Colonies made a very remarkable order, practically authorizing, upon complaint of trespass by the Indians, the seizure of "any of that plantation of Indians that shall entertain, protect, or rescue the offender." The order further proceeds, "And, because it will be chargeable keeping Indians in prison, and if they should escape, they are like to prove more insolent and dangerous after, that upon such seizure, the delinquent or satisfaction be againe demanded, of the Sagamore or plantation of Indians guilty or accessory as before, and if it be denied, that then the magistrates of the Jurisdiction deliver up the Indians seized to the party or parties indamaged, either to serve, or to be shipped out and exchanged for Negroes as the cause will justly beare." *Plymouth Records, IX. 71.*

The Commissioners themselves were not blind to the severity of this proceeding, although they alleged that it was "just."

There are here two features of historical importance which the reader will not fail to notice, viz. the export for trade of Indians for Negroes, and the measure of "justice"

in those days between the colonists and the natives.

It may be observed that in these notes we have not drawn the lines between the Plymouth Colony and that of the Massachusetts Bay. In this connection they may justly be regarded as one, indeed they cannot be separated, for in these and similar proceedings, to quote a significant proverb of that day, "the Plymouth saddle was always on the Bay horse."

In 1658, June 29, certain persons were punished by fines by the County Courts at Salem and Ipswich for attending a Quaker meeting and otherwise "syding with the Quakers and absenting themselves from the publick ordinances." Among them were two children, Daniel and Provided Southwick, sonne and daughter to Lawrence Southwick, who were fined ten pounds, but their fines not being paid and the parties (as is stated in the proceedings) "pretending they have no estates, resolving not to worke and others likewise have been fyned and more like to be fyned"—the General Court were called upon in the following year, May 11, 1659, to decide what course should be taken for the satisfaction of the fines.

This they did, after due deliberation, by a resolution empowering the County Treasurers to sell the said persons to any of the English nation at Virginia or Barbadoes—in accordance with their law for the sale of poor and delinquent debtors. To accomplish this they wrested their own law from its just application, for the special law concerning fines, did not permit them to go beyond imprisonment for non-payment. *Mass. Laws, 1675, p. 51; Felt's Salem, II. 581; Mass. Records, IV. i. 366; Mass. Laws, 1675, p. 6; Bishop's N. E. Judged, 85; Hazard, II. 563.*

The father and mother of these children, who had before suffered in their estate and persons, were at the same time banished on pain of death, and took refuge in Shelter Island, where they shortly afterwards died. *Mass. Records, IV. i. 367; Hazard, II. 564; Bishop, 83.* The Treasurer, on attempting to find passage for the children to Barbadoes, in execution of the order of

sale, found "none willing to take or carry them." Thus the entire design failed, only through the reluctance of these shipmasters to aid in its consummation. *Bishop*, 190; *Sewel's Hist. of the Quakers*, I. 278.

Provided Southwick was subsequently in the same year, in company with several other Quaker ladies, "whipt with tenn stripes," and afterwards "committed to prison to be proceeded with as the law directs." *Mass. Records*, IV. i. 411.

The indignant Quaker historian, in recounting these things says, "After such a manner ye have done to the *Servants* of the Lord, and for *speaking* to one another, . . . and for *meeting* together, ransacking *their Estates*, breaking open *their Houses*, carrying away *their Goods* and *Cattel*, till ye have left none, then their *wearing apparel*, and then (as in Plimouth government) *their Land*; and when ye have left *them nothing*, sell *them* for this which ye call *Debt*. Search the Records of former Ages, go through the Histories of the Generations that are past; read the Monuments of the Antients, and see if *ever* there were *such* a thing as this since the Earth was laid, and the Foundations thereof in the *Water*, and *out of the Water*. . . . O ye Rulers of Boston, ye Inhabitants of the *Massachusetts*! What shall I say unto *you*? Whereunto shall I liken *ye*? Indeed, I am at a stand, I have no Nation with *you* to compare, I have no People with *you* to parallel, I am at a loss with *you* in this point; I must say of *you*, as *Balaam* said of *Amalek* when his eyes were open, *Boston, the first of the Nations that came out thus to war against, to stop Israel in their way to Canaan from Egypt*." *Bishop's N. E. Judged*, 90.

At the time of King Philip's War, the policy and practice of the Colony of Massachusetts, with regard to slavery, had been already long settled upon the basis of positive law. Accordingly the numerous "captives taken in war" were disposed of in the usual way. The notes which follow are mainly from the official records of the colony, and will be sufficient to show the general current of public opinion and action at that period.

In August, 1675, the Council at Plymouth ordered the sale of a company of Indians, "being men, weomen, and children, in number one hundred and twelve," with a few exceptions. The Treasurer made the sale "on the countryes behalfe." *Plymouth Records*, V. 173.

A little later the Council made a similar disposition of fifty-seven more (Indians) who "had come in a submissive way." These were condemned to perpetual servitude, and the Treasurer was ordered and appointed "to make sale of them, to and for the use of the collonie, as opportunity may present." *Ib.* 174.

The accounts of the Colony of Massachusetts for receipts and expenditures during "the late War"—as stated from 25th June, 1675, to the 23d September, 1676, give among the credits the following,

By the following accounts received in or as silver, viz:	
Captives; for 188 prisoners at war sold	397.13.00

Plymouth Records, X. 401.

There is a peculiar significance in the phrase which occurs in the Records—"sent away by the Treasurer." It means sold into slavery. *Mass. Records*, V. 58.

The statistics of the traffic carried on by the Treasurers cannot be accurately ascertained from any sources now at command. But great numbers of Philip's people were sold as slaves in foreign countries. In the beginning of the war Captain Moseley captured eighty, who were confined at Plymouth. In September following one hundred and seventy-eight were put on board a vessel commanded by Captain Sprague, who sailed from Plymouth with them for Spain. *Drake*, 224.

These proceedings were not without witnesses against their injustice and inhumanity. The Apostle Eliot's indignant remonstrance is a glorious memorial of his fearless devotion to reason and humanity—to which neither rulers nor people of Massachusetts were then inclined to listen.

"To the Honorable the Governor and Council, sitting at Boston this 13t. of the 6t, 75, the humble petition of John Eliot,

Sheweth that the terror of selling away such Indians unto the Ilands for perpetual slaves, who shall yield up y^e selves to your mercy, is like to be an effectual prolongation of the warre, and such an exasperation of them, as may produce we know not what evil consequences, upon all the land. Christ hath saide, blessed are the mercyfull for they shall obtain mercy. This usage of them is worse than death . . . it seemeth to me, that to sell them away for slaves is to hinder the enlargement of his [Christ's] kingdom . . . to sell soules for money seemeth to me a dangerous merchandize. If they deserve to die, it is far better to be put to death under godly governors, who will take religious care, that meanes may be used, that they may die penitently. . . . Deut. 23, 15-16. If a fugitive servant from a Pagan Master might not be delivered to his master but be kept in Israel for the good of his soule, how much less lawful is it to sell away soules from under the light of the gospel, into a condition, where their soules will be utterly lost, so far as appeareth unto man." *Plymouth Colony Records*, X. 451-2; Compare *Mather's Magnalia*, Book VII. 109 (753), concerning the neglect to proselyte the Indians, etc.

There is nothing to show that "the Council gave heed to the petition of Eliot," but a careful examination of the archives disclosed only a report of a Committee of the General Court, dated Nov. 5, 1675, and adopted by the Magistrates and Deputies the same day, by which several were to be sent away. *MS. Letter*.

Eliot appears also to have been the first in America to lift up his voice against the treatment which Negroes received in New England. Towards the end of his life, Cotton Mather states, "He had long lamented it with a Bleeding and Burning Passion, that the English used their Negro's but as their Horses or their Oxen, and that so little care was taken about their immortal Souls; he look'd upon it as a Prodigy, that any wearing the Name of Christians should so much have the Heart of Devils in them, as to prevent and hinder the Instruction of the poor Blackamores, and confine the souls of their miserable Slaves

to a *Destroying Ignorance*, meerly for fear of thereby losing the Benefit of their Vassalage; but now he made a motion to the English within two or three Miles of him, that at such a time and Place they would send their Negro's once a week to him: For he would then *Catechise* them, and *Enlighten* them, to the utmost of his Power in the Things of their Everlasting Peace; however, he did not live to make much Progress in this Undertaking. *Mather's Magnalia*, Book III. 207 (325). Compare also p. 209 (327).

In 1676, November 4th, it was ordered that whereas there is an Acte or order made by the Councill of War bearing date July, 1676, prohibiting any male Indian captive to abide in this Jurisdiction that is above fourteen years of age att the beginning of his or their captivity and in case any such should continue in the Collonie after the time then prefixed they should be forfeit to the use of the Gov^t this Court sees cause to ratify and confirme that order and acte, and do therefore order; that all such as have any such Indian male captive that they shall dispose of them out of the Collonie by the first of December next on paine of forfeiting every such Indian, or Indians to the use of the Collonie; and the Constables of each town of this Jurisdiction are hereby ordered to take notice of any such Indian or Indians staying in any of the respective towns of this Colonie after the time prefixed and shall forthwith bring them to the Treasurer to be disposed of to the use of the Government as aforesaid. *Plymouth Records*, XI. 242.

There were a few, about five or six, exceptions made to this order, in favor of certain Indians, who had been assured by Capt. Benjamin Church that they should not be sold to any foreign parts, upon good behavior, &c. *Ib.* 242.

The Mass. Genl. Court made an order in 1677, 24 May, that the Indian children, youths or girls, whose parents had been in hostility with the Colony, or had lived among its enemies in the time of the war, and were taken by force, and given or sold to any of the inhabitants of this jurisdiction, should be at the disposall of their masters

or their assignees, who were to instruct them in Civility and Christian religion. *Mass. Records*, V. 136. *Note the distinction between friendly Indians whose children were to be held until 24 years of age, both in this order and in Plymouth Records*, V. 207, 223.

The Court, in the following year (1678), found cause to prohibit "all and every person and persons within our jurisdiction or elsewhere, to buy any of the Indian children of any of those our captive salvages that were taken and became our lawful prisoners in our late wars with the Indians, without special leave, liking and approbation of the government of this jurisdiction." *Ib.* 253.

In the following year (1679) the following entry appears in the records:

"In reference unto several Indians bought by Jonathan Hatch of Capt. Church, the brothers of the woman, desiring shee might be released, appeared in Court with the said Jonathan Hatch, and came to composition with her for the freedom of both her and her husband, which are two of the three Indians above named; and her brothers payed on that accompt the sume of three pounds silver mony of New England, and have engaged to pay three pounds more in the same specie, and then the said man and woman are to be released; and for the third of the said Indians, it being younge, the Court have ordered, that it shall abide with the said Jonathan Hatch untill it attains the age of 24 years, and then to be released for ever." *Plymouth Records*, VI. 15.

It were well if the record were no worse, but to all this is to be added the baseness of treachery and falsehood. Many of these prisoners surrendered and still greater numbers came in voluntarily to submit upon the promise that they and their wives and children should have their lives spared and none of them transported out of the country. In one instance, narrated by the famous Captain Church himself, no less than "eight score persons" were "without any regard to the promises made them on their surrendering themselves, carried away to Plymouth, there sold and transported out

of the country." *Church*, 23, 24, 41, 51, 57.

Nor did the Christian Indians or Praying Indians escape the relentless hostility and cupidity of the whites. Besides other cruelties, instances are not wanting in which some of these were sold as slaves, and under accusations which turned out to be utterly false and without foundation. *Gookin's Hist. of the Christian Indians*.

Some of them are probably referred to by Eliot, in his letter to Boyle, Nov. 27, 1683, in which he says, "I desire to take boldness to propose a request. A vessel carried away a great number of our surprised Indians, in the times of our wars, to sell them for slaves; but the nations, whither she went, would not buy them. Finally, she left them at Tangier; there they be, so many as live, or are born there. An Englishman, a mason, came thence to Boston, he told me they desired I would use some means for their return home. I know not what to do in it; but now it is in my heart to move your honour, so to meditate, that they may have leave to get home, either from thence hither, or from thence to England, and so to get home. If the Lord shall please to move your charitable heart herein, I shall be obliged in great thankfulness, and am persuaded that Christ will, at the great day, reckon it among your deeds of charity done unto them, for his name's sake." *M. H. S. Coll.*, III. 183.

Cotton Mather furnishes another extract appropriate in this connection.

"Moreover, 'tis a Prophecy in Deut. 28, 68. *The Lord shall bring thee into Egypt again with ships, by the way whereof I spake unto thee. Thou shalt see it no more again; and there shall ye be sold unto your Enemies, and no Man shall buy you.* This did our Eliot imagine accomplished, when the Captives taken by us in our late Wars upon them, were sent to be sold, in the Coasts lying not very remote from Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, and scarce any Chapmen would offer to take them off." *Mather's Magnalia*, Book III., Part III.

Mr. Everett, in one of the most elaborate of his finished and beautiful orations, has narrated the story of two of the last

Captives in that famous war, in a passage of surpassing eloquence which we venture to quote:

"President Mather, in relating the encounter of the 1st of August, 1676, the last but one of the war, says 'Philip hardly escaped with his life also. He had fled and left his *peage* behind him, also his squaw and son were taken captive, and are now prisoners at Plymouth. Thus hath God brought that grand enemy into great misery before he quite destroy him. It must needs be bitter as death to him to lose his wife and only son (for the Indians are marvellous fond and affectionate towards their children) besides other relations, and almost all his subjects, and country also.'

"And what was the fate of Philip's wife and his son? This is a tale for husbands and wives, for parents and children. Young men and women, you cannot understand it. What was the fate of Philip's wife and child? She is a woman, he is a lad. They did not surely hang them. No, that would have been mercy. The boy is the grandson, his mother the daughter-in-law of good old Massasoit, the first and best friend the English ever had in New England. Perhaps—perhaps now Philip is slain, and his warriors scattered to the four winds, they will allow his wife and son to go back—the widow and the orphan—to finish their days and sorrows in their native wilderness. They are sold into slavery, West Indian slavery! an Indian princess and her child, sold from the cool breezes of Mount Hope, from the wild freedom of a New England forest, to gasp under the lash, beneath the blazing sun of the tropics! 'Bitter as death,' aye, bitter as hell! Is there any thing,—I do not say in the range of humanity—is there anything animated, that would not struggle against this?" *Everett's Address at Bloody Brook, 1835; Church, 62, 63, 67, 68.*

Well might the poet record his sympathy for their fate—

"Ah! happier they, who in the strife
For freedom fell, than o'er the main,
Those who in galling slavery's chain
Still bore the load of hated life,—

Bowed to base tasks their generous pride,
And scourged and broken-hearted, died!"

or in view of this phase of civilization and progress, sigh for that elder state, when all were

"Free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

After the death of King Philip, some of the Indians from the west and south of New England who had been engaged in the war, endeavored to conceal themselves among their brethren of Penacook who had not joined in the war, and with them of Osapay and Pigwackett who had made peace.

By a "contrivance" (as Mather calls it) which savors strongly of treachery, four hundred of these Indians were taken prisoners, one half of whom were declared to have been accessories in the late rebellion, and being "sent to Boston, seven or eight of them who were known to have killed any Englishmen, were condemned and hanged; the rest were sold into slavery in foreign parts."

Some of those very Indians, who were thus seized and sold, afterwards made their way home, and found opportunity to satisfy their revenge during the war with the French and Indians known as King William's War. *Belknap, I. 143, 245; Mather's Magnalia, Book VII. 55 (699).*

Edward Randolph, in 1676, in an answer to several heads of enquiry, &c., stated that there were "not above 200 slaves in the colony, and those are brought from Guinea and Madagascar." *Hutchinson's Collection of Papers, p. 485.*

Gov. Andros reported that the slaves were not numerous in 1678—"not many servants, and but few slaves, proportionable with freemen." *Col. Hist. III. 268.*

In May, 1680, Governor Bradstreet answered certain Heads of Inquiry from the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations. Among his statements are the following:

"There hath been no company of blacks or slaves brought into the country since the beginning of this plantation, for the space of fifty years, only one small Vessel about

two yeares since, after twenty months voyage to Madagascar, brought hither betwixt forty and fifty Negroes, most women and children, sold here for ten, £15 and £20 apiece, which stood the merchant, in near £40 apiece: Now and then, two or three Negroes are brought hither from Barbados and other of his Majestie's plantations, and sold here for about twenty pounds apiece. So that there may be within our Government about one hundred or one hundred and twenty. . . . There are a very few blacks borne here, I think not above six at the most in a year, none baptized that I ever heard of. . . *M. H. S. Coll. III. viii. 337.*

The following century changed the record. Many "companies" of slaves were "brought into the country" and the institution flourished and waxed strong.

The royal instructions to Andros, when he was sent out in 1688, as Governor of New England, required him to "pass a law for the restraining of inhuman severity which ill masters or overseers may be used by towards the Christian servants or slaves; wherein provision is to be made that the wilful killing of Indians and Negroes be punished with death, and a fitt penalty imposed for the maiming of them." *Col. Doc. III. 547.*

The Law of 1698, chapter 6, forbids trading or trucking with any "Indian, molato or negro servant or slave, or other known dissolute, lewd, and disorderly persons, of whom there is just cause of suspicion."

Such persons were to be punished by whipping for so trading.

The Law of 1700, chapter 13, was enacted to protect the Indians against the exactions and oppression, which some of the English exercised towards them "by drawing them to consent to covenant or bind themselves or children apprentices or servants for an unreasonable term, on pretence of or to make satisfaction for some small debt contracted or damage done by them." Other similar acts were afterwards passed in 1718 and 1725, the latter having a clause to protect them against kidnapping.

In 1701, the Representatives of the town of Boston were "desired to promote the encouraging the bringing of white servants, and to put a period to Negroes being slaves." *Drake's Boston, 525.*

We have no knowledge of the efforts made under this instruction of the town of Boston, but they failed to accomplish anything. Indeed, the very next enactment concerning slavery was a step backward instead of an advance towards reform.

The law of 1703, chapter 2, was in restraint of the emancipation of "Molatto or Negro slaves." Security was required against the contingency of these persons becoming a charge to the town, and "none were to be accounted free for whom security is not given." This act was still in force as late as June, 1807, and continued until a much later period to govern the decisions of courts affecting the settlement of town paupers.

Chapter 4 of the same year prohibited Indian, Negro and Molatto servants or slaves, to be abroad after nine o'clock at night, &c.

The Law of 1705, chapter 6, "for the better preventing of a Spurious and Mixt Issue, &c.;" punishes Negroes and Molattoes for improper intercourse with whites, by selling them out of the Province. It also punishes any Negro or Molatto for striking a Christian, by whipping at the discretion of Justices before whom he may be convicted. It also prohibits marriage of Christians with Negroes or Molattoes—and imposes a penalty of Fifty Pounds upon the persons joining them in marriage. It provides against unreasonable denial of marriage to Negroes with those of the same nation, by any Master—"any Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1786, the legislature of the State of Massachusetts passed an "Act for the orderly solemnization of Marriage," by section 7 whereof it was enacted "that no person authorized by this act to marry shall join in marriage any white person with any Negro, Indian or Mulatto, under penalty of fifty pounds; and all such

marriages shall be absolutely null and void."

The prohibition continued until 1843, when it was repealed by a special "act relating to marriages between individuals of certain races."

The statute of 1705 also provided an import duty of four pounds per head on every Negro brought into the Province from and after the 1st day of May, 1706, for the payment of which both the vessel and master were answerable. A drawback was allowed upon exportation, and the like advantage was allowed to the purchaser of any Negro sold within the Province, in case of the death of his Negro within six weeks after importation or bringing into the Province.

In 1727, the traffic in slaves appears to have been more an object in Boston than at any period before or since, and in the following year (1728) an additional "act more effectually to secure the Duty on the importation of Negroes" was passed, by which more stringent regulations were adopted to prevent the smuggling of such property into the Province, and the drawback was allowed on all negroes dying within twelve months.

This act expired by its own limitation in 1735, but another of a similar character was passed in 1738, which recognised the old law of 1705 as being still in force. It reduced the time for the drawback on the death of negroes to six months after importation.

Free Negroes not being allowed to train in the Militia, an act passed in 1707, chapter 2, required them to do service on the highways and in cleaning the streets, &c., as an equivalent. The same act prohibited them to entertain any servants of their own color in their houses, without permission of the respective masters or mistresses.

In 1712, an act was passed prohibiting the importation or bringing into the Province any Indian servants or slaves. The preamble recites the bad character of the Indians and other slaves, "being of a malicious, surley and revengeful spirit; rude and insolent in their behaviour, and

very ungovernable." A glimpse of future reform is to be caught in this act, for it recognises the increase of slaves as a "discouragement to the importation of White Christian Servants." But the chief motive of the act was in the peculiar circumstances of the Province "under the sorrowful effects of the Rebellion and Hostilities" of the Indians, and the fact that great numbers of Indian slaves were already held in bondage in the Province at the time.

In 1727, all Indian, Negro and Molatto servants for life were estimated as other Personal Estate—viz: Each male servant for life above fourteen years of age, at fifteen pounds value; each female servant for life, above fourteen years of age, at ten pounds value. The assessor might make abatement for cause of age or infirmity. Indian, Negro and Molatto Male servants for a term of years were to be numbered and rated as other property, and not as Personal Estate.

In 1734 the law was changed, and all Indian, Negro and Molatto servants, as well for term of years as for life, were included in the rateable estates. The supply bills for 1738, 1739, 1740, directed the assessors to estimate Indian, Negro and Molatto servants proportionably, as other personal estate, according to their sound judgment and discretion.

An Indian girl brought fifteen pounds, at Salem, in August, 1710. *Coll. Essex Institute*. I. 14. The highest price paid for any of a cargo brought into Boston in 1727, was eighty pounds. *Felt's Salem*: II. 416.

"The Guinea Trade," as it was called then, since known and branded by all civilized nations as piracy, whose beginnings we have noticed, continued to flourish under the auspices of Massachusetts merchants down through the entire colonial period, and long after the boasted Declaration of Rights in 1780 had terminated the legal existence of slavery within the limits of that State. *Felt's Salem*: II. 230, 261, 265, 288, 292, 296. Those who are curious to see what the instructions given by respectable merchants in Massachusetts to their slave captains were in

the year 1785 will find them in *Fell's Salem*, II. 239-90; probably the only specimens extant. The slaves purchased in Africa were chiefly sold in the West Indies, or in the Southern colonies; but when these markets were glutted, and the price low, some of them were brought to Massachusetts. The statistics of the trade are somewhat scattered, and it is difficult to bring them together, but enough is known to bring the subject home to us. In 1795, one informant of Dr. Belknap could remember two or three entire cargoes, and the Doctor himself remembered one somewhere between 1755 and 1765 which consisted almost wholly of children. Sometimes the vessels of the neighboring colony of Rhode Island, after having sold their prime slaves in the West Indies, brought the remnants of their cargoes to Boston for sale. *Coll. M. H. S.* I. iv. 197.

The records of the slave-trade and slavery everywhere are the same—the same disregard of human rights, the same indifference to suffering, the same contempt for the oppressed races, the same hate for those who are injured. It has been asserted that the miseries of slavery were mitigated, and that especially in Massachusetts, some of its worst features were unknown. But the record does not bear out the suggestion.

The first newspaper published in America illustrates among its advertisements the peculiar features of the institution to which we refer, and in its scanty columns of intelligence may be found thrilling accounts of the barbarous murders of masters and crews by the hands of their slave cargoes. The case of the *Amistad* negroes had its occasional parallel in the colonial history of the traffic—excepting that the men of New England had a sympathy at home in the 17th and 18th centuries, which was justly withheld from their Spanish and Portuguese imitators in the 19th. As the advantages of advertising came to be understood, the descriptions of slave property became more frequent and explicit.

Negro men, women, and children were mixed up in the sales with wearing ap-

parel, Gold Watches and other Goods—"very good Barbados Rum" is offered with "a young negro that has had the Small Pox"—and competitors offer "Likely negro men and women just arrived"—"negro men *new* and negro boys who have been in the country some time," and also "just arrived, a choice parcel of negro boys and girls." "A likely negro man *born in the country* and bred a Farmer, fit for any service," "a negro woman about 22 years old, with her boy about 5 months," &c., and a "likely negro woman about 19 years and a child about six months of age *to be sold together or apart*," must conclude these extracts.

At this point it may be necessary to interpose a caution with reference to the judgment which may be pronounced against the policy which has been illustrated in these notes; and a recent writer of English history has so clearly stated our own views that his language requires very little change here.

It would be to misread history and to forget the change of times, to see in the Fathers of New England and their successors mere commonplace slavemongers; to themselves they appeared as the elect to whom God had given the heathen for an inheritance; they were men of stern intellect and fanatical faith, who believing themselves the favourites of Providence, imitated the example and assumed the privileges of the chosen people, and for their wildest and worst acts they could claim the sanction of religious conviction. In seizing and enslaving Indians, and trading for negroes, they were but entering into possession of the heritage of the saints; and New England had to outgrow the theology of the Elizabethan Calvinists before it could understand that the Father of Heaven respected neither person nor color, and that his arbitrary favor—if more than a dream of divines—was confined to spiritual privileges. *Compare Froude's Hist. of England*: viii. 480.

It was not until the struggle on the part of the colonists themselves to throw off the fast closing shackles of British oppression culminated in open resistance

to the mother country, that the inconsistency of maintaining slavery with one hand while pleading and striking for freedom with the other, compelled a reluctant and gradual change in public opinion on this subject.

It is true that at no period of her history was Massachusetts without her "protestants" against the whole system; but their example was powerless in their day and generation. The words and thoughts of a Williams, an Eliot, a Sewall, and a Dudley, fell unheeded and unnoticed on the ears and hearts of the magistrates and people of their day, as the acorn fell two centuries ago in the forests by which they were surrounded.

E. Y. E.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

THE PUBLISHER OF THE FIRST REGULAR AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

ON looking over the remarkable collection of autograph letters and other historical documents belonging to PETER FORCE, Esq., relative to the early history of this country, I found two autograph memorials of JOHN CAMPBELL, who started the first regular newspaper on this continent; they are probably unique. With the kind permission of Mr. FORCE, I have made exact copies of them for the Historical Magazine.

As New York has recently honored the memory of her first printer and publisher, WM. BRADFORD, a short sketch of the pioneer Boston newspaper publisher may be excused. It appears he was a Scotchman, the Postmaster of Boston, and started the Boston News-Letter "April 17 to 24, 1704." It was printed in a half sheet of old-fashioned pot paper, in small pica type. The first page of No. 1 is filled with an extract from "The London Flying Post," respecting the Pretender (who styled himself James VIII. of Scotland,) sending Popish missionaries from France into Scotland, by which the kingdoms of England and Scotland were endangered. The Queen's Speech to both Houses of Par-

liament on the occasion; a few articles under the Boston head; four short paragraphs of marine intelligence from New York, Philadelphia, and New London; and one advertisement, form its whole contents. The advertisement is from Campbell, the publisher of the paper, and is as follows:

"The News-Letter is to be published weekly; and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, &c to be Sold or Lett; or Servants Run-away; or Goods Stoll or Lost may have the same Inserted at a Reasonable Rate; from 12d. to 5s. and not to exceed; Who may agree with *Nicholas Boone* for the same at his Shop next door to Major Davis's, Apothecary in *Boston* near the Old Meeting House."

The News-Letter was carried on by Campbell till 1722, when he transferred his interest to B. Green. The latter died in 1733, when the paper was continued by John Draper, his son-in-law, till 1762; and after several changes, its publication ceased in 1776, when the British evacuated Boston,—seventy-two years in all. It was the first regular newspaper published in America, and the only one printed in Boston during its siege. Many able Tory writers filled its pages in the political discussions that culminated in the American Revolution.

CAMPBELL, the original proprietor, died about five years after he transferred his right to Green. His death is thus mentioned in the News-Letter of March 7, 1728:

"On Monday Evening last, the 4th current, about 8 a Clock died here John Campbell, Esq Aged 75 Years, formerly Post Master in this place, Publisher of the Boston News-Letter for many Years, and One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Suffolk."

Here follow Mr. Campbell's memorials: To His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esqr. Capt Generall And Governour In Chief in and over Her Maj's. Province of New Hampshire &c And to the Honble Her Maj's. Council

The Humble Petition of John Campbell,
Post-Master of New England,
Sheweth

That Whereas yor. Petitioner, has had a yearly Allowance from this Government, the better to enable him to discharge his Trust, in the management of sd Office, And taking due care of the Publick Letters, which saves this Colony Considerably in a year, seeing that the Income by the sd office are not yet able to allow him a Competent Salary for the same,

Your Petitioner also having last year sett on Foot a Weekly Letter of Intelligence for Foreign and Domestic occurrences expecting that the Income thereby, being sett a Moderate Rate would be sufficient to defray the necessary charge Thereof, the which it did not do, And several Gentlemen Merchts. and others being willing it should be continued, have agreed to contribute Toward its support, yet notwithstanding there are not a competent number to carry it on, And it being found of Publick use and service to the country.

Your Petitioner therefore most Humbly Prays, That your Excellency and Honble. Council will be pleased to take the premises into yor. most Mature and wise consideration and Grant yor. Petitioner such allowance and Encouragement as may enable him in the discharge of both Trusts.

And yor. Petitioner as In Duty bound Shall ever Pray being always

Yor. Excellency's and Honours most Humble, most obedient and faithful Servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

[Endorsed]

John Campbell's petition

Postmaster

1705.

To His Excellcy. Joseph Dudley Esqr. Capt. Generall Govr. In Chief In and over Her Maj's. Province of New Hampshire &c And to The Honble Her Maje's Council

The Humble Petition of John Campbell Post-Master of N. England

Showeth

That Whereas your Petitioner has had no allowance since the First of Febr. Seventeen Hundred & three, for his extra-

ordinary Services and care about the Public Letters, in giving Due dispatch to the same,

Your Petitioner therefore most Humbly prays

That your Excellency and Honours will be Pleased to take the same into your most mature Consideration and grant your Petitioner allowance to encourage him in said Duty for the future, and yor. Petitioner as in Duty bound Shall ever pray, being always

Yor. Excellcy's and Honours most obedient & faithful servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

[Endorsed]

Petition

John Campbell

Rd May 1705.

Read and allowed 6th in Council.

[The sum allowed is very obscure; it may be 6s. or £8. It looks like 6ts in the MS.]

J. B. R.

Washington, D.C.

EARLY CONGRESSIONAL CUSTOMS.

THE late movement in the House of Representatives for inviting Cabinet Officers to take seats in the House, make explanations, and take part in debates relating to their particular branches of the Government, as is done in the British Parliament, brings to mind the early practice of the Senate on this subject.

When the government was first organized under the Constitution, in New York, in 1789, it was customary for the Senate to sit with closed doors in all cases, legislative and executive. This practice continued till the 20th of February, 1794, when the contested election of Albert Gallatin was under discussion. It was then directed, by a vote of 19 to 8, "that suitable galleries be provided for the Senate chamber, and that the same be opened every morning, except in such cases as in the opinion of the Senate require secrecy."

In forming treaties and in making appointments, the "advice and consent" of the Senate is required by the Constitution.

Washington very naturally gave these words their obvious meaning, and thought the advice and consent should be obtained beforehand. In executive sessions, therefore, he attended the Senate in person, and took the presiding officer's chair. The latter was assigned a chair on the floor of the Senate, and was considered as the immediate presiding officer; he put all questions to the Senators, who answered *Aye* or *No*. The President consulted the Senate beforehand, upon the negotiation of Indian Treaties, and had the Secretary of War present to give all necessary explanations. The other Secretaries attended the Senate when required to bring papers and give explanations; a method now supplanted by their Annual Reports. The early Senators thought the former mode the best to obtain the exact information wanted, and the best security against the appointment of incompetent Secretaries.

Other customs connected with the inauguration of a new President have fallen into disuse; such as the proclamation by the Chief Justice, after administering the oath, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"—the President then repairing to church to attend divine service, accompanied by both Houses of Congress—then re-conducted to his own house by a Committee of both Houses—and the Answer to the Inaugural Address by the House.

Instead of taking the "advice" or asking the "consent" of the Senate beforehand in the formation of treaties, for many years they have been generally negotiated without even the knowledge of Senators, and then their ratification urged as an administrative measure.

A Col. Fishbourne, having been nominated as Collector of Savannah, was rejected by the Senate at the wishes of the Georgia Senators, who preferred another man. Washington was evidently annoyed by this rejection, as the Colonel had been a favorite officer with him during the Revolution; and it is asserted he never presided at any more executive sessions, and the attendance of his Secretaries also soon fell into disuse.

When John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State in 1822, he entered the House, it was said, to request some member to make a call for a certain paper connected with his famous controversy then pending with Jonathan Russell respecting the Fishery question at the treaty of Ghent. His political opponents in the violent Presidential campaign then opening, affected to consider his presence in the House a great violation of "the proprieties of his position."

President Polk consulted the Senate in the formation of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, asking their advice beforehand on the point of establishing the boundary line with Great Britain on the parallel of 49°.

Secretary Chase was frequently in attendance in one of the Committee rooms of the Senate during the session of the last Congress, when his important financial measures were under discussion. How much more direct and satisfactory for the Secretary to have been present in the House, and given all necessary explanations in person.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notes and Queries.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY, THE NEGRO-SLAVE POET.—The recent appearance in print of the poetical writings of Phillis, the negro servant of Mr. John Wheatley of Boston, leads me to present at this time a few facts relating to this remarkable woman, which are not generally known, and which have escaped the notice of her biographers.

Phillis is supposed to have been about seven years of age when she was stolen from her parents in Africa and brought to Boston in the year 1761, to be sold as a slave. Fortunately, at that time a benevolent woman, the wife of John Wheatley, a tailor dwelling in Boston, was in need of a domestic possessing traits of disposition which would make her an agreeable com-

panion rather than a drudge and servant of all work. Phillis, being of feeble constitution, and very gentle in her demeanor, appeared to be just the person Mrs. Wheatley required, and was, therefore, purchased of the slave-dealer and taken home; where, after decent clothing superseded her miserable rags, she gave evidence of vivacity of genius, a superiority of intellect, good personal appearance, and affectionate disposition, which surprised and gratified, not only the family in which she was domesticated, but also the principal personages of the town, who were frequent visitors to Mr. Wheatley's hospitable mansion.

The family consisted then of Mr. Wheatley, his wife Susanna, and their son Nathaniel and daughter Mary, twins, with a few slaves who had grown old in service, and who could not be relied upon for the time when the young folk should leave the mansion of their parents to become the heads of other families. Miss Mary, then eighteen years old, took charge of the new inmate of the family, and so rapid was the young negress in the acquisition of learning, that in less than a year and a half after the time of her importation, she could converse fluently in English, a language she had never heard spoken before she was kidnapped, and could read and correctly pronounce the most difficult passages of the sacred writings; and before she had been under pupilage ten years she wrote letters and poetry that astonished the literary men of New England, who were then numerous, and had acquired for the metropolis the name of the Modern Athens.

On the thirty-first of January, 1771, when about seventeen years of age, Phillis was called to suffer her first grief; her young mistress was taken from the family to become the wife of the Rev. John Lathrop, the pastor of the second church in Boston. The event may have led her to the step which she took on the eighteenth of the following August; for then, under the simple and unpretending name of Phillis, with no surname whatever, she became a communicant of the Old South Church in Boston, then destitute of a settled minister, but which had lately experienced the ex-

cellent teachings of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall. About this time Phillis began to fail in health, and in the fall of 1773 her decline became so apparent that by the advice of friends she left Boston to visit England, in company with Mr. Nathaniel Wheatley and his family, he going to London to open a branch of his mercantile business, which had already become large for a New Englander. While in England she received much attention from the patrons of literature; and there her poems were published, and were bringing her into considerable note, when she was recalled to Boston to attend her mistress in her last hours.

Mrs. Wheatley, her kind friend as well as mistress, died in the sixty-fifth year of her age, on the third of March, in the year 1774, and Mr. Wheatley on the twelfth of March, 1778, aged seventy-two. This left Phillis alone. Mary was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, and Mr. Nathaniel was married and residing in London. At this sad hour of her existence she became acquainted with a "colored gentleman," John Peters, whom she married in April, 1778, about a month after her kind master's decease. He was indeed a colored gentleman, for report says of him that he kept store, wore a wig, and carried a cane, and felt himself superior to all kinds of labor. At the time of her marriage she was styled "a free negro," and it is supposed that Mrs. Lathrop, who became her owner at the decease of her father, gave her her freedom, perhaps in words similar to those of the Rev. Increase Mather, who manumitted his slave with the following words in his will: "It is my mind and will that my negro servant called Spaniard shall not be sold after my decease, but I do then give him his liberty—let him then be esteemed a 'free negro.'"

Sadder times, however, came to Phillis. A few months later she lost her kind young friend; for Mrs. Lathrop died at the age of twenty-five on the twenty-fourth of September, 1778, and she was left entirely to her miserable husband, who proved to be improvident, failing in business, and becoming too lazy to do anything that would conduce to her comfort in the days of her

sickness and sorrow. In the summer of 1788 Mr. Nathaniel Wheatley also died, the last of her natural protectors, and about this time she lost two of the three children born to her while she temporarily dwelt in Wilmington, Mass. And now her disease rapidly increased, and on the fifth of December, 1788, at the early age of thirty-one years, poor Phillis Peters, *alias* Wheatley, drew her last breath, and soon, together with her last offspring, which seemed to have been left till then to make the occasion more mournful, was carried to her last earthly resting-place, without one of the friends of her prosperity to follow her, and without a stone to mark her grave.

All that is known of the death and burial of this talented person may be summed up in the following notice published on the Thursday succeeding her decease, in the *Independent Chronicle*: "Last Lord's day, died Mrs. Phillis Peters, (formerly Phillis Wheatley,) aged 31, known to the literary world by her celebrated miscellaneous poems. Her funeral is to be this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the house lately improved by Mr. Todd, nearly opposite Dr. Bulfinch's at West Boston, where her friends and acquaintances are desired to attend." Could the spot of her burial be found, there could be no more befitting epitaph than the words from her own pen—

Remember, Christians, negroes black as Cain
May be refined, and join the angelic train.

N. B. S.

CURIOUS LETTER OF CORNPLANTER, THE
INDIAN CHIEF, FROM THE IRVINE PAPERS.

CHICAGO, 24 May, 1794.

SIR:—I have Returned home safe. I wrote a letter to you, (hope you received it,) in Regard to the British sending a man to Catarogaras & he sent for me—I went to see him, not him alone, but likewise the Monoyes Respecting the man that was killed at French-creek as you wrote to me concerning that buisness.

Brother this man that sent for me to Catarogaias wanted to know what we were about, it seemed to him as if we were hiding ourselves. I spoke to him, & told him

the reason of our Hiding our selves—That the White People think that we are Nobody—I have told him every thing from the Begining. That the Six Nations could not be heard By any Body—This was all passed between this British man & myself—his Name is Wm. Johnston.

Brother then I spoke to the Monoyes in Regard of your writing to me to help yon, and I asked their minds as the Tommyhawk was Sticking in their Heads.—Then the Monoyes Spoke & told me they was not Drunk about this affair—As you writ to me, and told me You wanted to make our minds easy about this Affair.—*As you Writ to me that you wanted our minds easy—* It Shall be so—This is all I have to say this present time about it.

As I went there every thing happened Right, & you will hear a little what Bears Oil Chief said as he was sent there by the Chiefs of *Conniatt* (Conyaut) I send You three Strings of Wampum given to me by Bears Oil Chief & his words were that God almighty had mad day and Night, and when he saw me it appeared to him as if it was Daylight—Brother says Bears Oil, my mind is very uneasy when I live at Conneat every Summer & I see the bad Indians and always tell them not to interrupt our friends this Way.

Bears Oil says his mind is very uneasy and the Reason is, that he cannot hardly keep these Western Nations back any more,* as *they* the white people are making Forts in their Country and another thing Our Warriors & Children are very uneasy. They say that they cannot go out of Doors to ease themselves for Fear of Spoiling Gen^l Washingtons lands—& *that may* (which must) be the Reason we *will or can* (are to) be Killed.—Bears Oil speeks and says he was sent by all the Chiefs, & they looked out which was the best way for him to Go. by Water their was a lake that God almighty had made for every Body & he hoped that Gen^l Washington would have Nothing to say if he went by Water

Now Brothers says Bears Oil to the six Nations I have com to know your minds and if you want me to com down hear to live, I shall com, and I send you five strings

of Wampum as his speech on that head—I spoke to Bears Oil Chief for Wm. Johnston to help him, as the white People thinks Nothing of us, Then Johnston spoke and told him he would help him, and *for* (told) him to go home and tell his Warriors & Children to go to work, plent Corn & Git their living—I then spoke to Bairs Oil myself to make his mind Easy & go home, and if he *See* (saw) any of the Western Nations Going to war, to tell them not to enterupt any Body about French-creek or any where in that Country,† and if he Should see them, to tell them to go Back, to those that ware at war—I told Bears Oil afterwards that if You dont see any of them, & they do any Mischief we cannot help it—Then after that I Considered & Dispatched Runners to Oswego & to Bufflow-creek & to the Genesseees for all the Chiefs to Rise and Likewise Gen^l Chapin Supiren^t of Indian affairs.

Then M^r Johston spoke & said if the six Nations went, he would Go with them.—Their is but Eight Days to Com when they will meet at this Place if they like what I have said—Brothers at French-creek if it should happen that they dont come You must not Blame me, for it is not my fault, Because you know very well I am almost Tired of talking, because, none of you will hear me—It will be but a few Days Before I will know whether they are Coming, & if they are Coming, you will Know it Imeadeatly

I am Your friend & Brother
his

JOHN X OBAIL
mark

(Cornplanter)

Lieut. John Polhemus

Command^s F F

I wrote you Last about stoping the Troops—I hope you will till Affairs *is* (are) settled †

INDENTURE OF JOHN PETER ZENGER.

[From Indentures of Palatine Children in Secretary of State's Office, Albany, N. Y.]

THIS INDENTURE made the *Twenty Sixth* Day of *October Anno Domini*, 1710, and in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our

Sovereign Lady ANNE by the Grace of God of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Between His Excellency *Robert Hunter*, Esqr; Capt. General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of *New York, New Jersey*, and Territories depending thereon in *America*, and Vice-Admiral of the same &c. of the one part, And *William Bradford of the City of New York Printer* of the other part, Whereas his said Excellency in Council having determined the putting out of the Orphans of the *Palatines* (and some of those other Children whose Parents have too many to look after them and mind their Labour) for a certain time, upon the Conditions following, (to wit) The Boys till they arrive at the Age of Twenty one years, and the Girls till they arrive at the Age of Nineteen years; The Persons taking them entering into Indentures, and Bond with Surety, in the Secretary's Office, to provide them with Good and Wholesom Meat, Drink, Lodging and Cloathing, and at the Expiration of the time to Surrender them to the Government; his Excellency and Council engaging they shall respectively serve till they arrive at the Ages aforesaid. Now this *Indenture Witnesseth*, That *John Peter Zenger* of the Age of *Thirteene* Years or thereabouts, *Son of Hannah Zenger Widow* One of the *Palatines* aforesaid, of his own free and Voluntary Will by the Consent of his said Mother and also By the consent and approbation of his Excellency, hath put *him* self out to the said *William Bradford* his *Executors and Administrators* with *him and them* to dwell and serve from the day of the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of *Eight* years from thence next ensuing and fully be compleat and Ended, for all which said Term of *Eight* years the said *John Peter Zenger* the said *William Bradford* his *Executors and Administrators* well and truly shall serve *his & their* Commands lawful and honest every where he shall do; The Goods of his said *Master* his *Executors or Administrators* he shall not waste or destroy, nor from the Service of his said *Master* his *Executors or Ad-*

ministrators day nor night shall absent or prolong *him* self, but in all things as a good and faithful Servant shall bear and behave *him* self towards *his* said *Master his Executors & Administrators* during the said Term aforesaid. And the said *William Bradford* for *him* self *his* Executors and Administrators and every of them doth Covenant, Promise and Grant to and with his said Excellency and his Successors, that *he* the said *William Bradford his Executors & Administrators* shall and will during all the said Term of *Eight* years find and provide for the said *John Peter Zenger* good, sufficient and wholesom Meat, Drink and Cloathing; And also shall and will at the end and Expiration of the said Term of *Eight* years Surrender and deliver up the said *John Peter Zenger*, well Cloathed to his said Excellency, or to the Governour or Commander in Chief of the said Province of *New York*, for the time being. *In Witness* whereof his said Excellency and the said *William Bradford* have hereunto Interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the day and year first above Written.

WILL BRADFORD [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of (*the several Interlineations aforesaid of ye Words Executors and Administrators being first Interlined.*)

H. WILEMAN.

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD.—Among the papers of my father I find the following letter. It will be remembered that about 1852 a revolutionary soldier named Gibson died in Orange County, and it being supposed at the time that he was *the last of the Life Guard of Washington*, he was buried in Greenwood at the expense of one of the New York City Regiments and with military honor—having lain in state during the day prior to the burial in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. He claimed for many years before his death that he was not only one of the Guard, but a short time before his decease stated to the Rev. Robert Armstrong, of Newburgh, that he

was one of a hundred horsemen (Life Guards) who escorted Washington to Mt. Vernon at the close of the Revolution. Mr. Armstrong subsequently published this statement, and it was, I think, generally credited. My father (who had previously published several articles to show that the Life Guards were INFANTRY and not mounted men) discredited the statement of Gibson as to the escort to Mt. Vernon. This led to a controversy in the Newburgh papers between Mr. E. and Mr. A. as to the fact whether the Guards were footmen or horsemen. The former wrote to George Washington Parke Custis, then at Arlington House, detailing the statement of Gibson as to the escort, and also asking him as to the military character of the Guards. It brought the following letter, which was conclusive upon both points.

The real survivor of the Life Guards was Uzual Knapp, who was buried at the Head Quarters of Washington at Newburgh. The remains of his wife (whom he had survived for many years) were subsequently deposited by his side. The graves are within a few steps from the north-east corner of the old building. A portrait of Mr. Knapp by Charles Rice, Esq., hangs in the large room of the building. I believe it is the only likeness ever taken of him. He was an exceedingly intelligent and pleasant man, of small stature, though compactly built, and with one of the finest profiles I ever saw.

Yours truly,
JOHN M. EAGER.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, April 2, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,

Yours is received. The story told by Gibson, "the old Life Guardsman," of Washington's being escorted to Mt. Vernon in 1783 by a hundred horsemen is a fable.

The Life Guards was a CORPS OF INFANTRY. When the Chief had taken leave of his officers in the memorable scene at Francis' Tavern, he proceeded himself on his way to Annapolis, then the seat of Government, and there to resign his commission, accompanied *only by two aide-de-*

camp and three servants. Not a soldier of any sort! He tarried with Robert Morris—called at his head-quarters when in Philadelphia, and then on to Annapolis.

After the resignation of the commission, Washington, as a private citizen, accompanied by Colonel Humphries (one of his aide-de-camps at Yorktown), called at my grandfather's, the Honorable Benedict Calvert, at his seat in Prince George's County, Maryland, and stayed one night, and then reached Mt. Vernon on the next day.

During the journey the beloved chief was greeted by the love, gratitude, and acclamation of the people, who turned out as volunteers to bid him welcome to their hearts and homes, and everywhere escorted him from place to place; *but not a single Continental soldier escorted him anywhere.*

Very respectfully, sir,

your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Hon. Samuel M. Eager, Newburgh,
New York.

AMERICANISMS IN GERMAN ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.—German English Dictionaries have always been noted as receptacles for slang, inserted not as slang but as genuine English. Taking up Elwell's New and Complete American Dictionary of the English and German Languages, New York, 1851, I have been amused to see what amount of vulgarisms has been thrust into it as English.

Not by a jugfull, is favored with an especial heading.

Clamshell, is given as one of the equivalents of mouth, but the word *clam*, as the name of a shell fish, is not.

Boss, is given as a noun and as a verb.

Bubblor, a word unknown to me, is given as the name of a fish in Ohio.

Buster.

Burgoo, is given as a preparation of oatmeal.

Carpetwed, as a creeping plant.

Cisco, as a small fish.

Frough, is given as meaning rancid.

Forment is interpreted *gegenüber*, but on

looking to that German word I find he intended the Irish *forninet*!

Energize, citizenize, funkify, noncommittalism, and many similar words abound, and the pages bristle with such expressions as fork over, hurry up the cakes, the jig is up, jiminy, killing, to kick up a row, kinder, kilter, loaf, lovyer.

Spunk, underwood, improperly called in some parts punk, is given only in the incorrect form.

The Indian sled, *tabogan*, is given *tarboggin*.

The book is worth a closer examination than I have taken time to give it, by any student of Americanisms.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON IN AMERICA.—In 1786, Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq., exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London an impression of a seal used prior to the reign of George I. by the Bishop of London for American documents. It bore the legend, "SIGILLUM EPISCOPI LONDINENSIS. PRO COMISS. AMERICANIS." It is stated in Notes and Queries that in the reign of George I. this question was referred to the law officers of the crown: "Whether America was so far to be deemed within the diocese of London, that the bishop thereof had all power in America?" They decided that a royal patent was necessary to sustain such a power, but Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, refused to take out a patent.

REVISED STATUTES.—At page 225, vol. 1, of the 5th ed. of this work, the beginning of the town of Lewis, Essex Co., is stated to be "where the river Raquette crosses the town line." There is no river "Raquette" in Essex County. The river of that name is in St. Lawrence Co. The Essex County river is called *Boquet*, and it ought to have been so printed in the Statutes, for it is so written in the minute of the Board of Supervisors, which is quoted.

In the same vol., p. 206, the town of Gilboa is described as beginning at the mouth of the "Mauer" Kill. It should have been printed *Manor Kill*.

RESOLVED WALDRON'S will was proved 1st June, 1761. He left the following children: John, Jacob, Adrian, Anne, Elizabeth, Peggy, Caty. Anne *m.* Strauts Springstein; Elizabeth *m.* Patrick Kine; Peggy married Abraham Lent, and Caty *m.* Alexander Buleen. Jacob settled eventually at Haverstraw, Orange County, near Strong Point, on lands inherited from his father. It may be well to preserve these particulars of the descendants of one of Gov. Stuyvesant's ambassadors to Virginia.

E. B. O'C.

CLOCKVILLE, MADISON Co., N.Y.—This is an instance where the misspelling of a word destroys the only link whereby correct information may be obtained of the origin of the name of the place. It was called "Klockville" after John Klock, the original grantee of lot No. 10 in the town of Lenox, in which the village is situated, and has no connection with those time-pieces called "clocks," as one would be led at present to infer.

E. B. O'C.

"DURING MEN."—This name, as I was informed by the late Samuel Stevens, a son of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of Revolutionary memory, was used to distinguish the troops enlisted to serve through the War of Independence, as contra-distinguished from those called out for a limited time.

G. G.

AN ANTIEN LANDMARK.—One Thomas Jones petitioned in 1709, for 2000 acres of land in Orange County, the bounds of which are described as beginning "at a certain wigwag on the North side of Murderer's Creek, about seven miles from its mouth." It is evident from this that the Indians inhabited the Highlands in the neighborhood of Westpoint, at the above date.

O'C.

THROGS NECK.—This name is most absurdly converted into "Frogs neck" in the Revised Statutes of our state. It is derived from that of John Throgmorton, who obtained a patent for the land as far back as 1658. It is about time, is it not, that

those who undertake to form or revise our laws should know something of the early history of the country?

EARL BELLOMONT—JOE DAVEISS.—Although the New York Colonial History and Colonial documents give the name of Earl Bellomont correctly, as above, in accordance with his own custom, for I have his handsome autograph before me, the earlier writers, such as Hutchison, and even some as late as Grahame, Sparks, and Hildreth, write it Bellamont. The title is, inverted, that of one of Napoleon's Generals, the Duke of Montebello, and exists even in England in the French form Beaumont. How the incorrect letter came in is not easily explained.

Jos. H. Daveiss, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811, and after whom several counties in various states have been named, spelt his name as I have written it. In the official list of post-offices it is uniformly spelt Daviess. These particulars are not important, but it is pleasant to see names correctly printed.

J. B. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DYING IN THE LAST DITCH.—This expression, so frequently used by the Rebels, originated with the Prince of Orange, in his reply to the Duke of Buckingham in 1679. "There is one certain means," said the prince, answering the remark that the Commonwealth was ruined, "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin; I will die in the last ditch." Hume's Hist. of England, vol. iv., page 261.

J. W.

BELFAST, MAINE.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTE.—The visitor to the British Museum who pauses at Show-case VIII., in the King's Library, where specimens of the early English press are displayed, may notice, quite at the end, an open volume, bearing the following label:—

"The book of St. Alban's. The books of Haukyng and Huntyng, and also of Coot armuris. Written by Dame Juliana Barnes, or Berners, Prioress of Sopwell

Nunnery. Printed at St. Alban's in 1486. Bequeathed by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville."

The following adventures which befell this very volume before it found its present secure resting-place, are, I think, worthy of a place in the first rank of bibliographical romance.

The story has never, so far as I know, been published; and originally formed part of a letter written on bibliographical matters by the Rector of Pilham, in 1847, to the Rev. S. R. Maitland. By the kind permission of the latter gentleman, I have been allowed to copy it:—

"In June, 1844, a pedlar called at a cottage at Blyton, and asked an old widow named Naylor whether she had any rags to sell. She said, 'No!' but offered him some old paper; and took from a shelf *The Book of St. Alban's* and others, weighing 9 lbs., for which she received nine pence. The pedlar carried them through Gainsboro', tied up in a string, past a chemist's shop, who, being used to buy old paper to wrap drugs in, called the man in; and, struck by the appearance of *The Boke*, gave him three shillings for the lot. Not being able to read the colophon, he took it to an equally ignorant stationer and offered it to him for a guinea; at which price he declined it, but proposed that it should be exposed in his window as a means of eliciting some information about it. It was accordingly placed there, with the label—"Very old curious work." A collector of books went in, and offered 2s. 6d. for it. This excited the suspicions of the vendor. Soon after Mr. Bird, the Vicar of Gainsboro', went in and asked the price, wishing to have a very early specimen at a reasonable price; not knowing, however, the great value of the book. While he was examining the book, Stark, a very intelligent bookseller, came in, to whom Mr. Bird at once ceded the right of pre-emption. Stark betrayed such visible anxiety that the vendor, Smith, declined settling a price. Soon after, Sir C. — came in, and took the book to collate; and brought it back in the morning, having found it imperfect in the middle,

and offered 5l. for it. Sir Charles had no book of reference to guide him to its value; but in the mean time, Stark had employed a friend to obtain for him the refusal of it, and had undertaken to give a little more than Sir Charles might offer. On finding that at least 5l. could be got for it, Smith went to the owner and gave him two guineas, and then proceeded to Stark's agent and sold it for 7l. 7s. Stark took it to London, and sold it to the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville for 70 or 80 guineas.

"It must now be stated how it came to pass, that a book without covers of such extreme age was preserved. About fifty years since, the Library of Thonock Hall, in the parish of Gainsboro', the seat of the Hickman family, underwent great repairs; and the books were sorted over by a most ignorant person, whose selections seem to have been determined by the coat. All books without covers were thrown into a great heap, and condemned to all the purposes which Leland laments in the sack of the Conventual Libraries by the visitors. But they found favor in the eyes of a literate gardener, who begged leave to take what he liked home. He selected a large quantity of Sermons before the House of Commons, local pamphlets, tracts from 1680 to 1710, opera books, &c., &c. He made a list of them, which was afterwards found in his cottage; and No. 43 was 'Catermouris.' The old fellow was something of a herald, and drew in his books what he held to be his coat. After his death, all that could be stuffed into a large chest were put away in a garret; but a few favorites, and *The Boke* among them, remained on the shelves of the kitchen for years, till his son's widow became so *stalled* of dusting them that she determined to sell them."

Here ends the material of the story. The volume was afterwards splendidly bound, and is now the only copy in the British Museum.

DESCRIPTION OF A FASHIONABLE LADY 107 YEARS AGO.—

THE PETITION.

Artful Painter, by this Plan
Draw a Female if you can

Paint her features bold and gay,
 Casting Modesty away;
 Let her Air the mode express,
 And fantastick be her Dress;
 Cock her up a little Hat
 Of various colours, this and that;
 Make her Cap the Fashion new,
 An Inch of Gauze or Lace will do;
 Cut her hair the shortest dock;
 Nicely braid the Forehead Lock;
 Put her on a Negligee,
 A short Sack or Sheperdee,
 Ruffled up to keep her warm,
 Eight or ten upon an Arm;
 Let her Hoop extending wide
 Shew her Garters and her Pride.
 Her Stockings must be pure and white,
 For they are seldom out of sight.
 Let her have a high heel'd shoe,
 And a glittering Buckle too;
 Other Trifles that you find,
 Make quite careless as her Mind.
 Thus equip'd she's charming ware
 For the Races or the Fair.

NEW YORK CITY, March 29, 1756.

QUERIES.

NEGRO BURYING GROUND.—There was a "Negro burying ground" in 1738 upon a place called Little Neck, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co. Does any trace of it remain?

EPISHEMO.—Can any one give me the derivation of this word, in common use in Oregon, meaning the housings of a horse? I have looked in vain in French and Spanish dictionaries for a word from which it might come.

G. G.

O'REILLY AT ALGIERS.—Can any of your correspondents give an account of the Spanish expedition which, under the command of an Irishman, General Count O'Reilly, and of an English Baronet, went from Carthage to take Algiers, but according to Lord Byron (note to *Don Juan*) instead of O'Reilly taking Algiers, Algiers very nearly took him? What was the real story?

P. O.

LETTERS OF "PATRICK HENRY."—Who wrote the letters to Vice-President Calhoun, in 1826, signed "Patrick Henry?"

They were originally published in Mr. Force's National Journal, and afterwards collected in a pamphlet of 96 pages. They relate to Mr. Calhoun's course as presiding officer of the Senate, when the famous "Retrenchment" Resolutions were before that body; and John Randolph, for day after day, indulged in those well remembered rhapsodies of hostility to the administration without reference to its measures, outraging all decorum by his gross personalities against Mr. Adams, Mr. Day, and their friends both in and out of Congress. As far as Mr. Day was concerned, it resulted in a duel between himself and Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Calhoun's course was severely reviewed in a series of letters in the National Journal, signed "Patrick Henry." They were written in a trenchant style, and have abundant evidence of the pen of John Quincy Adams, to whom they were generally inscribed in the papers of the day.

NORRIS'S JOURNAL OF SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY, 1779.—I have the original manuscript journal of Major James Norris, of New Hampshire, who was in the campaign. It covers 70 foolscap pages, and is much more intelligent than the account of Grant. (*Hist. Mag.*, vol. vi., page 233.) Was this journal of Norris ever published, and if so, when and where?

J. W.

BELFAST, ME.

JOHN PAUL JONES.—Was he ever allowed by Congress to receive a title from France, and if so, when and where?

J. W.

BELFAST, MAINE.

COPPERHEAD: WHEN WAS THE TERM FIRST USED? (*Hist. Mag.*, vol. vii., page 166).—As applied to individuals by Irving, in his History of New York. "The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burglars of the Manhattoes as the Copperheads." (See the author's revised edition, 1849, page 385). In the modern sense of the term it was probably first used by E.

W. Flagg, Esq., of Bangor, in the Maine Democratic Convention, in August, 1861.

J. W.

BELFAST, ME.

"**CHASE, RUDE BOREAS, BLUSTERING RAILER.**" (Vol. vii., p. 198.)—This ballad must have been well known as early as 1779, for it is contained in a manuscript collection, dated "Wyoming, Forty Fort, July 6, 1779." The following song from the collection I do not remember to have seen before. It may be interesting at the present time.

Husbands must leave their loving wives,
And spritely youths attend,
Leave their sweet hearts and goe with speed,
Our country to defend.

May their heavens guard us in the field,
And keep us safely their;
We Pray the Lord to be our Shield
Where thundering Cannon Roar.

And in the Great Jehovah's Name
And under his command,
We will goe forth against our foe,
While they Invade our Land.

The Cause for which we Do Contend
We know is just and rite,
Therefore we Pray the Lord of host
to Put our foes to flight.

Our Property we will maintain,
Our rights we'l near Resign;
They Shan't be sold for glittering gold,
Nor heaps of Spanish Coine.

J. W.

BELFAST, ME.

REPLIES.

JOHN SIMCOCK, ETC.—I can give your correspondent, "Philadelphia," some facts relating to three of the persons mentioned in his communication:—John Simcock, John Cadwalader, and Nicholas Newlin.

John Simcock, of Ridley, Esquire, came from a place of that name in Cheshire with Wm. Penn about 1682. He was a member of the Provincial Council and Assembly, and sometimes Speaker of that body; a Judge of the Common Pleas, and, afterwards, of the Supreme Court; one of the

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Commissioners to settle the Maryland boundary; and Deputy President of the Society of Free Traders. He was a Quaker preacher, and was at one time fined £100 and imprisoned fifteen months for his religion. He was a large landowner. He died in 1703, aged 73. His son John was Deputy Recorder of Chester County, and his son Jacob was Deputy Register General under James Claypoole.

The John Cadwalader referred to is, doubtless, the Quaker Preacher of that name. There was a John Cadwalader in the Assembly, I suppose it was the same person. The Philadelphia family is, I think, descended from another John Cadwalader and not this one. Of this, however, I am not certain.

Nicholas Newlin, of Birmingham and Concord, Esquire, was an English gentleman of ancient family, and came to Pennsylvania from Mt. Mellick in 1683. He was a member of the Provincial Council, and a Judge of the Common Pleas. He died in 1699 aged 70. His son, Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, Birmingham, and Newlin, Esquire, was a Justice of the County Courts, a Member of the Provincial Assembly, Commissioner of Property, one of the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Province, etc. He married in 1685 Miss Mary Mildenhall, of Mildenhall in Suffolk, and died in 1729 aged 70. His son, Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, Birmingham and Newlin, Esquire, was a Justice of the County Courts, and Member of the Assembly. Newlin Township was first purchased by and called after the elder Nathaniel.

x.

THE REDEEMED CAPTIVE (vol. vii. p. 382).—I have a fragment of a volume containing only 56 pages. The running title is "The Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion." The titlepage of the work itself is gone, but that of the sermon is as follows: Reports of Divine Kindness: | or, | Remarkable Mercies | should be faithfully published, | for the | Praise of God the Giver. | Set forth in a | Sermon | preached at Boston Lecture *December 5, 1706.* | By *John Williams* | Pastor of the Church of

Christ in Deerfield, | soon after his return from a doleful captivity. | Psal. 107. 13, 14, 15, 32 (quoted in full); Psal. 34. 3 (quoted in full). | New London: Reprinted and sold by T. Green, 1776. |

I think it adds one to the list of editions given by G. in the *Magazine* for December.

D. W. PATTERSON.

WEST WINSTED, CONN.

ALDEN FAMILY (vol. vii. 355).—There were families of this name seated at Newton Longville, Bucks, and Rickmansworth, Herts., in 1634; and their pedigrees are preserved in the British Museum. I do not know whether they were connected with the American family or not, nor how long they had been seated at this place. Sims gives the references to these pedigrees in his *Index to the Herald's Visitation in the British Museum*.

X. Y. Z.

NEW YORK NAMES.—Mr. Strong, of Irving, N.Y., is represented as saying (*Hist. Mag.*, vii. 313), "he has not been able to find a river, creek, lake or mountain in our state that now bears the name of any herbivorous animal." By turning to the map of Northern New York, *Deer River*, and *Moose River*, and *Deer Lake* and *Moose Lake* will be found laid down.

E. B. O'C.

Retrospective,

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN.

THE LIFE OF FATHER ANTONIO MARGIL.—A very uncommon though comparatively recent work is the life of the Franciscan Missionary in Texas and other parts of Mexico, Father Antonio Margil de Jesus. It is, as I am informed by one of the best informed scholars in the Spanish part of our history, so rare in Mexico and Spain that he met with but two copies in his investigations in both countries, and

one of these was a well worn one in the hands of the Margil family at Valencia. It is possible, however, that its strange title may have caused it to be overlooked in some cases. The title is as follows:

El Peregrino | Septentrional Atlante: | Delineado | en la exemplarissima Vida | Del Venerable Padre | Fr. Antonio Margil | de Jesus | Fruto de la floridissima ciudad de Valencia, | Hijo de su Serafica Observante Provincia, Predicador Missionero, | Notario Apostolico, Comissario del Santo Oficio, Fundador, | y Ex-Guardian de tres Colegios, Prefecto de las Misiones | de *Propagande Fide* en todas las Indias Occiden- | tales, y aclamado de la piedad | Por nuevo Apostol de Guatemala | Dedicase | A los dos gloriosisimos Juanes | Bautista, y Evangelista: | A expensas de un amartelado del V. P. y de la Serafica Religion. | Escrivela | El Padre Fr. Isidro Felix de Espinosa, | Predicador, y Misionero Apostolico, Ex-Guardian del Colegio | de la Santa Cruz de Queretaro, su Chro- | nista, y menor Hijo. | Con Licencia: | En Valencia: Por Joseph Thomàs Lucas, Impressor del Illustris- | simo Señor Obispo de Teruel. Año de 1742. | *Vendese en casa de Salvador Fauli, Librero, en la Plaza de Villarrasa.*

It is a quarto of 426 pages double column. Title and preliminary pages unfolioed 10, then page 1 to 411, 412 blank, and 4 pages Indice without folios.

His Texan missions are described on pages 248 to 265. It is divided into three books, two of which are historical, the third being, as is usual in the lives of saints, devoted to a portrait of his virtues, each head being treated separately.

The volume contains, moreover, some very curious matter relative to the Pagan rites secretly preserved among the Indians.

Father Margil was born at Valencia Aug. 18, 1657, and died at Mexico Aug. 6, 1726.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New Haven, Nov. 30, 1863.*—The New Haven Historical Society held their first annual meeting under the charter from the State Legislature. After the usual preliminaries attending such meetings, Henry Bronson, M.D., read a paper on the Currency of Massachusetts and Connecticut. It began with an introductory concerning the wants of all communities, whether civilized or barbarian, of a medium of commercial exchange, and the various devices which have been adopted to meet such want. The early settlers found the aborigines using for money what they termed wampum, consisting of several kinds of shells, the value of which was determined by its light or dark color, and by other circumstances. For many years this wampum, to a certain extent, passed current among the settlers, the value being determined by act of court. The Doctor presented many highly interesting facts concerning this shell money, as also the method of exchange in commodities in those early days, and then passed to the use of coin, the mode of coining—the coin being hammered out—and the gradual development of our system of bills of exchange and the general features of our system of banking.

The report of Mr. John Collis, the Curator, was read. It showed that there had been received during the year 444 bound volumes, 2,064 pamphlets, 16 bundles newspapers, 27 handbills, 88 volumes of autograph letters and manuscripts, 70 volumes manuscripts, 7 mounted maps, 20 framed engravings, 34 other engravings, 2 oil paintings, 1 bust, 59 curiosities, 7 pieces ancient furniture.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance in hand of \$385 48.

Mr. White was elected *President*, Dr. E. E. Beardsley, *Vice President*, Mr. Horace Day, *Secretary*, and Mr. Nathan Peck, *Treasurer*. The *Directors* are Messrs. Leonard Bacon, Henry Bronson, Wm. A. Reynolds, Thos. R. Trowbridge, Samuel Punderson, Elliott T. Foote, Henry C. Kingsley, Chas. E. English, Elisha L. Cleveland, Chas. R. Ingersoll, Edward H. L. Leffingwell.

It was voted that a book be procured for the reception of the autographs of visitors.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Nov. 17, 1863.*—The annual meeting was regularly held—W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair.

The additions to the library for the past month (in all 1,066) were received from 61 contributors; and included the entire publications, in uniform binding, of the documents of the first and second sessions of the 37th Congress; those of the "Loyal Publication Societies" of Boston, New York, and Cincinnati; the entire documents of the Territory of Colorado; the Journal of the (seceding) Convention of Louisiana, in English and French, with Gayarré's History of Louisiana, the obliging gift of Maj. General Banks; numerous publications on the war, and relics from the battle-field of Gettysburg, etc.

Of the correspondence for the month reported (nineteen letters received and seventy-one written), letters of interest were read from Gen. Charles B. Stuart, Geneva, N. Y., relative to material improvements in the North-west; from the Hon. John Young, M.P.P., Montreal, in regard to the Provincial Documents of Canada; also from the Hon. Charles Mason, New York; Gov. J. Evans, of Denver City, Col., and George Livermore, Esq., of Massachusetts.

The following were then elected to fill the principal offices of the Society for the ensuing year:

President, Walter L. Newberry, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. W. B. Ogden, and J. Y. Scammon; *Treasurer*, Dr. F. Scammon; *Rec. Secretary and Librarian*, William Barry; *Corresponding Secretary*, E. B. McCagg, Esq. The usual Committees of Business, Research, etc., were re-elected with slight modifications.

The Society's thanks were directed to be returned to the editors or publishers of serials forwarded to the Library the past year.

Nov. 24.—The adjourned annual meeting was held at the private residence of Mr. Broas, and was numerously attended by members, with their ladies and invited guests.

An address was read by Mr. J. Y. Scammon, presenting a historical sketch of Banks and Banking in Illinois; which was followed by the annual report of the Secretary, reviewing the transactions of the year.

The following summary was given of the Society's collections:

	For the year.	Aggregate.
Bound books	1,005	12,829
Unbound books and pamphlets	9,779	51,892
Files of serials	197	1,573
" " newspapers	48	1,020
Old and rare newspapers	40	320
Maps and charts	108	1,097
Manuscripts	762	1,242
Prints, photographs, etc.	45	159
Cabinets single and collective	44	73
Collections of miscellanies	47	82

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 2.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-President for Massachusetts, in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that since the last meeting letters had been received from the following gentlemen accepting the membership to which they had been elected, viz.:

Corresponding.—Hon. George P. Fisher, of Washington, Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Resident.—Thomas Parsons, M.D., of Boston, Edward S. Moseley, of Newburyport, and Charles C. Dana, of Boston.

William B. Trask, the Historiographer, read an able and very interesting memoir of the Right Honorable John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, an Honorary Member of the Society, who died in London, Oct. 12, 1863, at the age of 91 years.

John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported as donations, during the past month, 21 volumes, 33 pamphlets, large map, and three photographs. These photographs, which represent a relic recently discovered at Valley Forge, were sent to the Society by John A. McAllister of Philadelphia, who gave this account of the relic:—"A few weeks ago, workmen engaged in removing the foundations of an ancient building near Washington's Head Quarters at Valley Forge, found what appeared to be a block of wood three inches square. It remained among the rubbish for several days, when one of the laborers turned it over and discovered it to be a box. This outer box appears to be of some composition metal resembling copper, but somewhat corroded. On removing the outside box another was discovered plated with silver, and in this case, carefully packed to protect it from moisture, was a miniature beautifully painted and in excellent preservation. The miniature represents a person in an embroidered coat, ruffled shirt, and powdered wig, and from the costume was evidently painted between 1730 and 1740. The painting is on enamel and has on its edge near the right shoulder, the letters HALL, which can be distinguished in the photograph with the aid of a powerful magnifier. The house in which the relic was discovered is said to have been built about the year 1770." Mr. Sheppard suggested that HALL might be the name of the painter.

After the transaction of the ordinary business the meeting was dissolved.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*December, 1863.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held in the Fire Proof Building, the Rev. Dr. Dewitt in the chair.

Among the important matters transacted was the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the election in January.

Mr. Moore, the librarian, also read a notice of the career of the late Judge Macdonald, and offered a series of resolutions expressive of the regret of the Society for the loss of one who, amid the annoyances of ill-health, so cheerfully devoted himself to literary and historic pursuits.

The paper of the evening, a Memoir of Edward Lovington, the law-giver of Louisiana, was read by Mr. Charles H. Hunt, and was an interesting account of one of our greatest men.

Among the donations presented were the accounts of Washington's executors, rescued at Fairfax Court House by Captain James B. Kirker, and presented to the Society.

ONONDAGA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Syracuse, Dec. 3.*—Officers: *President*, Mr. Clark; *Vice-Pres.*, N. B. Smith; *Secretary*, R. F. Trowbridge. The regular meeting was held at the Society's rooms, President Clark in the chair.

A number of contributions to the library and museum were reported.

The Secretary read a letter from H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., offering to present an unbroken file of the New York Spectator for more than twenty years, on certain terms, which were agreed to by the Board.

A communication from Prof. Agassiz having been received, Mr. Smith moved that the Lecture Committee be instructed to circulate a subscription.

Mr. Noxon introduced Mr. Griffin, an Indian, who produced a number of Indian curiosities. His conversation showing him to be intelligent; he was employed by the Board to secure Indian relics and curiosities for the Museum, and a sum of money advanced to him for that purpose.

Mr. Noxon, from the Committee on Rooms, reported the bills of expenditure, &c., in re-arranging the rooms. The bill of D. S. & S. P. Geer \$32.29, Alpetre & Hoffman \$95.41, E. R. Dandford \$24.60, balance of Stoddard's account \$19.75, Jas. Noxon \$7.22, were audited and ordered paid.

Mr. Leach reported the lease as drawn, which was accepted, and on motion the President or Vice-President was authorised to execute it on the part of the Association.

Mr. Noxon moved that an insurance of \$1,000 be procured on the property of the Association. The following letter was read by the Secretary:

STRAUSS, N. Y., Dec. 2, '63.

R. F. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., Sec'y of Onondaga Co. Historical Society, &c.:

DEAR SIR:—Please accept in behalf of the Onondaga Historical Society the accompanying portrait and biography of one of Onondaga's pioneers—Capt. Oliver Teall. It is needless for me to pronounce a eulogium upon his character, for he was too well known throughout this section of the State to require it at my hands. Suffice it to say that he was one of Nature's noblest works—an honest man.

Yours, for the welfare of the Association,
GEO. G. GARDNER.

The portrait and biography were received, and the thanks of the Association given to the donor.

The thanks of the Association were also voted to several other donors, and the Board adjourned.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New London, December 9, 1863.—The Society convened in the M. E. Church at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Judge S. C. Parker, Vice President.

The minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of Fairfield were read, after which the report of the Secretary was presented. It noticed the progress of the work of the Society, the reception of publications from the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., H. A. Smith, Esq., of Cleveland, A. Banning Norton, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, and Judge Parker, of Greenfield, and called attention to the necessity of early steps to secure the publication of the next volume of the *Pioneer*.

Letters were read from Samuel Holden Parsons, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., and Rev. John Seward, of Tallmadge, Ohio. The former, a grandson of Judge S. H. Parsons, the first Judge of the Northwestern Territory, suggested some corrections in the history of the Fire Lands grant, in the 3d vol. of the *Pioneer*, from documents in his possession. The latter gave some additional facts concerning his Missionary tour to the Fire Lands in 1819, and expressed his intention to give a more full description of it at some future time.

The names of standing Historical Committees of the several townships were called, and the following presented reports: Dr. Skellenger,

of New London—Sketches of Joseph Seymour Merrifield and Mrs. Hendrix, early Settlers of that township. D. A. Pease, Norwalk—a genealogical sketch of Rev. Hezekiah Ripley, from whom the township of Ripley was named, and a letter from the venerable Thomas D. Webb, of Warren, relating to the manner in which the Fire Lands were distributed among the proprietors. Rev. C. F. Lewis, Wakeman—Indian Reminiscences, relating in particular to the method of manufacturing canoes, sap troughs, etc., of bark.

The following special Committees, appointed to secure the histories of the townships named, reported their work as in progress: Greenwich, Luther Mead; Richmond, J. H. Niles; Ruggles, S. C. Sturtevant; Sherman, D. H. Pease.

The Constitution was then read, and thirty-nine persons became members of the Society. A portion of the last Annual Report of the Secretary was then read by the Rev. C. F. Lewis, and on his motion the Society requested the press of the Fire Lands and other papers circulating there to publish it. The Society also, on motion of the same, voted to request of the Rev. L. B. Gurley a copy of the Poem referred to in his address, for preservation.

The President, Platt Benedict, Esq., having arrived, made a few appropriate remarks on assuming the chair, expressing for himself and the Society their gratification at the interest manifested at this meeting by the citizens of New London, as well as of Ruggles, Rochester, and other adjoining towns, so many of whom were present.

The Rev. John Keep, of Oberlin, then delivered an address on the duty and advantages of not only *gathering* history for ourselves and posterity, but of *living* it. It was remarkable for power, variety, and originality, and held the undivided attention of the crowded audience till its close. The Society, on motion of Dr. Skellenger, unanimously requested a copy for publication. The Rev. Mr. Keep also presented the Society a copy of the book containing the first sermon ever preached in New England, and also accounts of the first prayer meeting and first Thanksgiving on "Wild New England Shore;" a book entitled "Congregationalism and Church Action," and last, but "not least," a copy of the New England Primer, edition of 1691.

Castalia was selected as the place for the next meeting, March 9, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY, was founded in Philadelphia about ten years ago. It aims to collect whatever remains of the history of the Church, and especially of such portions of it as in every age have maintained the sentiments of those who now constitute the Baptist denomination. Also books and pamphlets by Baptist authors on any subject, all religious Baptist periodicals, existing or extinct; likenesses, autograph letters and manuscripts of British ministers; and views of Baptist churches and literary institutions.

The Society is incorporated. *President*, Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., LL.D. Its library is yet small, embracing about 1200 volumes, 7000 pamphlets, and some valuable manuscripts. Its constitution connects it intimately with the American Baptist Publication Society, and its room is in their building, 530 Arch street, Philadelphia.

VERMONT.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montpelier, October 20, 1863.*—At the annual meeting of this Society, October 20, choice was made of the following officers:

Highland Hall, North Bennington, *President*.

Daniel Kellogg, Brattleboro', Rev. William H. Lord, Montpelier, George W. Benedict, Burlington, *Vice-Presidents*.

George F. Houghton, *Recording Secretary*.

Albert D. Hager, Proctorsville, John S. Adams, Burlington, *Corr. Secretaries*.

Charles Reed, Montpelier, *Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper*.

George B. Reed, Montpelier, *Treasurer*.

Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., Burlington, Rev. F. W. Shelton, Montpelier, Henry Clark, Esq., Poultney, Rev. P. H. White, Coventry, Dugald Stewart, Middlebury, and John B. Perry, Swanton, *Curators*.

The Publishing Committee were, on motion, requested to publish a volume of Collections as soon as sufficient funds were raised for the purpose. Dr. David P. Holton argued the importance of preserving a careful record, not only of Vermont officers, but of all the men who had joined the Volunteers from Vermont. Albert D. Hager, Esq., then read a paper on the "Copper Mines of the United States and Canada." Several valuable donations were reported from General J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N.Y., Hon. W. C. Watson, of Port Kent, N.Y., H. B.

Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, Rev. W. H. Lord, and Dr. Earl Cushman, of Orwell. Messrs. L. C. Kellogg, A. Clark, Moses Cheney, Dr. H. F. Stevens, and A. D. Hager, Esq., were requested to prepare papers on given subjects to be read at some early meetings of the Society. The subject of "Ancient Mining in the Lake Superior region" was assigned to Albert D. Hager, Esq. In the evening the annual address was delivered to a large audience in the Representatives' Hall, by General J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N.Y., upon the subject of Secession in Switzerland. The speaker drew a line of comparison between the secession of Swiss Cantons and the Seceded States of the American Union. He traced the war for the preservation of the Swiss Republic, and told the tale of the triumph of those braves who triumphed for human liberty. General de Peyster predicted a similar success in our own country, and that the doom of the rebels in Switzerland awaits the Southern arch-rebel and his co-conspirators. The address was learned and eloquent, and very acceptable to the large audience assembled at the State House.

The President then introduced Hon. Winslow Watson, of Port Kent, N.Y., who read an elaborately prepared and interesting paper on "The Life and Services of Hon. Richard Skinner, Governor of Vermont in 1820, '21, and '22."

Thanks were returned to the speakers, and copies of their papers solicited for the archives of the Society.

Luther G. Emerson, Esq., of Ontonagon, Michigan, was, on motion, elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The next special meeting of the Society will be held at Brandon, January 27th and 28th, 1864, and the summer meeting will be holden at St. Johnsbury in the month of June, 1864.

The Standing Committees for the year 1863-4 are constituted as follows:

On Library and Cabinet—F. W. Shelton, Albert D. Hager, and Henry Clark.

On Printing and Publishing—George F. Houghton, Charles Reed, and Pliny H. White.

On Finance—Daniel Kellogg, Albert D. Hager, and Charles Reed.

To Manage and Superintend the Historical Department—W. H. Lord, P. H. White, and Henry Clark.

To Manage and Superintend the Department of Natural History—George W. Benedict, John B. Perry, and John A. Hicks.

To Manage and Superintend the Department of Horticulture—Daniel Kellogg, John A. Hicks, and Dugald Stewart.

Notes on Books.

An Address delivered at the Celebration by the New York Historical Society of the Two Hundredth Birth-day of Mr. William Bradford, who introduced the art of Printing into the Middle Colonies of British America. By John Wm. Wallace, of Philadelphia. Albany: Munsell, 1863. 8vo.

A TRIBUTE to a printer most fitly calls for typographic beauty, and Mr. Wallace, in giving his address in full, inserting the parts omitted in delivery, has given Mr. Munsell full scope, and must certainly feel satisfied with the edition which he has privately issued. Of the address itself we need not speak. Our readers are to some extent already acquainted with it.

It is here given complete, with many interesting notes, including a well merited tribute to the Alban disciple of Aldus.

Mr. Wallace, in his enthusiastic admiration of our first printer, has gathered all the items of his history, and gleaned all interesting information as to the issues of his press, but not content with embodying all this in his address, makes it in itself a more permanent monument.

The work is inscribed to the honor and memory of the late Mr. Bradish, and we have seldom met with a dedication more noble in idea or more appropriate in word.

Journal of the Expedition against Quebec, under command of Col. Benedict Arnold, in the year 1776. By Major Return J. Meigs; with an Introduction and Notes by Charles I. Bushnell. New York: Privately Printed, 1864. 8vo. pp. 57.

THE readers of the Magazine will recollect a query as to this journal, announced on the title but not found in the body of an Ohio work. Mr. Bushnell has therefore done well to give it in this attractive form. His notes elucidate all obscurities and give the needed information as to the characters that figure in it. There is a disposition, which we certainly commend, to save these Revolutionary relics, and gentlemen could not find a better work for leisure moments and a comparatively small expenditure than to put them beyond all possibility of loss, as Mr. Bushnell has so frequently done.

Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money. By Samuel Breck. Philadelphia: 8vo. 1863.

THIS is a timely reprint by Mr. Kline of the very interesting paper of the late venerable Mr.

Breck, which many have since used with profit. As the original pamphlet was printed twenty years ago, it has become quite rare.

The Federalist: A Collection of Essays written in favor of the New Constitution as agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787. Reprinted from the original text, with an Historical Introduction and Notes. By Henry P. Dawson. In two volumes, Vol. I. New York: Charles Scribner, 1863.

No work more timely than that which Mr. Dawson has so well performed. This edition of the Federalist is a national boon. At the moment when broader and more statesmanlike discussions of our Constitution must occupy the public mind, when the plan of a new government will be debated, a thorough study of the present Constitution and its adoption must be made.

New York was most averse to the new Constitution, and the articles of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay undoubtedly won over the State and enabled the General Government to commence. Mr. Dawson, as part of his plan, presents in this volume the text of the Federalist, printed from the newspapers on which it originally appeared, without the least alteration, and with such notes only as the authors gave at the time: a second volume will contain the alterations made by the authors and illustrative notes, with a full and copious index. A subsequent volume will embrace, under the title of the Anti-Federalist, the essays which these of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay so successfully met.

Mr. Dawson, in giving this authentic copy of the Federalist, renders his edition of the highest authority; this great service is increased by the valuable introduction. It embraces a history of the circumstances which led to the work, gives a full, fair statement of the claims as to the authorship of certain numbers, especially 18, 19, 20, 48 to 57, 61 to 63, and a table showing the various claims. A full bibliographical account of the various editions of the work completes the history of the Federalist.

It is a matter of gratification that an edition has at last appeared, edited by one so thoroughly conversant with the history of the period, so painstaking, accurate, and critical. It is the only edition to stand on the shelf of a choice library, and is one that few libraries can dispense with.

A Brief and True Narrative of the Hostile Conduct of the Barbarian Natives towards the Dutch Nation. Translated by E. B. O'Callaghan. 8vo. pp. 48. Albany: Munsell, 1863.

THIS is quite an interesting little tract of the

Dutch times, the value of which is enhanced by an appendix containing the treaty of 1645, correspondence in regard to it, opinions of Stuyvesant, La Montagne, Van Tierhoven, a list of the survivors of Van de Capelle's Colony, and the Proclamation of January 27, 1656.

A Sketch of the History of the Episcopal Church in Portland, Maine, from the organization of St. Paul's Church, Falmouth, Nov. 4, 1763, to the Present Time. By the Rev. W. S. Perry, M.A. Portland: 1863.

A VERY interesting history of the Episcopal Church in Portland during the last century. Mr. Perry is too thorough a historic scholar and too polished an orator to fail to invest his narrative with interest and value.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company at their Emigration to New England, 1630. By Robert C. Winthrop. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1864. 8vo., pp. 452.

THIS elegant volume is the first part of the life of John Winthrop, written with all the affectionate interest of a scholarly descendant, but in no spirit of what might have been excused as a laudable pride. The narrative is told mainly by Winthrop and his family in their letters and other writings. Apart from its interest as a biography of one of the great men of American colonization, as a picture of the life of the gentry in England at the time, it possesses a remarkable value to all readers here and in England.

Another thought arises. Where is the vaunted gentleness of the Virginian and more southerly families? How stands the assumption that all at the South are descended from the English gentry, and all at the North from the boors? What Southern State can give us a life of its first governor, written by a descendant maintaining a position of honor and distinction in the State?

Miscellany.

MR. C. B. RICHARDSON, the publisher of this Magazine, has commenced the *United States Service Magazine*, a periodical devoted to the interests, descriptive of the progress, and illustrative of the honorable services of the United States Army and Navy, regular and volunteer.

This enterprise has been undertaken at the solicitation of many prominent officers.

It is under the editorial care of HENRY COPPER, Esq., Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), whose military experience and literary attainments are sufficient warrant that the Magazine will be rendered worthy the patronage of all, in and out of the Service, who are interested in military and naval affairs.

Its principal articles will cover the entire scope of war topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject. The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that, in this department, contributions are promised by many of our most distinguished officers, and other writers of the highest authority.

MR. FAXON, of Hartford, paid a soldier \$5 for a lot of relics from the Revolutionary battleground before Yorktown, Va. He found among the articles a small red stone, which upon cleaning proved to be a garnet; and a further inspection revealed the interesting fact that it had once formed a part of the signet ring of the Marquis de Rochambeau, the liberty loving commander of the French army in this country, who acted in concert with Washington in plans which won for us the battle of Yorktown. It contains the noble Count's motto, in Latin, and his family crest.

On the 19th of October, 1863, the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec, C. E., inaugurated an elegant monument on the heights of St. Foy to commemorate the battle of April 28, 1760—the second battle of Quebec in which the French so nearly regained the colony. It is a bronzed metal column on a stone base, surmounted by a bronze statue of Bellona, presented by Prince Napoleon. The base bears the inscription, "Aux braves de 1760, érigée par la Société St. Jean Baptiste de Québec 1860;" and on two other faces the names of Levis and Murray. It stands on a beautiful spot on the brow of the cliff overhanging the valley of the St. Charles. The successful erection of this tribute to the brave of the last century is due in no slight degree to Dr. Bardy.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Undersigned proposes to issue (commencing in January, 1864) a Monthly Periodical, to be entitled

THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.

Devoted to the Interests, Descriptive of the Progress, and Illustrative of the Honorable Services, of the United States Army and Navy, Regular and Volunteer.

This enterprise has been undertaken, at the solicitation of many prominent officers, to supply an acknowledged want of the Service, due to the immense development of the science and art of war in our country.

It has been placed under the Editorial care of HENRY COPPÉE, Esq., Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, whose military experience and literary attainments are sufficient warrant that the Magazine will be rendered worthy the patronage of all, in and out of the Service, who are interested in military and naval affairs.

Its PRINCIPAL ARTICLES will cover the entire scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of arms of all kind; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene; and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject. The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that, in this Department, contributions are promised by many of our most distinguished Officers, of both Services, and other scholars of the highest authority.

The columns of OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE will be always full and accurate, and be brought up to the very day of going to press. The Departments at Washington have offered every facility for the fulfilment of this promise.

The EDITOR'S "SPECIAL DEPARTMENT" will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the Progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Colloquy with Readers and Correspondents as will keep the Journal constantly *en rapport* with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters and Translations from Foreign Military and Naval Magazines will also appear in this Department.

Book Notices and Literary Intelligence will constitute a prominent feature of the work, because our educated officers and soldiers, who were readers before the War, but are now shut out from the use of extensive libraries and bookstores, will desire to be informed of what is being published, and what is most worth reading.

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All Business Letters to be addressed to the Publisher,

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1864. *Eclectic Magazine Circular.* 1864.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAIT EMBELLISHMENTS:

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Mr.

NEW-YORK, December 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: We beg your attention to the contents of this Circular.

1. The January No., 1864, will be embellished with a remarkable plate containing 23 fine portraits, THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA; and an extra plate with a portrait of the greatest Naturalist of the age, Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Cambridge.

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VOL. VIII.

No. 2.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES,
CONCERNING
The Antiquities, History and Biography
OF
A M E R I C A.

February, 1864.

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Catalogues, now ready, can be had on application to ROBERT CLARK & CO., Booksellers, Cincinnati, who will attend to purchasing without charge for persons who cannot attend the sale.

T. DAY, Chairman.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

FEBRUARY, 1864.

[No. 2.]

General Department.

NOTES ON SOME PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.

BY GEORGE GIBBS.

MASONIC PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Charles B. Richardson, the publisher of this Magazine, some time since showed me a photograph from a portrait of Washington, representing him in Masonic Regalia. The original was stated to be by an artist named Williams, and preserved in the lodge at Alexandria. At my request Mr. Benson J. Lossing undertook an inquiry into its authenticity, and at the same time I addressed a letter to Mr. C. Cammack, Sr., Grand Treasurer of the District of Columbia, for the same purpose. Mr. Lossing has obtained from Mr. S. Hayden of Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., an account of the picture, from which I extract the following:

Mr. Hayden has no knowledge of the artist beyond what is stated in the records of the Alexandria lodge, by which it appears that in August, 1793, Mr. Williams offered to compliment that body with a portrait of the President of the United States, provided it would prevail upon him to sit, and that the lodge made application to that effect accordingly. In October, 1794, the portrait was received, and an appropriation passed to defray the expenses of the artist in going to Philadelphia on the business. In the "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," p. 523, there is a mention, which Mr. Hayden cites, as follows: "A Mr. Williams, a painter in Crayons, had sittings about 1794, and made a strong likeness, but we have no further knowledge of him or his works." He is undoubtedly the person referred to in a letter to Gov. Lee of

Virginia, dated at Philadelphia in July, 1792, at which time Washington declined to sit, but it would appear that the request of Alexandria lodge, of which Washington had formerly been Master, subsequently prevailed on him. Mr. Hayden has seen a copy of this portrait in the possession of a Baltimore lodge, and surmises that others may exist, as it seems to have been the artist's expectation to make them.

The authenticity of the portrait as one taken from life may be therefore considered as established. It represents Washington as bearing greater marks of age than any other I have seen. He wears the apron, sash, collar, and jewel of a Past Master of Masons. The picture, with the other property and archives of the lodge, has been removed since the rebellion broke out, but they are said to be in security. The apron, Mr. Cammack informs me, was a present to Washington from Madame de la Fayette. These articles all belong to the Alexandria lodge, but the gavel with which he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at the city of Washington (which he did in regalia), is now in the custody of a lodge at Georgetown.

It may be added that a full length statue of Washington in Masonic dress was executed by Powers just before the rebellion, and was designed to be erected at Fredericksburg. It never was set up, however, and is now concealed somewhere at the South.

The Williams portrait is now being photographed from Mr. Richardson's copy by Fredericks of Broadway, New York, where cartes de visite can be obtained.

THE "PIEHLE" PORTRAIT.

A well known, though not very common

engraving, is one of quarto size, in an oval included within a shaded square, "published by T. Holloway, and the other proprietors, May 21, 1794," representing Washington in military dress, with a tablet beneath of Cornwallis's surrender, lettered "Event of the 19th of Oct., 1781, at Yorktown, in Virginia," and with the following note, "The English Artist has followed the lines of the Print in the French original after a picture by Piehle, on account of the remarks of Mr. Lavater." The features, as Mr. Tuckerman has observed, would not be recognised for those of Washington. I have never seen the French print, but am able to give a clue to the picture by "Piehle." Dr. Charles Beck, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, informs me that it was formerly the property of a Mr. Streckeiser, of Basle, in Switzerland, and now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Righlener. The late Theodore Parker, who saw the picture when travelling in Europe, requested Dr. Beck to procure a copy, and that gentleman caused two to be executed, one of which he retains himself. It is a small painting, and bears the following inscription; "Le General Washington, Peint d'après nature à Philadelphie, par N. Piehle en 1783." The family account of it is that it was purchased in a shop in Paris during the French Revolution. This is in all probability one of those by C. W. Peale.

BROWN'S STATUE IN UNION SQUARE.

The head in this is taken from a marble duplicate of Houdon's bust, originally executed by that artist for the Hon. Rufus King, which came into the possession of the late Col. George Gibbs, and is now the property of the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

WAX MEDALLIONS OF WASHINGTON.

I have recently seen a profile photograph of Washington, purporting to have been taken from "the wax original by Mrs. Wright." Having in my possession a wax medallion of Washington, apparently its counterpart, I am anxious to ascertain upon what authority the one referred to is ascribed to that artist.

This portrait, which is in about half the actual relief, and is encased in a deep oval

frame, is nine inches in height, including head and bust, and represents Washington with much the same profile as in Houdon's marble. The hair is drawn back from the forehead, curled at the side, and tied with a ribbon in a very long queue. A military cloak is thrown back over the shoulder so as to exhibit the epaulette, upon which are three *four-pointed* stars.* The lappel of the coat is buttoned back, showing the waistcoat, and a very prominent shirt frill. The profile looks to the right.

The Mrs. Wright in question is undoubtedly Mrs. Patience Wright, an American who pursued her art in England, as a modeller in wax during the war of the Revolution, where she made herself useful to her country by transmitting valuable information to Franklin, then in Paris. A short biographical notice of her may be found in Dunlap, and an amusing anecdote in Elkanah Watson's "Men and Times of the Revolution." In a note to a letter of Franklin, by William Temple Franklin (Works of Franklin, vol. vi.) she is styled *Mehitable* Wright, but Dunlap writes her name as *Patience* on the authority of her own letters, and says that she was also called *Sybilla*, as she professed to predict future events. The following letter from her to Jefferson is published by Dunlap.

MRS. WRIGHT TO JEFFERSON.

LONDON, AT THE WAX WORK,
Aug. 14, 1785.

"HONOURED SIR: I had the pleasure to hear that my son Joseph Wright had painted the best likeness of our HERO, Washington, of any painter in America; and my friends are anxious that I should make a likeness, a bust in wax, to be placed in the State house, or some public building that may be erected by Congress. The flattering letters from gentlemen of distinguished virtues and rank, and one from that General himself, wherein he says: 'He shall think himself happy to have his bust done by Mrs. Wright, whose *uncommon talents, &c., &c.,*' make me happy in the prospect of seeing him in my own country.

* Mr. Elias Dexter also has a photograph, apparently from one of these medallions, in which the stars have five points.

"I most sincerely wish not only to make the likeness of Washington, but of those *five* gentlemen who assisted at the signing the treaty of peace, that put an end to so bloody and dreadful a war. The more public the honours bestowed on such men by their country, the better. To shame the English king, I would go to any trouble and expense to add my mite in the stock of honour due to Adams, Jefferson, and others, to send to America; and I will, if it is thought proper to pay my expense of travelling to Paris, come myself and model the likeness of Mr. Jefferson; and at the same time see the picture, and if possible by this painting, which is said to be so like him, make a likeness of the General. I wish likewise to consult with you, how we may honour our country by holding up the likenesses of her eminent men, either in painting or wax work. A statue in marble is already ordered, and an artist gone to Philadelphia to begin the work (*Houdon*). This is as I wished and hoped."

It is to be inferred from this letter that she had not at its date (1785) executed any model of Washington. Certainly she could not have done so from life, for she had never seen him, and according to Dunlap she died during the same year.

Mrs. Wright's son, Joseph, not only executed a portrait, well known among those taken of Washington, but as mentioned by Watson, took a cast of his face in plaster in the year 1784, and Washington, in describing the operation, mentioned that an impulse to smile "gave his mouth a slight twist or compression of the lips observable in the busts Wright afterwards made." Whether the busts thus spoken of were in wax, or what other material, I cannot find. They are not, I believe, mentioned in the catalogues of the Washington portraits. There is nothing peculiar in the mouth of the one I have.

Besides this son, Mrs. Wright had two daughters, of whom Dunlap says: "The elder married an American of the name of Platt, and inheriting some of her mother's works and talent, returned to this country and died here. Mrs. Platt made herself well known in New York about the year

1787, by her modelling in wax. The younger daughter married Hopner, the rival of Stuart and Lawrence as a portrait painter." It might be conjectured that the medallion in question was by Miss, instead of Mrs. Wright, but I should judge from Dunlap's expression that she had married before her return to America.

I trust that some correspondent will ascertain by whom the medallion really is; how many copies of it there are, what other works by the same hand exist, and finally if any authentic modellings by Mrs. Wright, her son Joseph, or her daughter Mrs. Platt, are yet to be found.*

OPERATIONS IN MAINE IN 1779.

JOURNAL FOUND ON BOARD THE HUNTER, CONTINENTAL SHIP, OF EIGHTEEN GUNS.

Monday, 19th of July, 1779.—The fleet sailed from Nantasket road this morning, consisting of 16 armed vessels, with about 20 transports.

Wednesday, 21st.—We arrived at Townsend about sunset, where 1000 militia were in readiness to embark, including those that came from Boston in the transports under command of General Lovell.

Friday, 23d.—The troops embarked on board the transports.

Saturday, 24th.—This morning we sailed from Townsend, or Booth-Bay Harbour, and favoured by a pleasant N.W. gale, arrived at Penobscot Bay, anchoring under four islands, about one league above Owl's Head.

Sunday, 25th.—We made sail, and about two o'clock came up to the entrance of a harbour called Magesbagiduce, about 12 leagues from the sea, where lay at anchor three British ships, viz. the North of 20 guns, the Albany of 18, and the Nautilus of 18, &c. On the north side of the harbour was the British flag displayed from a large

* There is a notice of Wright's bust in a letter from Washington to Mrs. Wright, dated June 26, 1785 (H. M. vii. 65), but it throws no additional light on the subject of the medallions.

fort on a regular eminence, below which were two batteries, on the south side another battery was forming; the whole made a pretty formidable appearance. Some of our largest ships passed by the harbour's entrance several times within reach of their cannon, and discharged a number of broadsides at the ships and fortresses, which were returned with great vigour and intrepidity; in the meantime our transports came to anchor about one mile above, covered by the ship Sally and brig.

Monday, 26th.—Our ships in turn approached the harbour's mouth several times in the course of the day, within three quarters of a mile of the British encampment, and discharged many cannon, receiving an equal number with little annoyance, excepting one unfortunate shot which over-set one of our boats, as they were landing some troops on the south point, out of which Major Littlefield and two privates were drowned. They pursued their object with great activity, and dispossessed the British party of their unfinished fort, killing one man; after which our troops finished it and brought several 18-pounders to bear upon the ships, which caused them to be removed further up. This evening our ships came to anchor in a line across the harbour's mouth.

Tuesday, 27th.—A council of war was held this day on board the Commodore's frigate, the result of which was that the marines from all the ships should join the troops and land under cover of the Hunter and Sky-Rocket; pursuant to which, about two o'clock at night, the ships came to an anchor within musquet shot of the place assigned for the landing the men, being the north side of the harbour on a beach just above which arose a very high hill full of trees, brush, and craggy rocks, where two or three hundred Highlanders and some Britons lay in ambush.

Wednesday, 28th.—About four o'clock in the morning the two ships began to fire into the woods, which was continued almost incessantly for about half an hour, that the troops might have the opportunity to land without being annoyed; as soon as the boats had landed our men (who were

in number about six or seven hundred) the Britons from the hill fired upon them and killed 16 men, and wounded as many; our men with great resolution returned the fire, ascended the almost impassable precipice, routed them and took possession of the hill, killing (as they supposed) about as many as they lost, and taking a few prisoners; from thence they advanced to a battery near the large fort, and possessed themselves of it, with considerable artillery and baggage. The action continued near an hour with great spirit and resolution on both sides; the party that ascended the hill and put the Britons to flight were chiefly marines, consisting of about one hundred; the Captain of marines and eight privates belonging to the Warren were killed. The troops are this day engaged in building a breastwork near the large fort, to which all those that fled had resorted. Several of our men have been wounded in the course of this day by shot from the fort. A number of cattle are taken and brought on board the ships.

Thursday, 29th.—Our troops continue to fortify. P. M. All the ships are ordered to anchor within the mouth of the harbour, where they were considerably annoyed and some men wounded by shot from the fort. The prisoners inform us, that the fort and shipping contain about 1000 men, much artillery, and two years' provision. The prospect of succeeding appears at present very dubious, the British ships are removed further up the harbour out of our reach.

Friday, 30th.—Our troops continue to fortify without much annoyance within half a mile of the British fort.

Saturday, 31st.—This day the Commodore, in consultation with the Captains of the fleet, is concerting a plan for all the marines to go ashore about midnight, under the command of Captain Burke, and in conjunction with the land troops, to attack a breastwork on a point near the British shipping just below their fort, thinking by taking that, the communication would be cut off between the fort and ships.

Sunday, August 1st.—The attack was made about 2 o'clock at night with great

vigour and resolution, and notwithstanding the arduous opposition that was made with cannon and small-arms, they were obliged to desert the breastwork in a little time and repair to the fort. We lost about fifteen men, and had as many wounded dangerously, killing and wounding (as is supposed) about as many of the British party; after being in possession of the place it was found impracticable to maintain without much annoyance from the fort and ships, therefore after destroying a few hogsheads of rum and dismounting the three nine-pounders in it, we resigned it to them again.

Monday, 2d.—Major Sawyer and the Second Lieutenant of the Vengeance, with several others, died this day of their wounds.

Tuesday, 3d.—Many shells as well as shot are thrown from our fort into the British.

Thursday, 5th.—Many cannon are discharged this day from our fort into the British.

Friday, 6th.—A signal from the Commodore was displayed for all the Captains of the fleet to come on board to consult about attacking the British shipping and fort; the result was, that if the General would attack the fort with his army, which consisted of about 1200 men, including officers, a number of the largest ships should go into the harbour and attack the shipping. The plan was sent to the General for approbation.

Saturday, 7th.—The above plan was not conceded to by the General, supposing that, as his army consisted chiefly of militia that were undisciplined, he should be defeated in the attempt, therefore the conclusion was to continue the siege till intelligence could be obtained from Boston respecting reinforcement. Several boats were discovered to be landing men from the British ships on the south part of the harbour above our small breastwork, which were prevented by the landing of about 100 men from our ships near by, in the mean time a skirmish commenced between a party of our men near our three-gun battery on the north side of the harbour, and

about 100 regular troops who were near their two-gun battery, tho' they were not near enough to inspire each other; the British party soon retired to their fort, after which some of our people set fire to a number of houses and large barns near the fort, which were soon entirely consumed. The procedure was judged to be conducted with great imprudence, as it would only have a tendency to distress the poor inhabitants; previous to the landing of the British boats the Commodore and the Captain of the Hampden had landed in the same place to view the land, who were obliged to flee into the woods, losing their barge.

Sunday, 8th.—The Commander returned to his ship about ten o'clock in the morning, after much fatigue, travelling through the woods.

Monday, 9th.—A signal was displayed from the Commodore for all Captains to come on board, to consult what measures should be most advisable; after much debate and vote passed for the ships to go into the harbour, and attack the British ships, though it was judged by the Commodore and many others, that the attack would be attended with great risque and danger of having our ships much injured, as we should be exposed to the fort, which we could not in the least annoy. The condition of this vote was, that the General should attack the British fort at the same time, which was sent to him for concurrence. A general uneasiness is discovered through the fleet at being detained so long, many desert from the ships every night.

Tuesday, 10th.—Consultation was attended upon this day on board the Commodore; the result of which was, that an attack should be made the ensuing day, by the ships entering the harbour, and the land forces attacking the British fortress at the same time.

Wednesday, 11th.—The General not being ready for the proposed attack, thought proper to advance out upon a plain between the British citadel and the harbour to manœuvre his men, being about 750, leaving about 500 in the fort, a detached party of 250 proceeded to the small battery near

the S.E. point to excite the British troops to attack them from their citadel; after they had paraded themselves in the battery, about fifty-five regular troops sallied from their citadel, and advancing with resolution and intrepidity, put the whole party to flight, without discharging a gun; they pursued them to the main body, and then discharging a volley, drove the whole seven hundred and fifty into the fort, in the greatest confusion imaginable—the officers damning their soldiers, and the soldiers their officers for cowardice, many losing their implements of war, &c. The Captains of our ships were invited to see this grand manœuvre of the militia troops. The detached British party returned, exulting with loud huzzas. A Council was convened this night by the General in camp, the result of which was, That he judging his army was not sufficient to oppose the British on account of their inexperience and want of courage, and not being in expectation of any reinforcement, thought it highly advisable, with the advice of his officers, to raise the siege. This being transmitted the ensuing morning (*Thursday, 12th*) to the Commodore, a general council with the Captains of the navy were held in camp, passing a vote to continue the siege, notwithstanding they thought themselves inadequate to the attempt proposed; that is, of encountering the Britons in the field, so as to give our fleet an opportunity of attacking the ships. For unless the General could possess himself of the point near the British ships, it would not be advisable for our ships to go in, as they would be exposed to the fort and artillery run down from the point, which would annoy us to a very great degree; as the harbour is so narrow that we cannot readily get out again,—therefore the plan for the ships going in has proved abortive.

Friday, 13th.—Very great uneasiness appears throughout the fleet at being thus detained at the risk of British reinforcements arriving, and the prospect of reducing the place, either by sea or land, was so dubious. Three weeks have now elapsed since our siege began, and little or nothing is effected to our advantage. In the mean

time our opponents are fortifying, and have completed a very formidable citadel, where they are secure against us; which at our arrival was only a breastwork, containing five or six-pounders, which then, in all probability, we could have reduced very easily, as also their shipping, as they have since acknowledged; in the course of which time thirteen or fourteen councils of war have been held, resolving one day to attack, and the next day reversing their schemes. The Commodore complaining that the General is backward, and the General that the fault is in the Commodore; the people censuring both, and are determined, unless something is directly done, that is either to attack vigorously or raise the siege (preferring the former) that they would leave the ships, and not risk an attack by a superior force which was daily expected. While matters are thus alternating, five or six British ships hove in sight, making a formidable appearance, which has thrown our fleet and army into great consternation, the ships are all heaving up, the land forces embarking on board the transports, waiting to see what force this consists of, and consulting how to escape if the force should be superior, concluding to attempt an escape by the west side of Long Island, or run the ships ashore and betake ourselves to the woods.

THE HESSIANS IN THE REVOLUTION.*

THAT the Indo-European or Caucasian race is the leading family of mankind,

"—the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time;"

and that its Germanic branches, more or less pure—whether unmixed Teuton, Anglo-Saxon, Franco-Celtic, or Composite American—furnish its file-leaders and the champions of every genuine and prolific

* Die Deutschen Huelfstruppen in Nordamerikanischen Befreiungskriege, 1776 bis 1783. Von Max von Eelking.

The German Auxiliary Troops in the North American War of Independence, 1776 to 1783. By Max von Eelking. Hanover, 1863. Two vols. 8vo., pp. 397 and 271.

thought of modern days—these are truths which we hold to be as evangelical as that Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, correctly understood, are the birthright and the destiny of the whole human species. Numerous are the means which it has pleased Divine Providence to employ in disseminating over the earth this goodly seed of Teut: their love of travel and adventure, not loath to take the kindred Norman graft of piracy, so palpable in our British brethren; their assimilative tendencies, whereby they make themselves everywhere at home, even as they once Germanized the Eternal City while Romanizing themselves; their habits of industry, wherewith, as their own poet says, they

"Gather on every plain honey they know not for whom;"

their loyalty to their chiefs, which leads them to make their prince's foreign quarrel their own domestic grief, and his shrewd policy their plain interest.

The hated Hessian of our Revolutionary war came hither to fight against our fathers under this last influence. He had been brought up by the good old rule and simple plan to "fear God and honor the king," for Napoleon Bonaparte, the potent "*Robespierre à cheval*," had not yet leavened with new ideas the European lump. The type and representative hero of these old-fashioned docile men might well be seen in their commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Baron von Knyphausen, sitting, as he is depicted in the attractive production before us, on a rock in front of Fort Washington, New York Island, holding his watch in his hand till the one half-hour which he had granted the besieged Colonel Magaw for capitulation should expire, and looking down with contemptuous abhorrence on the captured rebel standards as they were successively laid at his feet. The "blinde Hess," even now not famed for insight, as this his standing title shows, must then have thought it the height of sentimental absurdity that his fidelity to the sovereign, who, in profound king-craft, had, by solemn treaty, sold him to Great Britain, should be imputed to him as the

baseness of a hireling. This feeling, excusable in the anxious patriots of those pregnant days, has long subsided and given place to an enlightened curiosity to learn from trustworthy German authorities the details, from their own point of view, of their countrymen's share in resisting our great appeal to arms.

Now appears the worthy Captain von Eelking—already favorably known to us as author of "The Life and Actions of General von Riedesel," commander of the Brunswickers in Burgoyne's expedition—with his two excellent volumes, which go very far toward satisfying our desire. If we *can* be allowed to pun, we will say that he bears an appropriate family-name, for the Eel is well known to be—forgive us, Max!—a scavenger of the waters, or, more delicately speaking, a gleaner of neglected matter, and Max is a king among such literary eels. He gives a list of no fewer than thirty-eight manuscripts—principally diaries kept by officers during the war—which have been made use of by him as sources of information. This being the fact, the work has that inimitable freshness and life-like movement which can never pertain to a stately history compiled from second-hand materials. The Life of Riedesel has, we believe, been overlooked by translators, and is, therefore, accessible only in German. That such should be long the case with the book which we are considering, we think quite impossible. It must, from its subject and the merit of its execution, eventually take rank, when Anglicized, as a standard and essential complement of all narratives of the war.

Many an interesting observation on the city of New York and its vicinity, during that fateful period, enlivens this new contribution to American historic literature. A few of these remarks we purpose to translate, by way of whetting the appetite of the antiquarian reader, till some painstaking linguist serve him up a full repast in the guise of a complete version. After an ocean-passage, on which the Hessians were so crowded, herring-like, between decks, that the oldest man was placed at their right wing to give a word of command

when they had all lain till one side was "ripe," whereat all turned over on the other side, the troops disembarked, in August, 1776, on Staten Island.

"On landing, the Hessians were most joyously welcomed by the English, as a long-desired aid, with salvos of cannon and musketry. The officers, in particular, vied one with another to meet the Germans in a friendly manner, and invited them into their tents. General von Heister was asked to dinner by the British commander-in-chief. The English camp was on a rocky height advantageously situated with a splendid view of the harbor of New York, and over a part of the interior country, as well as over the adjacent American camp on Long Island. The wonderful scenery, and the charm of novelty, after the long, monotonous, and toilsome voyage, cheered up officers and men."

"Immediately on their arrival, the German officers were obliged to have everything of silver removed from their uniforms, as the British had already done. The object was to make them less easily recognizable by the dreaded riflemen, who were especially fond of aiming at officers." P. 27, vol. i.

We have next a sketch of the condition of affairs in America at that moment, including curious pen-and-ink portraits of the two brothers, Lord Richard and Sir Wm. Howe. Has a faithfully minute biography of the former, in succeeding years one of England's greatest naval heroes, ever been written? We think not. He it was, who, as we recall to mind from our anecdotal odds and ends, bore among the sailors the nickname "Black Dick," from his swarthy and serious countenance, and in whose honor, doubtless, after his great victory over the French fleet off Ushant, June 1, 1794, was drunk the queer and very apt toast, "First and Second of David's Third!" which the sagacious reader may interpret for himself. A veracious life of the admiral, comprising, of course, proper notice of his brother, the popular, good-natured, bon-vivant general, who, fortunately for the American cause, filled a position originally destined for that Ben-

gal tiger, Lord Clive, would, if well related by some judicious countryman of theirs, hardly fail to afford us important facts as well as amusing gossip. We are disposed to class with Carlyle's "books which are no books," the pompous and decorous "Life of Richard Earl Howe, K.G., Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Marines; by Sir John Barrow, Bart, F.R.S.," wherein we read that the mother of the two Howes was "Mary Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Baron Kielmansegge, Master of the Horse to George I., when Elector of Hanover, by Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Count Platen, of the Empire;" whereas it is no secret that she was the natural child of the Hanoverian "Defender of the Faith," Richard and William being thus, with a bar sinister, cousins-german to King George the Third's Father, Frederick, Prince of Wales.

The battle of Long Island was now impending, and some of the newly arrived Hessians relieved a portion of the English troops hitherto posted on Staten Island, but destined to take part in that action. This movement gives occasion for a description of Staten Island and its inhabitants and neighbors at that date:

"Von Stürn's brigade received the order to move forward upon the Jersey Sound, an arm of the sea which separates the island from the mainland, and there to relieve the 35th English regiment and a part of the 5th. In the morning of the 19th of August the brigade began its march, their tents and baggage being packed in wagons. The singular vehicles, small, painted red, and drawn by two little horses driven by a negro, appeared to the good Hessians new and strange enough. When the brigade arrived at its destined place, the English officers had the politeness to invite the Germans to dinner. The relief took place at nightfall. The advanced posts were stationed, which stood very near to and opposite those of the enemy on the other side of the narrow sound. The entire brigade was distributed along the shore in small detachments. The regiment of bodyguards took its position at Amboy Ferry. The camp was pitched in two lines, but in

a few days had to be moved some distance backwards, as the Americans fired across from the other side with their long rifles. The out-posts being more and more molested in this way, Grenke, lieutenant of artillery, was directed to pitch a few cannonballs into Amboy, after which the Americans behaved more quietly."

"The width of the sound might be a little over three hundred paces. The Americans on the other shore, who here saw for the first time the dreaded German strangers, collected themselves in crowds on the bank, more to satisfy their curiosity than to await a demonstration from this side. A Hessian officer says in his journal: 'They stretched their necks mighty long. Some among them were in uniform, but the most in the dress of a promiscuous rabble.'"

"The landing of the foreign re-enforcements had spread no slight terror among the Americans. Especially did they fear the Germans, whom they imagined to be half devils. A large part of the inhabitants had therefore fled with the greatest haste into the principal towns, particularly to New York, leaving their property, and even, to some extent, money and valuables. This dread was further increased when the troops took possession by force of the quarters assigned them, and refused at first by the obstinate inhabitants."

"The soldiers had been most urgently commanded by their superiors to exercise the greatest moderation towards the people, even those of hostile sentiments; for the hope of an amicable arrangement of differences was still cherished, and it was desired to spare 'his Majesty's subjects' as much as possible, and avoid everything that might irritate them still more."

"Such was the serious wish of the German generals as well as the British. But this moderation was, in many instances, not recognized; the billeted soldiers were met in the rudest manner, nay, there was even a disposition to kick them at once out of doors, which naturally gave occasion to all sorts of collisions and excesses, since officers and men considered themselves to

be at war in an enemy's country. When the first fear and excitement of the population had passed away, and they perceived that, after all, they had no robbers or cannibals to deal with, the fugitives gradually returned, and were not a little surprised, not only to find their dwellings just as they had left them, but also their furniture, utensils—aye, even money and valuables, for the Germans, accustomed to discipline as they were, demanded no more than was due to them. The mutual relations now assumed a more agreeable aspect, and not unfrequently some rank liberal treated his billeted inmate better than a guest, and carefully tended the sick or wounded soldiers."

"The portions of country thus taken possession of, situated in a mild climate, had, with their rich and changeful natural beauties, joined to their great fertility, the appearance of a paradise. The finest fruits, the most fragrant and beautiful flowers, grew here almost wild. Everywhere neat and cheerful country-houses and villages met the eye, and newly-founded towns which were manifestly growing. Almost universally, prosperity, even luxury, prevailed among the inhabitants, who with slight toil gained an easy and abundant return. Almost every little farmer had his cabriolet and his black servants. Although Staten Island and Long Island had, since the beginning of the war, been occupied, now by our side, now by the American, and had, therefore, been disputed points, yet this had left scarcely a trace behind. The newly arrived Germans wondered greatly how it could occur to people thus living in superfluity and comfort to rebel against a government under which they were apparently so well off. And how trifling were the imposts and taxes in this country compared with those of the German States! The country-nobleman in Germany lived hardly so much at his ease in his castle as the most ordinary agriculturist did here upon his farm." Pp. 30–32, vol. i.

But military marauding is a genuine German practice, as the verb "to maraud" is a genuine German word, derived from

the old Counts of Merode, noted freebooters in the Thirty Years' War, whose castle we have seen between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne. The national trait developed itself in the subsequent stage of the contest, when reconciliation had become hopeless, and it was no longer thought worth while to treat the insurgents with forbearance. More particularly was this absence of restraint observed while Knyphausen commanded the garrison of New York during Sir Henry Clinton's successful expedition to the South. It was the celebrated winter of 1779-80, concerning whose severity we gain from Eelking some new facts:

"The ice on the East River was eighteen feet thick, a thing without precedent. The soldiers had to chop up old ships, and even fell the trees in the beautiful walks and gardens, as the only means of procuring necessary fuel. A small board cost from six to eight pence." P. 83, vol. ii.

For the privations and anxieties of this season, during which the city was accessible to the enemy on every side, the ice being, as is well known, strong enough to bear the transportation of heavy artillery from New York to Staten Island, Knyphausen, early in the ensuing spring, indemnified his men by a plundering excursion to Hackensack. The detachment consisted of English, Hessians, and Bayreuthers. Among the latter was a certain musketeer, Doebla, who has left on record the following naïve account of his *winnings*:

"We gained considerable booty, as well in money, silver watches, silver plates and spoons, as also in furniture, good clothes, fine English linen, silk stockings, gloves, and cravats, with other costly silk stuff, satin, and dry goods. My plunder, which I safely brought back with me, amounted to two silver watches, three silver buckles, a pair of woman's woolen stockings, a pair of man's mixed summer stockings, two shirts and four chemises of fine English linen, two fine table-cloths, one silver table-spoon, and one silver teaspoon, five Spanish dollars and six York shillings in money. The rest, namely, eleven ells of fine linen, and over two dozen silk handkerchiefs, with

six silver plates and a silver goblet, all tied together in a bundle, I had to throw away and leave to the pursuing army, on account of the long and rapid march." P. 86, vol. ii.

The city of New York, as it existed in those days, seems to have struck the strangers with admiration. "Even at an advanced period of the war, when much injury and mischief must have been already done, troops are represented as marching with music through its 'beautiful streets' to occupy their camp near Corlaer's Hook. (p. 48, vol. ii.) In the night between Sept. 20 and 21, 1776, one-third of the town had been reduced to ashes by a conflagration which American writers agree in deeming accidental, but which our author views as undoubtedly the act of a fanatic mob. He expresses his surprise, too, that no attempt has ever been made to give it the color of a great national sacrifice, which the burning of Moscow is wrongly supposed to have been. As early as the winter of 1776-7, the British army being encamped about one mile north of the city, in two masses, the left wing on the Hudson and the right on the East River, the sidewalks had begun to lose that peculiar ornament for which the New York of former days was so distinguished.

"Owing to the impending want of fuel, many of the beautiful trees had been cut down, which stood along the houses, on both sides of the streets, and were wont to yield a cooling shade amid the heat of the sun." P. 103, vol. i.

From his authorities Eelking proceeds to describe, as follows, the situation of things in New York at that time:

"On the harbor stood Fort St. George, a quadrangular work, with four bastions and mounted with twenty guns. Not far from it lay the former Government House and a chapel, in ruins since 1741, both buildings having been demolished in the Negro Insurrection of that epoch. Wooden barracks for the reception of the garrison had now been built within them. Another fortification of stone was situated beneath the former, on the water-side, extending along the point of the island, and mounting ninety

cannon. It was particularly intended for the defence of the mouth of the Hudson. Along the East River stretched the fine streets, Queen and Water streets, in which wealth and luxury had chiefly gathered, for here lived the foremost men of the mercantile class in houses like palaces."

"Many churches served as prisons for the many prisoners."

"As everywhere, so in New York, parties were at bitter variance. In spite of the stagnation of business, and although many families, the loyal as well as the liberal, had fled when the change occurred, yet great prosperity manifestly existed. At the helm of municipal affairs now stood royalists only, consisting of one mayor, seven aldermen, and as many members from the people. The city was divided into seven wards. Most of the male citizens were impressed as militia, and provided with arms for the defence of the town. Willingly would the Germans have taken up their winter-quarters in this great, rich, and every way agreeable place, but Howe assigned to a portion of them another station." Pp. 103-104, vol. i.

Things wore another look in the season of 1782-3, just before the cessation of hostilities:

"On York, Staten, and Long Islands, hard work on the fortifications was kept steadily up during the winter, for another attack was expected here from the Americans and French. When the weather was too cold for digging, fascines and other things were got ready. Each German regiment gave daily 150, or even 200 men to the labor."

"On the 8th of January, the regiment of Body-Guards and Prince Carl's regiment marched to MacGowan's Pass, where the newly-built barracks for these troops had just been finished. Here, too, intrenching went on without cessation. The greatest activity, however, was shown in and around New York. 'This little island'—says Dinklage's diary—"is being completely turned up. On every hill is a redoubt. No other trees than fruit trees are to be seen upon it, and even these are no longer spared. The beautiful groves and walks

are no more: in a word, the exquisite loveliness of this island has been converted into fearful ruin. It pains a well-disposed man to see destroyed in one day what it will take generations to restore." Pp. 166-7, vol. ii.

We have already expressed our desire that this work may be translated. We also trust that it may be well edited. It is full of blunders which no one, perhaps, but a New Yorker is capable of thoroughly rectifying. Take, for instance, the passages last quoted. Without dwelling on Eelking's comparatively venial ignorance that MacGowan's Pass is on New York Island, at the northern extremity of the Central Park, we think he should have known that the Negro Plot of 1741 was, like the Popish Plot in England in 1678, a panic rather than a reality. The only burning connected with it was that of the thirteen wretched blacks who were in this manner savagely put to death where Pearl (then Queen) street intersects the present Chatham.* The "Province House," so called, the building referred to by our author as in ruins, was accidentally consumed at midnight, Dec. 17, 1773. The family of Governor Tryon, who occupied it as his official residence, escaped with difficulty, his daughter leaping from the second story window, and her maid, who was afraid to follow her, losing her life. No great critical stress is to be laid on his mere peculiarities and mistakes in spelling, though laughable and too frequent: Wallaboud for Wallabout; Heights of Guiana for Heights of Gowanus; Woodberrey; Vallay-Forge; New-Wark; Terrytown; Verglants-Point for Verplanck's Point; and many others. Who, we should like to know, was the "treacherous Oberst John," or Colonel John, of whom we find the following tale, quite new to us, in Eelking's account of the battle of Long Island? Probably a Jones, whose honesty would, it seems, have been improved if Timothy Titcomb's letters to that numerous family had been in his days given to the world:

* But the church and buildings in the fort were burned at the time, and this fire as well as others laid to the Negroes.—Ed. H. M.

"Colonel John, of the rebels, is dead. A grenadier took him prisoner, and magnanimously granted him his life, telling him to go to the battalion in the rear, for the grenadier was a flanker. The colonel wanted cunningly to murder his captor from behind, and stealthily drew a pistol, but only wounded the arm of the grenadier, whereat the latter regaled him with three or four bayonet thrusts." Pp. 40-1, vol. i.

But this writer has been betrayed into more serious inaccuracies. Not content with one great fire at New York in the autumn of 1776, the same conflagration which we have already mentioned, he treats us to another, Nov. 20, in which, as he asserts, Trinity church was destroyed. This is altogether imaginary and surprisingly confused. Trinity church was burned, with much of the lower part of the city, on the night of Sept. 20-21; and the patriots on the other side of the Hudson, at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, are said to have raised a loud hurra as its steeple sank into the flames. Our friend Belknap gives the following strange version of the occurrence:

"A portion of the exasperated populace had assembled on the hill of St. Paul's church, and contemplated with cannibal-like mirth and rough jests the destructive progress of the mighty flames. A wild shout of joy accompanied the fall of the tower of that fine old English house of God." P. 56, vol. i.

"Paulskirche" and "Paulus Hook" are here very curiously confounded. Our old St. Paul's still stands as it stood before the Revolution; and its spire, added, we think, since that period, but in the graceful English taste of Wren, Gibbs, and their school, really shames the two hideous abortions in white stone and brown, which deform the upper part of the Fifth avenue.

This is not the only error of fact we have detected in the work. But we have done with censure. The book is a good book, valuable as well as entertaining, and, when carefully translated, revised, and annotated, will be acknowledged by the American public to contain exact as well as ani-

ated pictures of the men and things of old.

THE DARK DAYS AND EARTHQUAKES IN CANADA.

In the year 1785, several so called "dark days" occurred in Canada, and excited much apprehension among the ignorant and speculation among the learned. Lower Canada only was peopled by civilized man at that time, so that we have no account of the "dark days" in Upper Canada.

It is recorded in the *Quebec Gazette* of October 20th, 1785, that on Sunday, October 16th, 1785, it was so dark soon after ten in the morning that printing from ordinary type could not be read. The phenomena are described with some degree of minuteness by Chief Justice Sewell.

"On October 9th, 1785, a short period of obscurity occurred at Quebec about four in the afternoon, and during its continuance the sky in the north-east quarter of the heavens exhibited a luminous appearance upon the line of the horizon of a yellow tinge. On the 15th there was a repetition of the same phenomena at a little earlier hour, with violent gusts of wind, lightning, thunder, and rain, accompanied as on the 9th. The morning of October 16th was perfectly calm, and there was thick fog. Towards nine o'clock a light air from the north-east sprang up, which increased rapidly. The fog by ten o'clock was entirely dissipated; black clouds were then seen rapidly advancing from the north-east, and in half an hour print could not be read. The darkness lasted for about ten minutes. At twelve, a second period of obscurity took place; then a third, and a fourth, and fifth, at intervals: at half-past four it was dark as midnight."

Four distinct accounts of similar phenomena are recorded by Chief Justice Sewell* as occurring on July 3rd, 1814. One from

* "A Few Notes on the Dark Days of Canada." By the Honorable Chief Justice Sewell, President of the Library and Historical Society of Quebec.

the pen of an officer of the Royal Engineers, supposed to be Captain Payne, taken from Tulloch's *Philosophical Magazine*, describes the appearances at the Bay of Seven Islands, above Anticosti, on July 2nd and 3rd. A second describes what occurred on the 2nd at Cape Chat, from observations made by some officers who were on board the transport "Sir William Heathcott," which lay the whole of the day at anchor in the river St. Lawrence at that point. The third contains some additional observations respecting the appearances on July 2nd, made on that same day in another ship, which also lay off Cape Chat. And the last relates to the phenomena which were observed by the Chief Justice himself upon the banks of Newfoundland.

On July 3rd, twenty miles from the Bay of Seven Islands, the clouds appeared to be coming rapidly from the northward; the atmosphere was thick and hazy, and at night the darkness excessive. About 9 P.M. a sort of dust or ashes commenced falling, and continued during the night; towards the morning the whole atmosphere appeared red and fiery to a wonderful degree, and the moon, then at the full, not visible; the appearance through the cabin windows and crystal lights singular in the extreme, as if surrounded by a mass of fire; the sea sparkling much, and in a manner not usual in these latitudes. On the following day the sea was found to be covered with ashes, the wind having died away to a dead calm early in the morning.

A bucket of water taken up appeared as black as writing ink; the ashes, from the quantity which had fallen, "*appeared as if those of burnt wood.*"

On July 4th the ashes were still observed to be falling in small quantity. "The ashes collected on deck appeared to be those of burnt wood, but darker and more heavy than the ashes of a tobacco pipe."

The narrative of the officers who were on board the transport "Sir William Heathcott" states that on July 2nd, 1814, there was a heavy fall of ashes and sand. The wind blew gently from the north shore

of the St. Lawrence. The third account states that on July 2nd, when off Cape Chat, for three days previously some ashes and smoke had been observed, but on the second no symptoms of burnt wood were seen; but at 2.30 P.M. of that day the sun was obscured, and a total darkness set in, which continued until about sunset.

The Chief Justice's own observations were as follows: "July, 1814—Sunday—A most extraordinary day. In the morning dark thick weather, and fog of a deep yellow color, which increased in density and color until four o'clock P.M., at which hour the cabin was entirely dark, and we dined by candle-light; the binnacle also was lighted shortly after."

The relative positions of the different observers at the time when the phenomena described in the preceding paragraphs occurred, show that the northerly wind which blew on July 2nd carried clouds of ashes, sand, smoke, and vapor across the river St. Lawrence, in a line from the Bay of Seven Islands, to Cape Chat, and then by the westerly wind which set in on the night of July 2nd across the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the island of Newfoundland to the great banks, and on July 3rd enveloped the vessel in which the Chief Justice was sailing in the same obscurity in which the other ships off the Canada coast were shrouded on the preceding day.

Chief Justice Sewell attributes these phenomena to volcanic action rather than to an extensive conflagration. He says: "As to the conflagration of a forest, the facts of which we are in possession do not appear to warrant a belief that such can be the cause. It seems impossible to suppose that the conflagration of a forest could have produced a mass of smoke so dense and so extensive as to overspread, as it did in October, 1785, the surface of a territory exceeding certainly 300 miles in length, and probably 200 miles in breadth, and producing at its utmost longitudinal extremity, and at mid-day, the obscurity of the darkest night. And as the whole of the cause of this obscurity proceeded apparently from the Labrador country, where forest trees are few in number, stunted

in size, and spread in isolated patches over a general surface of rock, it is the more improbable."

The Chief Justice inclines to the view that the phenomena of the "Dark Days of Canada" are to be attributed to an active volcano in the Labrador Peninsula, and he draws attention to the coincidence in the narratives of the different observers quoted, and those which are mentioned by Charlevoix in his description of the earthquake in 1668: "A Tadoussac," says Charlevoix, "Il pleut de la cendre pendant six heures"—*tom. i. p. 367*; also on page 336, he adds, "Une poussière qui s'éleva fut prise pour une fumée et fit craindre un embrasement universel."

Tadoussac was situated at the mouth of the Saguenay River. The Chief Justice also states that among the Indian tribes on the north shore of the St. Lawrence a traditional belief of the existence of a volcano in the Labrador country is said to prevail.

In his journal of a voyage in the country of the Papinâchois, a Montagnais tribe on Lake Manicouagan, in 1664, Henry Nouvel, a Jesuit missionary, states that on May 11 he arrived at a river which the Indians called Kouakueou, and saw the effect of the earthquake on the rivers, the water which flowed in them being quite yellow, and preserving this color until they mingled with the St. Lawrence. The same effect was noticed on Bersamites River, and the Indians dare not venture on them in their canoes.

He also relates that the earthquake had such a powerful effect upon an Indian conjurer named Ouiskoupi, that he renounced his craft and gave up his medicines to the missionary, who burnt them.*

Lieutenant Ingall, who explored the country between the St. Maurice and the Saguenay in 1828, states that the opinion very generally prevails, borne out by tradition, that an active volcano is somewhere in existence among the mountains south-east of the Saguenay, but, he adds, it wants the confirmation of ocular proof, for

not one of the Indians who traverse those regions in search of game has ever seen the slightest appearance of fire issuing from the earth, nor did Lieutenant Ingall hear of any scorias or vitrified rock having been discovered in the country.* Without doubt the coast between Cape Tourmente and Malbay is frequently troubled with shocks of earthquakes, but whether these shocks are occasioned by the working of some neighboring volcano is a matter of mere speculation. Nor does the appearance of the land bear evidence of there having ever existed a volcano to the south of the River Saguenay, as from the well-known fertility of decomposed lava we should find a very different soil from that hitherto discovered. If a volcano is at the present period in a state of active operation, I should be much more inclined to suppose it seated among the unexplored mountains of Labrador, to the north-east of the Saguenay or the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In October 1785 the obscurity extended so as to comprehend on one side Fredericton, New Brunswick, and on the other Montreal. A ship, the *Adamant*, was on the morning of Oct. 16th off the end of the island of Anticosti. There it was then clear weather; but towards the west the ship's company saw a heavy black cloud, and by twelve on the same day had sailed into it, and very shortly afterwards found themselves in darkness.

In 1828 Captain F. H. Baddely, R. E., was engaged by the Canadian government in exploring the Saguenay country, and in his Report, which was published at the time, he states that Malbay or Murray Bay, on the St. Lawrence, 90 miles below Quebec, has long been remarkable for the frequency of earthquakes.

Shocks are most frequent in January or February; they occur about nine or ten times a year. "It is not," says Captain Baddely, "perhaps generally known that

* Remarks on the Country lying between the Rivers St. Maurice and Saguenay, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. By Lieutenant Ingall, 15th Regiment. Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Quebec, 1830. Vol. II.

* Relation des Jesuites.

there exists highly respectable evidence of a volcanic eruption having happened somewhere in the rear of St. Paul's Bay, not far from Murray Bay. No one, we think, will feel disposed to doubt the fact after perusing the following account of it, with which, through the politeness of Messrs. Gagnon and Chaperon, we have been furnished. It is the former gentleman who writes :

"In the place of a journal, which happens to be lost, receive the following :—

"*Tuesday, December 6, 1791.*—At St. Paul's Bay, and at other neighbouring places, at about a quarter after seven, a severe earthquake was felt; the whole night was disturbed by small ones repeated at intervals, and by a sudden shaking running towards the east. The shocks were felt for forty-one days, from two (shocks) to five a day. On Monday, December 5th, the shocks were fully one-third weaker than those of the 3rd; the others were only small ones, or rumbling noises, the weather being always gloomy. Before the night of the 26th, 27th, I had not yet remarked any eruption or thick smoke, at times curling into a flame. The temperature at a quarter after seven in the evening was 11° above zero by the thermometer of Reaumur (plus $56^{\circ}.7$ of Fahrenheit); the next morning the heat had risen to 21° (plus $79\frac{1}{2}$ of Fahrenheit). Two mountains near my dwelling at some 40° north-west have a valley between them, so that you may see beyond them. It is by this valley or passage that I saw a continual eruption, mixed with smoke and flame, which appeared very plain on the horizon, at other times struggling among themselves, as if too oppressed in their issue. I have remarked several times that this eruption is always followed by shocks of earthquake the same day, and when it fails a dark and yellowish day follows. When the earthquake arises you can predict that it is going to be so much the nearer as this agitated smoke struggles to get out. Some persons to whom I had shown these preparations of the earthquake, warned me in their turn that in a moment the earth would shake. And the effect confirms it. Finally, on this night of the 26th, 27th, a most beautiful

spectacle was produced. The whole atmosphere was in flames and agitated, one's face suffered from the heat, the weather was very calm, the eruption continued the whole night with flames. The certain approach of the earthquake is known, when, by the passage between the mountains, you see a cloud, or smoke, quiet or agitated, and on the left and right the horizon is perfectly clear."

"A fall of ashes covering the snow in 1791 was also within the recollection of many of the inhabitants of St. Paul's Bay.

The list of earthquakes on the next page which have occurred in Canada is from the Catalogue prepared by Mr. Mallet for the British Association.*

The number of earthquakes which have visited Canada since its discovery by Europeans has been at least twenty-nine,† but it is highly probable that this enumeration falls far short of the actual occurrences of this phenomenon. Respecting the fire mountain of the Nasquapees north of Lake Manicouagan, about 200 miles from the coast, too little is known to assert positively that it is an active volcano. The name is suggestive, although it is probable that, from the long intercourse between many families of this people and the fur traders, such a remarkable feature of the country would have been known to them.

Lake Manicouagan was visited by a Jesuit missionary in 1664, but although he mentions the earthquakes, he does not mention the fire mountain.

Assuming that there existed in the great peninsula of Labrador no other combustible material besides the stunted trees, there would be good ground for attributing the "Dark Days of Canada" to some other agency than that of burning vegetable matter; but when we reflect that the country is almost everywhere covered with a thick coat of lichens and mosses where these have not been burnt, and that they are even better adapted, when dry, to burn with extraordinary rapidity, and afford during

* Quoted in Notes on the Earthquake of October, 1860. By J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.G.S.

† Notes on the Earthquake of October, 1860.

their combustion a greater cloud of smoke than forest trees, it will be apparent that the precise element for producing the phenomena of smoke and ashes existed in the Labrador Peninsula to a remarkable degree. Dry caribou moss burns with wonderful rapidity, as we found to our cost; it also emits dense volumes of smoke, and leaves behind a great quantity of ash and charcoal. There is no reason to suppose that the table-land of the Labrador Peninsula was covered with forests centuries ago, for the missionary before mentioned, Henri Nouvel, states that an Oumamiois chief told him that in the country north of Lake Manicouagan the trees were very small, and there was no birch bark to make canoes. The whole of the burnt country

near the table-land through which I passed in 1861 is still covered with this charcoal and ashes, where sand forms the substratum: from the rocks they have been washed away by rains, but on the sandy flats they form still a black cake. The occurrence of sulphur in the ashes, as described by the writer in the *Quebec Gazette* of October 27th, 1785, is problematical.

After having witnessed the combustion of caribou moss on a large scale, and the appearance of the burnt country on the borders of the great table-land of Labrador, I am inclined to the opinion that the "Dark Days of Canada" were the result of a vast conflagration in the interior of the Labrador Peninsula, and that the materials which

Year.	Month.	Remarks.
1663	February 5	Very violent.
1665	" 24	Tadoussac and Murray Bay, violent.
"	October 15	Violent.
1672	March and April*	
1732	September 5	
1744	May 16	Quebec.
1755	October	Unusual rise and fall of the water of Lake Ontario.
1791	December	Severe shocks at St. Paul's Bay.
1796	February	A violent shock.
1816	September 9	A severe shock at Montreal.
"	" 16	A second shock, less violent.
1818	October 11	Felt near Quebec.
1819	August 15	At St. Andrews.
"	November 10	At Montreal, slight, followed by an awful storm with rain—impregnated with matter like soot.
1821	February	At Quebec, a slight shock.
1823	May 30	On shore of Lake Erie.
1828	August 20	
1831	July 14	At Murray Bay, Beauport, &c. Walls and chimneys thrown down at the former place.
1833	March and April	Severe shocks at Murray Bay.
1840	September 10	At Hamilton.
1841	Spring	Said to have been felt at Quebec.
1842	November 8 and 9	Montreal, Three Rivers, &c.
1844	" "	Montreal.
1847	" "	"
1856	May 1	At Ottawa and its vicinity.
1857	October	In the Upper Province.
1858	January 15	At Niagara.
"	May 10	At Richmond, slight.
1859	"	At Metis (Lower St. Lawrence).
1860	October 17	Very violent at the River Ouelle, and other places in the Lower St. Lawrence; chimneys were thrown down, and walls damaged.

1861 July 12 Violent at Ottawa, throwing down chimneys.

* This earthquake was observed by Père François de Crepieul, in the country north of Tadoussac, and is recorded by him in a letter dated June 2, 1672. The Père says that it was the continuation of the terrible earthquake of 1662, "which has not since ceased in this quarter of the north, although it is felt but little and at intervals."—*Relation de la Nouvelle France en l'Année 1672*.

assisted most in feeding the fires were the lichens and mosses which grow in such rich and extraordinary luxuriance and beauty in that desolate country. The astonishing speed with which fire runs through the moss has been described by several writers, and there is no valid reason why a fire should not stretch from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in a few days, as far as the combustible nature of the fuel is concerned; but its progress is arrested by the presence of lakes, many and broad, and the swamps by which many of them are terminated. A broad sheet of flame stretching for many miles across is at once divided by a lake, and as these lakes often occur one after another for many miles, the fires are broken and become local in their effects, except in certain cases when the direction of the wind changes in such a manner as to distribute them more wildly. A fire in the Labrador Peninsula, where the trees are few and far between, very much resembles a fire in the prairies; but owing to the extraordinary dryness of the caribou moss it spreads with much greater rapidity. It would be impossible to escape from an approaching sheet of flame in Labrador by speed. The only plan is to scrape the moss from a few square yards, which is done with the utmost ease, as it adheres to the rock or soil very loosely, and then to lie down upon the bare earth. The smoke arising from a fire made by this material is very penetrating. The air is filled with fine dust arising from the ashes; and on sandy plains, where the lichens and mosses are deep, and other varieties besides the caribou lichens exist in abundance, the charcoal that remains behind covers the soil with a uniform mantle of black. If a volcanic eruption had taken place since the time when Canada was discovered, it is probable that the early missionaries, the *Couriers des Bois*, the fur traders, or the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, would have recorded the phenomena or learnt the fact from Indians. Still it must be acknowledged that the term "fire mountains," common among the Nasquapee Indians, taken in connection with the earthquakes which have visited the region

of the Lower St. Lawrence from time to time, and the testimony of Monsieur Gagnon, is quite sufficient to turn attention to the probability of such an occurrence having taken place in recent times and the possibility of its renewal.

LETTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON,
ACCEPTING THE FREEDOM OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

To the Honble. the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

I received your address, and the freedom of the city with which you have been pleased to present me in a golden Box, with the sensibility and gratitude which such distinguished honors have a claim to. The flattering expression of both stamps value on the acts; and calls for stronger language than I am master of to convey my sense of the obligation in adequate terms.

To have had the good fortune, amidst the vicissitudes of the long and arduous contest, "never to have known a moment when I did not possess the confidence and esteem of my country"—and that my conduct should have met the approbation, and obtained the affectionate regard of the State of New York (where difficulties were numerous and complicated), may be ascribed more to the effect of divine wisdom, which had disposed the minds of the people, harassed on all sides, to make advances for the embarrassments of my situation, whilst with fortitude and patience they sustained the loss of their capital, and a valuable part of their territory—and to the liberal sentiments and great exertion of her virtuous citizens than to any merit of mine.

The reflection of these things now, after the many hours of anxious solicitude which all of us have had, is as pleasing as our embarrassments at the moment we encountered them were distressing, and must console us for past sufferings and perplexities.

I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your city. That the devastations of war, in which you found it, may soon be without a trace. That a well regulated and beneficial commerce may enrich your citizens—and that your State (at present the seat of empire) may set such examples of wisdom and liberality as shall have a tendency to strengthen and give permanency to the Union at home, and credit and respectability to it abroad.

The accomplishment whereof is a remaining wish and the primary object of all my desires.

G. WASHINGTON.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE TEMPLE, THE HASBROUCK HOUSE, ETC.—The building called the "Temple," in which Washington read to his officers the address in answer to the "Newburgh Letter" (see *Historical Magazine*, vol. vii. page 351), was built upon the ridge east of the Cranberry Meadow, south of Snake Hill, a short distance back of Newburgh. The land on which it stood was owned by Jabez Atwood, and now by the heirs of David Moore. It was constructed of palisades split from oak logs, and was about thirty-five feet square, one story high, and had a high, square roof. The floor was close to the ground. It remained in good condition for several years after the close of the war, and was occupied as a dwelling by a poor family. There are no traces of the building left, and have not been for more than fifty years. At the time it was built the army lay in three divisions (though the first and third might properly be called but one) in the immediate vicinity as follows:

The First Division on the upland, west of what is now called "the square," and on the land owned by the father of Isaac Hamilton, Esq., of Albany.

The Second Division (which was the main force) was encamped on the east and west of the Cranberry Meadow, and southwest from the farm of James Patten.

The Third Division on the east portion of the farm of the late John R. Caldwell.

After the army was disbanded, a number of families took possession of the barrack which had been erected by these divisions, and occupied them until they became unfit by reason of decay for further use. No portion of these buildings now remain. The material of their construction was the same as that of the Temple.

At the time the divisions were so encamped, General and Mrs. Washington stayed at the stone house of the Hasbrouck family, in the south part of the village of Newburgh. The room occupied by them was in the north-east corner of the house. It is said that Col. Pickering died in the north-east room, but I have never been able to trace the tradition satisfactorily. Hamilton, Lafayette, and Burr were staying there also. Gen. Knox had his quarters at the time in the low, long stone house which is still standing near "the square." Mrs. Washington remained at the Hasbrouck House more than a year, it is said. I was so informed by the late Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh, from whom the State of New York acquired its present title to the property. When Mrs. Washington left the house, at the close of the war, she presented to Mrs. Hasbrouck her chair, which she had brought from Mount Vernon. It is very plain and simple, has quite a high back and low seat, and was painted green. It has passed to the fourth generation, and is now owned by Mrs. William R. Eager, of Great Bend.

Washington took final leave of many of his officers on the green in front of this old house at the close of the war. The building was thoroughly repaired at the expense of the State when it purchased it. The interior is substantially as it was at the close of the Revolution. Many valuable revolutionary relics have been presented and deposited in the rooms. Some of the most valuable of them were presented by Enoch Carter, Esq., of Newburgh. One

of the silver spurs of Major Andre, a lock of the hair of Washington, and many other rare curiosities adorn the walls and shelves. The gun of Harvey Birch (the American Spy, who gave the English cow-boys so much trouble) was there at one time.

JOHN M. EAGER.

N. Y.

INDIAN DEED FOR CANARISE, LONG ISLAND.—The following translation, made by me, from the Dutch records on file in the Clerk's office in Flatland, Kings Co., of the Indian purchase of Canarise, and of the amount paid for the Nicolls and Lovelace patents, I send to you for publication, if deemed of sufficient importance.

T. G. BERGEN.

On this 23rd day of April, 1665, was agreed as follows, to wit:—Wametappack, Sachem of Canaryssen, and Rammieracy, Minneguabum, Camenuck, Panwangum, and Attewaram, lawful owners of Canaryssen and the appendages thereto appertaining, have agreed and sold to the inhabitants of the town of Amesfoort a parcel of land lying on Long Island, by and in the vicinity of the village of Amesfoort, beginning by the west side of "Muskyttehoel," at a certain marked tree; thence stretching to where the end of the Flats come by the two trees situated on the north side of said Flats to a certain marked tree; from thence to the Fresh Kill meadows, stopping at the path from the Great Flatts to the Fresh Kill meadows, and stretching in the Flats, with all meadows, kills, and creeks therein contained; and that for the sum of one hundred fathoms wampum, one coat, one pair stockings, four adz's, two cans of brandy, and one half barrel of beer, with condition that the purchasers, once for always, a fence shall set at Canaryssen for the protection of the Indian cultivation, which fence shall thereafter by the Indians be maintained, and the land which becomes inclosed in fence shall, by the Indian owners above-mentioned, all their lives, be used, to wit, by Wametappack, the Sachem, with his two brothers. All done without fraud or deceit.

The 6th day of April, old style.

This is the mark of Wame x tappack, Sachem.

This is the mark of x Minnequahem.

This is the mark of x Attewaram.

This is the mark of x Oramysy.

This is the mark of x Rammyeraen.

This is the mark of x Pauwangum.

This is the mark of x Kameneck.

This is the mark of x Wauclyck.

This done by me, the constable, as witness.

MINNE JOHANNES, 1665.

On the date of the 4th April, the purchase of the Indians, the first payment in wampum 600*

One coat comes to 60

One pair of stockings 6

One pair shoes 16

Four adz's 16

Two cans brandy 8

One half barrel beer 15

"Paid for the patent of Richard Nickelson to Matys Nickel, one hundred schepel wheat."

"Paid for the patent of Franszoos Loflys to Matys Nickelson, twenty schepel wheat."†

SOUTHERN CURRENCY.—The following advertisement, from a North Carolina paper, is curious as a proof of the worthlessness of the money there, and the long-headed prudence of the Friends:

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.—The 53d session of New Garden Boarding School opened the 16th day of 11th month instant, and will continue 20 weeks. Board and washing will be furnished by the month for 133 pounds of flour, 25 pounds of pork, and 2½ bushels of corn, or the equivalent in money.

The tuition, per session of 20 weeks, may be paid by 250 pounds of flour, 35 pounds of pork, and 4 bushels of corn, or the equivalent in money.

The school will be under the charge of Nereus Mendenhall as principal teacher, and Jonathan E. Cox and wife, Superintendents.

11th month 30, 1863.

* Probably guilders (40c).

† Schepels are equal to bushels.

CARONDELET.—VIDE POCHE.—Carondelet, in Missouri, was formerly called, from its poverty, **VIDE POCHE** (*Empty Pocket*), and these lines commemorate its origin :

VIDE POCHE.

In seventeen hundred and sixty-seven
Delor de Tragette, a man of renown
(To his name all honor and praise be given),
Laid out the foundation of Vide Poché town;
And, tho' ninety odd years have passed away,
Vide Poché stands there at this very day.

Near the river's brink, 'neath a young elm tree,
The Frenchman erected his cabin small,
That the dancing waters his eye might see,
As they swept the base of the white bluff tall;
And could hear the song of the voyageur
By the echoes repeated far and near.

And a few friends went with the good Tragette,
And built their snug cabins hard by his own,
Made of rough-hewn logs that on end were set,
With roofs that ran up to a sharpened cone;
While hazel bushes, mud, gravel, and straw
Stopped the cracks secure from the winter's blow.

They planted their corn in the month of May,
Their gardens with gumbo were green in the spring;
They caught the cat-fish that wallowing lay
At the river's bottom, with horse-hair string;
And the huge bullfrog that croaked in the pond
Made a dish of which they were very fond.

When the autumn came they gathered their crops,
And Lent being over they had a dance;
And tradition says that those Vide Poché hops
Were merry as any e'er seen in France;
For a King and Queen were managers then,
And a Vide Poché boy was the prince of men.

But now times have changed, and the gay Tragette
Has passed from the earth with all his gay friends;
Their grand-children only can now be met,
But the elm tree still in majesty bends
Like a mourner drooping o'er friends loved well;
Could it speak, what a tale that elm could tell!

The cabins are gone of these early days,
The fields are barren, the gardens in weeds;
The bullfrogs no more from the green pond gaze,
The mud-oat secure in the water feeds;
The yellow Des Peres, in its hoarse debouche,
Sings a wild, sad dirge for the old Vide Poché.

The bluff which the French boys so loved to climb
Has been cut away for the iron steed;
The river, that bristled with snags sublime,
Is lashed by the steamer that flies with speed;
And the railroad car, with conductors smart,
Has taken the place of the old French cart.

New houses of brick, and "ivory" streets,
Are seen where once were the cabins and lanes;
And one of the finest of country seats
Is Monti Pice with its Gothic vanes;
The dry dock is there by the river's side,
And steamers by scores to the shore are tied.

'Tis Vide Poché no more, but Carondelet,
With its city council, its Marshal and Mayor;
How would it astonish good old Tragette,
Could he come to life and once more be there;
For the "empty pocket" is filling fast,
And ancient Vide Poché has itself surpassed!

DIALECTS OF THE MUTSUN LANGUAGE OF CALIFORNIA.—The late Mr. Turner called attention to this language in the Magazine some years since; and since Ethnology met so severe a loss by his death, Arroyo's Grammar and Vocabulary have been published. The language was, for a Californian one, wide-spread, and it may be well to preserve in the Magazine the following vocabulary of the Indians at the Mission of Santa Cruz, a Mutsun dialect. It was prepared in September, 1856, by Padre Juan Comelias, for A. S. Taylor, Esq., and given in his Indianology papers in the *California Farmer*.

The words are evidently to be pronounced as Spanish.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
God	Guilac	avelones or	
wicked spirit	uten	ear-shells	tupsesh
man	chares	white	loscmin
woman	quitchguema	black	murtusmin
boy	alashu	red	patiamin
girl	mujash	blue	murium
infant, child	alashu	yellow	lachcamin
father	apnan	green	neru
mother	anan	great, big	oo-tres
husband	maco	small, little	niuma
wife	haunan	strong	tuise
son	innish	old	juhoc-nish
daughter	ca	young	cotocma
brother	ternan	good	ursheshmin
sister	utec	bad	hutesmin
head	uri	handsome	amshosmin
hair	tapor	ugly	ectes
face	chamus	live, life	ash-ho-udra
forehead	tima	dead, death	semoshti
ear	echo	cold	tarshi
eye	hin	warm, hot	cui
nose	us	I	can
mouth	ueper	thou	uaia
tongue	lasa	he	neppe
tooth	sit	we	maxent
beard	ayes	you	aiba

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
neck	harcos	this	neppe	stone, rock	e-ni	wild oats	tapoc
arm	ysu	that	hemit	tree	luspín	acorns	rapac
hand	spalmish	all	nappi	leaf	tapash	salmon	hurac
Indian shoes	sholoc	many, much	yasir	grass	guay	name	racat
bread	missoy	who	atu	herb	guay	lime	uani
pipe, calumet	torejo	near	amaticoa	oak	arue	affection	nunco
tobacco	macher	to-day	naja	pine-tree	gireni	sit	taurait
sky, heaven	chara	yesterday	uican	flesh, meat	ris	stand	corhonmi
sun	ishmen	to-morrow	munsá	beaver	gupi	come	uate
moon	char	yes	eje	wolf	umu	earthquake	ymi
fingers	rarash	no	ec-ka	coyote	mayan	eclipse	naup
nails	tur	east	yachmu	dog	hichas	name	racat
body	uara	west	arras	fox	yurig	mórtér (to pound	
belly	ramaina	north	tamarte	squirrel (ground)	ejh	acorns etc.)	semhoshmin
leg	coro	south	ramay	rabbit	wiren	sardines	tupur
feet	hatash	one	impech	hare	cheyes	tule or bullrushes	haa-le
toes	rorash	two	uthin	bird	winac	cloud	risha
bone	chaie	three	caphan	goose	patch	fog	puhay
grasshopper	urua	four	catuash	duck	epe	humming-bird	umanu
condor or vulture	cayas	five	mishur	pigeon	molmol	chenati, or	
whale	chime	six	saguen	Cal, quail	acas	blackbird	sucrin
heart	mini	seven	tupuytuo	hawk	cacrui	serpent, or snake	mumana
blood	payan	eight	usatis	sea-muscles	sharo	culebra, or	
town, village	puebla	nine	neu-ku	fish	helai	rattlesnake	hinchirua
chief	uit-tres	ten	I-esh				
friend	onient	eleven	Imheshwacaúsh				
house, hut	rua	twelve	uthenúsh				
kettle	amamsha	thirteen	capán-úsh				
arrow	chemo	fourteen	catúsh úsh				
bow	liti	fifteen	mishur-úsh				
knife	chippi	sixteen	saquen úsh				
star	usi	seventeen	tupuy-tac-úsh				
day	tujish	eighteen	natis-úsh				
light	charco	nineteen	ni-koo-úsh				
night	muruch	twenty	uthin-i-úsh				
darkness	heuep	thirty	cappan-iúesh				
morning	musha	forty	catuash-iúesh				
evening	we ac-say	fifty	mishar-iúesh				
spring	etuenpire	sixty	saquen-iúesh				
summer	elau	hundred	tappan				
autumn	puty	eat	amay				
winter	asir	drink	uit				
wind	taris	run	uricay				
lightning	uilep	dance	chitte				
thunder	chura	go	hui-coo				
rain	amani	sing	shane				
snow	wacani	sleep	echen				
hail	yopoc	speak	aiua				
fire	yueleo	see	hiri ri				
crow	sharac	love	hasan				
bear	ores	kill	nimi				
turkey-buzzard	humish	walk	chaumespi				
water	si	salt	aues				
ice	ucani	wild-cat	toroma				
earth, land	pire	elk	tibu				
sea	calay	deer	toch				
river	rumay	mud-tortoise	aunishmin				
lake	hoicol	fly	numura				
valley	ruum	eagle	nuppi				
hills, sierra	satos	musketo	cashup				
mountain	huya	feather	lipos				
island	tepeol	wings	uima				

The rancherías of Indians near this Mission, all within eight or ten miles of Santa Cruz, among which this vocabulary was spoken, were: Aulintac, the ranchería proper to the Mission; Chalumú, one mile north-west of the Mission; Hottrochtac, two miles north-west of the Mission; Wallanmi; Sio Cotchmin; Shoremee; Onbi; Choromi; Turami; Payanmin; Shiuguer-mi; Hauzaurni.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE OF BUFFALO.
—The patient research of our townsman, L. K. Haddock, Esq., has brought to light many historical events connected with the early settlement of the country bordering on the lakes. The commerce then and now compared shows the giant strides that have been made in the onward march of progress, and the incidents given in the following communication will be of general local interest:

MR. EDITOR—At your request I copy from my note-book some items respecting the now "Great West." I have corresponded with many of our historical celebrities with a view to make this narrative more complete, but have gained no additional facts. It is possible that the descendants of the persons named may have

papers or letters which will give us valuable information. I presume Gen. Amherst's and Bradstreet's, and Henry White's papers are still extant. Can any of your readers oblige me with an inspection of Evan's Essays, or Mante's history of the late war?

I find mention made of the Gladwin Chippewa, Capt. Robinson, Lady Charlotte, and the Beaver being on Lake Erie in 1771.

Sterling & Porteus, merchants of Detroit, sent down the lake on board the Charlotte, in September, fifty packs of fur.

The Beaver was a new vessel, belonging to Commodore Grant. She was lost in May, near Sandusky, with £3,000 of furs, and 17 men.

It is quite probable that Lewis Gage, who was appointed Ensign 35th Regt., 20th February, 1766, when, and ever since he had been in command of the lakes, was Captain of the Beaver, and was lost with her.

This year Campbell, Phyn & Ellice, of Schenectady, with Sterling & Porteus, of Detroit, built the Angelica, of 45 tons. J. & A. Stewart, of New York, furnished the rigging. Richard Wright, of Wood Bridge, near New York City, was the Captain. Wages £120 per annum. She was a very successful vessel, and Grant & Robinson were very angry, and tried to purchase Campbell's interest, which was one-sixth. Upon Lake Ontario was the Charity, conveying stores to Edward Pollard, sutler, at Niagara, and flour for the use of the garrison, which was ground by "Jilles Funda." Amongst the supplies ordered from New York was a hat from Jewes, the Comstock of New York, two firkins of butter, and three pounds of green tea. James Munier, Postmaster at Albany.

In 1772, the Charity, on Lake Ontario, John Leighton, master, did not earn enough to pay her crew. The freight on sheep across Lake Ontario was 7 shillings. Mr. Pollard, sutler, at Niagara, is making money, and sends Nancy to New York, which she "likes very well," and Masters Ned and Bob to that, then as now, famous

seat of learning—Schenectady. T. De Couagne, interpreter at the Fort, sends his son to the same place. "He is a very decent lad." Mr. Pollard consoles himself for the absence of his children by playing billiards. Is advised to make butter and cheese if the expense of keeping cows is not too great. Writes to New England for a Yankee laborer. Is not able to get newspapers—the *Express* was not then in existence, I think. Major Ethrington is in command at Niagara. "He is an old soldier, and the depth of his understanding past finding out."

Pfister and Stedman have come to some accommodation. The latter having the carrying trade around the Falls. Duffin is to engage the men and Stedman is to keep tavern. At Fort Erie, Rutherford is in command. Norman McLeod, Commissary.

General Gage has given permission to build a store-house at Fort Erie.

Two of the King's vessels are to remain at Fort Erie till the 10th regiment goes up. Binnerman and Graves command these. The sloop Betsy is sailed by Captain Friend. This is her third year on Lake Erie.

At Detroit are James Porteus, formerly from Crieff, Perth Co., Scotland; James Sterling, Gordon, and McComb, Hugh Boyle, Lieuts. George McDougal and John Hay, Abbott, and Edgar.

John Thompson, of New York, sends a Negro to Detroit to be sold on his account. Upon his arrival methinks I hear the honest old Scotchman James Porteus exclaim:

"We start to think that hapless race
Must shape our good or ill;
That laws of changeless justice bind
Oppressor with oppressed;
And, close as sin and suffering joined,
We march to Fate abreast."

Alexander Grant winters at Detroit; he has usually spent his winters in New York. Rumor will have him entangled in the meshes of a net set by the beautiful Miss Thereasea Barth.

John Askin is located at Mackinaw.

Mr. Norbury, a Russian, holding a commission in the 60th Regiment at Macki-

naw, goes to Lake Superior with A. Henry.—*Buffalo Express*.

THE LAST WILD BUFFALO IN OHIO.—In the last century this animal ranged extensively over the southern half of the territory, now embraced in the State of Ohio. Two were killed in the forks of Symmes Creek, near the south-eastern corner of Jackson Co., in the year 1800, and were the last ever discovered within these limits. Up to that period extensive fields of the wild cane or gigantic reed were common in the valleys of the Great and Little Miami rivers, and the paroquett and swallow-tailed hawk were then common birds. All of them have long since disappeared from these localities. K.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 8, 1864.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—In a volume of Dutch records, entitled "Notarial Paperz, 1677-1695," preserved in the office of the Clerk of Albany County, is to be found a deed of gift under date of 5th May, 1683, of which the following is an extract:— * * "Een seeckere hooglantsche Wilt (genaemt Massany) De welcke bekent midts deesen uyt een Vrye gift gegeeven to hebben Een Bouwery aen Pieter Lassingh (Lassen), Ende Een Bouwery den Jan Smeedes Jonge glasemaeker En Een Val aen Strant om een Moolen op te setten,—de Val is genaemt Pooghkepesingh,—ende het Landt is genaemt Minnissingh, gelegen aende Oost Wal van de Rivier" (*Hudson*); * * which may be translated as follows:

* * A certain Highland Indian (named Massany), who, by these (*present*), acknowledges that he has given as a free gift, a bouwery to Peter Lassingh (*or Lassen*), and a bouwery to John Smeedes Jonge, glass naecker (*glazier*);—and a fall on the shore to set a mill upon; the fall is named Pooghkepesingh; and the land is named Minnissingh, lying on the east bank of the River (*Hudson*).

This seems to be the original conveyance from the native proprietor of the plot of ground now occupied by the city of Poughkeepsie.

This fact may be familiar to the local

antiquaries of the place, but to most of the readers of the Magazine, doubtless, it is new. The noisy water-fall may appropriately be called Pooghkepesingh, but surely the beautiful word Minnissingh should not have been lost; it should have been retained as the name of the city.

J. P.

SCHENECTADY, June 4, 1864.

CURIOUS ORIGIN OF A CHRISTIAN NAME.—In Canada, Delima is a common and rather pretty name for girls. Its origin would not easily be suspected. A clergyman from France had a child brought to him to baptize, and was requested to christen it by this name. "This is not a fit name," was his reply. "You should give her the name of some saint." "But, M. le Curé, it is a saint's name." "No, there is no such saint in the calendar." "Why, M. le Curé, don't you know Ste. Rose de Lima?" He certainly did, and found that people finding Rose de Lima too long, dropped Rose, and ran Delima together. A.

THE AMERICAN EDITIONS OF THE REDEEMED CAPTIVE, condensed from Hist. Mag., vol. vii. p. 382-4, with additions and corrections.

1. (Copies in library of Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., etc.) Boston, 1707.
2. "The second edition." Boston: T. Fleet, for Samuel Phillips.
3. Spoken of by G., but not seen or traced.
4. Edited by T. Prince (not seen). Boston, 1758.
5. "The fourth edition." New London: T. Green (N.D.), 1772.
6. "The fifth edition." Boston: John Boyle, 1774.
7. "The fifth edition." New London: T. Green (N.D.), 1780.
8. "The fourth edition." Greenfield: T. Dickman, 1793.
9. "The sixth edition." Boston: Samuel Hall, 1795.
10. "The sixth edition." Greenfield: T. Dickman, 1800.
11. New Haven: W. W. Morse, 1802.

12. Brookfield: Hori Brown, 1811.
13. Greenfield: C. J. J. Ingersoll, 1837.
14. Northampton: 1853.

We have some reason to suppose that one or more editions were printed in Philadelphia or New York before the year 1800, but we have not seen them.

A pamphlet with the following title belongs to the same family as the *Redeemed Captive*:

"A Sermon preached at Mansfield (Conn.), August 4th, 1741, at a time set apart for Prayer for the Revival of Religion; and in behalf of Mrs. EUNICE (the Daughter of the Reverend Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS), who was there on a visit from Canada, where she has been in a long captivity. By Solomon Williams, A.M., Pastor of the First Church in Lebanon."

Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1742.

It appears from the sermon that Eunice Williams, her Indian husband, and two children were present on the occasion which drew together "such a numerous audience," and the aim was (Eunice being a Catholic) "to find some way for her deliverance from the snares and thick-set stratagems of the Devil, and make her a monument of Glorious and Almighty Grace."

But tradition says that Eunice would not be converted, but preferred to return to (in the language of the preacher) "the barbarous and heathen people among whom she had lived for thirty-eight years; a people bred up in Popish superstitions, blindness and bigotry."

H. O.

BORROWING NAMES OF PLACES—INTERESTING LETTER FROM DOCTOR O'CALLAGHAN.—At a late meeting of the Onondaga Historical Association, the following interesting letter by Dr. O'Callaghan was read:

ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I received only late last evening your kind invitation to attend the first meeting of the Onondaga Historical Society, which is to take place this evening, at Historical Hall, Syracuse.

I beg to congratulate you, as I do most sincerely, on the event; and I have no doubt of the future prosperity of your Society and of its success in rescuing from oblivion much that will prove valuable both to the local and general historian. Already New York, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Kingston, and Ulster county are engaged in the good work, and the county of Westchester is, as I am informed, about to organize a similar society to yours. Livingston county, too, has, I am told, its Historical Society. Through the labors of these several associations, public opinion will be so enlightened, and public taste so directed as to relieve our maps and geographies, in time, I hope, from many of the out-of-place names which have been imposed on our cities and towns, when a false hankering after European and classical nomenclature distorted and vitiated rules that ought properly to have been observed at the time.

Our mountains, our hills, our lakes, our valleys, and our streams are purely and exclusively American. God gave them in all their sublimity and beauty to America. It seems to me that they ought to be distinguished by names identified with the history of the country.

Europe borrows not names for her classic lands from America. Why then go to Italy, Greece, or elsewhere for names to designate the hunting grounds and homes of the Iroquois of New York, or to distinguish the spot where, as Mr. Street beautifully expresses it, the pioneer felled the forest and let in the first ray of sunlight on the soil?

Your labors will avail much in correcting the false taste here indicated.

It would afford me great pleasure to attend your meeting, but want of leisure and pressure of duties which cannot be neglected, must plead my excuse.

With best wishes for your success and kind regards to each member of your society,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

R. F. Trowbridge, Esq., Rec. Sec., On. Hist. Soc., Syracuse, N. Y.

IMMIGRATION FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—*Surveyor-General De Witt to Governor Clinton.*—[Land Papers, Sec.'s Office, Alb., vol. 1., p. 79.]

'ALBANY, 15th April, 1791.

SIR—Almost every day the New England People make application to me for Lands, in the 20 Townships—some of them with Money in their pockets raised for the purpose of purchasing. I can neither get rid of their Questions or give them satisfactory answers. I am obliged to tell them that these lands will be shortly advertised for sale, but that the mode and terms are left by Law to the discretion of the Commissioners of the Land Office. Many of them will settle immediately and run the risque of purchasing afterwards. Numbers of them who have gone thither with the express view of *making pitches* and prepare places to which to remove their families, are exceedingly anxious to have the opportunity of buying. I think it will be the interest of the State to give them two or three years time for the payment of a part of the purchase money.

I am, Sir, your Excy.'s

Most obedt. Servant,

M. DE WITT.

Governor Clinton.

[The 20 townships above-mentioned are principally in the present counties of Madison and Chenango. The words in *italic* are so marked in the original.—E. B. O'C.]

SYRACUSE.—This is the most ancient *white* settlement west of Albany. It dates as far back as 1656, in which year a number of Frenchmen planted a colony on the margin of Lake Onondaga, whose salt springs had been discovered in 1654. The site of this colony is, we understand, a spot of remarkable prettiness; and what is particularly interesting is the fact that the spring mentioned in the French account of the settlement, still flows from the side of the hill upon which the missionaries erected their chapel and the soldiers their little fort. It is known at this day as the "Jesu-Well."

It is now in contemplation to erect a

monument over this spring, in commemoration of the discovery of the Salt Springs and the founding of the first European settlement in Central New York. Those familiar with the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens of Syracuse have no doubt that an undertaking so laudable will be worthily carried out.

E. B. O'C.

RESOLVED WALDRON.—In the paragraph in the last number of the Historical Magazine on this person the words *Strong Creek* ought to have been printed "*Stony Creek*."

JOHN BROWN'S TRACT.—This famous summer resort for sportsmen and tourists lies partly in Lewis, but mostly in Herkimer County. It is a wild, mountainous region, interspersed, however, with lakes and deep valleys. When first laid out under the directions of Simon De Witt, Surveyor-General, it was divided into eight townships, which were made in a manner, by their names, representatives of all the virtues required by the inhabitants of that region to realize a living there; for they were called *Unanimity, Frugality, Perseverance, Sobriety, Regularity, Enterprise, Economy, and Industry.*

LETTER OF LAFAYETTE TO GEN. KNOX IN 1781.—The original of the following letter is in the hands of W. F. Bacon, Esq., Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine:

FORKS OF YORK RIVER, August 18, 1781.

MY DEAR SIR—In spite of the 24r's, the mortars, and the whole noisy Hellish train of your siege artillery, I want you to hear the voice of a friend whose attachment to you deserves some share in your affection. I really Believe I possess it, my good friend, and notwithstanding your silence, I am sure you feel for me in every transaction of this most difficult command.

last campaign I was sighing for . . . This campaign I was trembling for them as in the Beginning.

There was no difference between a skirmish and a Battle—a Battle and a total defeat, we were so lucky as to escape an action and keep ourselves clear of that

mounted that was galloping around us. Then we had our turn, and for many, many mile had the pleasure to occupy his lordship's Hd. quarters. You had accounts of the two skirmishes. I thought all was over, and owing to your siege of New York, I anticipated great deal of ease and happiness. Indeed, I could not help growing jealous, and began to think of a visit to your Batteries, But soon found there was in this quarter work enough for me, great deal to much indeed for my youth and the means that I have.

Lord Cornwallis Having not succeeding in land journeyings, has undertaken a water voyage. I thought first the man was going to New York, then to Pottomack, or Baltimore, But on a sudden he entered York River, and is at York and Gloster out of our reach, refreshing his troops and meditating mischief. York is on high ground, surrounded with creeks and marshes available by one high a this to my surprise he does not fortify. Gloster is a neck of land projecting into the River, and very useful to the defeat of shipping, these my lord is fortifying. Portsmouth is not evacuated, so that he is divided in three points, two of which I confess are the same thing. But should a naval superiority come great advantages might be obtained in this quarter. I wish my dear friend our conduct may have met with your approbation. I wish both from esteem and friendship.

At the present I am trying to conjure up a cavelry to collect levies, to arm and assemble militia, to replenish our few continentals,—to have a part of them in readiness to Reinforce General Green, and am waiting at that fork of York River to oppose either way His lordships manuevers . . . p . . .

Lord Cornwallis abilities are to me more alarming than his superiority of forces. I ever had a great opinion of him, our papers call him a Mad Man. But was any advantage taken of him when he commanded in person? To speak plain English, I am devilish afraid of him.

Major Cush Having gone to the Northward, we are in want of an artillery field

officer. Had C^{tn}. Lamb been only a Major, I should have asked for him. I wish C^{tn}. Stephens might make it convenient to return.

My most respectfull and affectionate compliments to Mrs. Knox. I am so imprudent as to take the liberty to address a kiss to Lucy and a paternal one to my son. Adieu.

Yours for ever,

LAFAYETTE.

General Knox.

QUEBEC IN 1701.—In a manuscript entitled "Lettres Canadiennes" is the following description of Quebec in 1701 :

The curiosity of learning and knowing, so common to all mankind, made me examine Kebec closely on my arrival. This town is situated 2000 leagues from France. It is divided into the upper and lower town. In the latter reside the merchants and those who trade by sea. The houses are all built quite comfortably of a black stone as fine and hard as marble. The roadstead is defended by a large platform in the middle, which is level with the water, so that hostile vessels could not be at anchor without being badly handled as well by the cannon of this platform as by those of a fort which commands the city and harbor, on one of the most precipitous points.

From the lower to the upper town there is a road which winds around imperceptibly for carts and waggons, which have nevertheless much difficulty in ascending. The upper town is situated at an extraordinary height.

The house of the viceroy or governor-general is in the upper town in the most prominent point. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and two stories high, with several pavilions which form additions in front and behind, with a terrace of eighty feet overlooking the lower town and the river below, whence you can descry all that you desire to see.

The governor-general who now resides in this castle is called M. C. Chevalier de Caillieres, formerly governor of the city of Montreal, sixty leagues above Quebec.

This gentleman is respected and beloved both by the French and the Indians, who equally regard him as the common father of all the inhabitants of Canada. To him we are indebted for all the fortifications of the country, which have been erected by his care. All persons of distinction also reside in the upper town. There is a bishop and canons whose chapter is complete. There is also a fine seminary and several churches, among which that of the Jesuits and that of the Recollects are the first. This last faces the castle, and is the most modern in the country. The cloister of these good fathers is lighted on all sides with stained glass windows bearing the arms of several benefactors of the house. The intendant's office alone is badly situated on a low spot near the little river.

The city, upper and lower, is situated between two considerable mountains, one higher than the other. One is called Cap au Diamant, because an extraordinary quantity is found on the rocks, which are not surpassed in beauty by real diamonds, and only lack hardness. The other mountain is called Saut au Matelot, so termed, because during the first times of the establishment of the French in this colony, a sailor who went too near the brink went down in spite of himself. Around this last mountain a little river runs by the intendant's.—*L'Abeille*.

ACCOUNTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—The city of New York was several times visited by this dreadful scourge, which had become habitual at New Orleans till a beast removed the beastly things which engendered it. Of the first visit, in Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1791, there is a dissertation by Dr. J. S. Addom; of that of 1793, I know no special account; of that of 1795, there is "A brief Account of the Epidemical Fever which lately prevailed in the city of New York," &c., by M. L. Davis. New York: 1795, 8vo. 66 pp.; and also, "An Account of the Epidemic Fever which prevailed in the city of New York during part of the Summer and Fall of 1795," by Richard Bayley.

New York: T. and J. Swords, 1796, 8vo. 16 pp.; of the visits in 1798, Mr. Hardie published an account that I have not seen; of those in 1799 and 1803, I know no accounts published at the time; of that of 1805, there is "An Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the city of New York, during the Autumn of 1805." By James Hardie. New York: Southwick and Hardcastle, 1805, 8vo. 196 pp.; of the last great visit there is "An Account of the Yellow Fever which occurred in the city of New York in the year 1822, to which is prefixed a brief sketch of the different pestilential diseases with which this city was afflicted in the years 1798, 1799, 1803, and 1805," &c., by James Hardie. New York: Samuel Marks, 1822, 12mo., 120 pp.

The reports of Dr. Miller to the governor in 1803 and 1805, contain accounts for those years, but I do not know that they were printed separately.

Many medical treatises on the fever appeared during these visitations, or after them, as "Inquiry into the cause of the prevalence of the Yellow Fever in New York," by Dr. Valentine Seamen; "Origin of the Pestilential Fever," by Dr. E. Smith; "Manley's Dissertation on the Yellow Fever," etc. Δ.

"SIR CHRISTOPHER GARDINER, KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MELICE.—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in his remarks at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1858, was, I believe, the first to suggest that the "*melice*," which has puzzled so many readers of Winthrop's Journal, and given occasion to much fanciful speculation, was nothing more than the Italian *milizia*, or French *milice*, applicable, in either language, to any order of *knight-hood*. Thus, the *vocab. della crusca*, with other significations of *milizia*, gives "per ordine di grado cavalleresco."

Mr. Winthrop does not, however, appear to have been aware that the title assumed by this English adventurer was literally translated from the Italian "*Cavaliere della milizia aureata*," or the corresponding French, "*Chevalier de la milice*

dorée," the proper designation of a Papal order formerly in high repute, and which is more popularly known as "Knights of the Golden Spur" (Cavalieri dello Sperone d'oro). The diploma of a knight of this order names him "Auratae militiae equitem, ac Aulae Lateranensis et Palatii Apostolici comitem," etc., with permission to bear "*torquem aureum*, et ense, et *aurata calcaria* (Bonanni, *Catalogo dell' Ord. Equest. e Milit.*, 16). This honor was conferred by the Pope in person (or sometimes by a nuncio, or prelate of the highest Papal court), "on official persons, learned men, artists, and other persons who had rendered service to the State, or whom the Holy Father selected for such distinction, and even upon foreigners. Neither rank nor station, but simply the profession of the Roman Catholic Religion, is required as a qualification to receive it" (Carlisle's *Orders of Knighthood*, p. 292). Anciently this ranked first among the Papal orders of merit, and Knights of the Golden Militia took precedence of Knights of Malta. But even in Sir Christopher's time, the suspicion that the honor was to be obtained for money had somewhat depreciated its value; and now the rights and privileges of the knights are merely nominal. Some twenty years ago the Abbé Glaire was created "Chevalier de la Melice dorée" by Gregory XVI., in recognition of his services to the Church, in the compilation of the "Encyclopédie Catholique."

It is not probable that the name of the order or its source was known to Gov. Winthrop and his fellow-magistrates, which was well for Sir Christopher's interests, perhaps. So patent evidence of his being a favorite son of Rome would hardly have been regarded as a *title of honor* by the good people of the Bay, or induce them to judge the English knight more leniently in the matters whereof he was accused.

HARTFORD, Conn.

[There are, we think, knights of this order in the United States at present; among others, the Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, of Brooklyn, well known as a poet and polished writer.]

SEMMES ON PRIVATEERING.—The famous captain of the Alabama, whose career has been so destructive to our shipping and may prove so expensive to England, thus discourses of privateering in his "Service afloat and ashore :—"

"General Salas made strenuous efforts to get afloat a number of privateers which should prey upon our commerce. If Mexico had been a maritime people, this would have been her true policy. A few fast-sailing vessels, distributed in different seas, and officered and manned by bold fellows in the pursuit of plunder, might have inflicted incalculable injury upon us. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. Fleets and heavy-armed ships are of no avail against the lighter heels and more erratic wanderings of this description of force. But Mexico had no materials whereon to operate. To render privateering available to her, under the laws of nations, it was necessary that at least a majority of the officers and crew of each cruiser should be *citizens*; not citizens made *ad hoc*, in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and any vessel which might have attempted to cruise under a letter of marque and reprisal, without this essential requisite, would have become, from that moment, a *pirate*. As Mexico had never possessed any marine, military or commercial, worth the name, and as what little she had at the commencement of the war had been taken from her by our cruisers, she found it impossible to fulfil this condition, except to a very limited extent. President Salas, in order to overcome the difficulty, endeavored, contrary to the good faith which should exist among nations, even when at war, and in violation of the plainest principles of common sense, to manufacture citizens for the occasion. For this purpose he issued blank certificates of naturalization to the Mexican consuls at Havana and other places, with directions to these officers to fill them up with the names of any adventurers that might offer, irrespective of those great principles so well understood and practised upon by all civilized nations, in a procedure of such mo-

J. H. T.

ment. Every foreigner who might have undertaken to prey upon our commerce would have been deemed to be, and would have been treated, as a pirate. There is a growing disposition among civilized nations to put an end to this disreputable mode of warfare under any circumstances. It had its origin in remote and comparatively barbarous ages, and has for its object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare. The cruisers being private vessels, fitted out for speculation, and officered and manned generally by unscrupulous and unprincipled men, it is impossible for the government which commissions them to have them under proper control. Bonds and penalties, forfeiture of vessel, etc., are entirely powerless to restrain the passion of cupidity and revenge when once fairly aroused. From the nature of the materials of which the crews of these vessels are composed—the adventurous and desperate of all nations—the shortness of their cruises, and the demoralizing pursuit in which they are engaged, it is next to impossible that any discipline can be established or maintained among them. In short, they are little better than licensed pirates; and it behoves all civilized nations, and especially nations who, like ourselves, are extensively engaged in foreign commerce, to suppress the practice altogether.”

EARLY SPANISH MISSIONARIES IN TEXAS.

—I find, in a curious account, mention made of the following Texas missionaries: Father José del Río, 52 years on the mission, chiefly in Texas and Sonora; F. Cayetano Aponte y Lis (a native of Pontevedra, came to America in 1730, died May 25, 1791, aged 93), ten years in Texas; F. Esteban de Salazar, a native of Cascajares, a missionary in Texas and Sonora, died August 6, 1797, aged 77; Father Juan Saenz de Gumiel, a native of Mendavia, eight years in Texas, twice Guardian of the College of Queretaro, died March 11, 1807, aged 83; Father Antonio Perera died at Queretaro, April 16, 1698; Father Antonio Margil died August 6, 1726; Father Felipe Guillen, a native of Piles in the

kingdom of Valencia, came to America in 1770, two years in Texas, killed by the Indians in Sonora, April 27, 1778; Father Francis Casañas de Jesus Maria, born at Barcelona in 1656, entered the order at the age of 14; was one of the founders of the College of Queretaro; missionary in Campeachy, Texas, and New Mexico; killed by the Apaches in New Mexico in 1696; Father José Guadalupe Ramirez de Prado, born at the mission de las Palmas in the Sierra Gorda, near Mexico, 27 years in Texas, died at Queretaro, August 19, 1777, aged 72, having been 65 years in the order; Father Juan Salvador de Amaya, sent to Texas about 1728, remained 24 years; died there November 17, 1752. J. DE C.

SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.—It is somewhat curious to find slavery recognised as existing in New York, in the ordinances revised in 1845, and in force till 1859, yet such is the fact; and a fine of \$25 imposed upon any pawn-broker, dealer in second-hand articles, or keeper of a junk shop, dealing with a slave.

MICHEL GAUVIN.—In his tour from Hartford to Quebec, Professor Silliman says:—

“Our driver (to the Falls of Montmorency) was Michel Gauvin, a very intelligent and obliging young man, a French Canadian, who spoke both English and French; and his horse (an iron grey) was one of that small but hardy breed which, being in this country left in their natural state, are extremely stout and courageous, and carry the heavy calash and three men apparently with more ease than our horses draw our chaises and two grown persons.”

Mr. Michel Gauvin, who is now advanced in age, is one of the most respectable citizens of Quebec. He has fully realized the good prognostics of the worthy professor, has been at the head of a large livery stable for many years, and is still one of the proprietors of the winter stage line between Quebec and Montreal, on the north shore, a concern which is not,

however, so flourishing since the opening of the railroad on the north shore.

P. C.

QUERIES.

BROTHERS-GERMAN.—Capt. John Campbell petitions for a grant of land for his "brothers-german," Archibald and Alexander Campbell. I do not find the word in Webster's Dictionary. Is it synonymous with step-brother?

O'C.

PATER VAER.—A suit was brought in the court at New Amsterdam in 1646 by Pater Vaer for the possession of a negro wench he had purchased from one John Wilcox. The judgment of the court was that Wilcox should satisfy the Swedish Governor and Pater Vaer. In what sense is *Pater* used here, and who was he?

O'C.

WEBSTER AND SMITH'S JOURNAL OF THE VOYAGE OF THE HANKEY.—In 1796 or thereabout, Noah Webster and Dr. E. H. Smith published at New York a journal of the voyage of the ship Hankey from Bulam to Grenada. Where can a copy be found?

S.

HORSEHEADS.—This is the name of a new town, erected in Chemung county in 1854. Can any of the readers of the *Hist. Mag.* explain its origin?

THARIOLIN.—The last Huron of pure blood at the mission of Lorette, near Quebec, bore the name of Thariolin. His portrait was painted about 1840 by Plamondon. Can any reader inform us where it is preserved?

BARBASTRO'S ACCOUNT OF SONORA.—The Franciscan Father, Francis Antonio Barbastro, who was one of the first Franciscans in Sonora after the expulsion of the Jesuits, and who died June 22, 1800, at Aconchi, among the Opataas, left a history of Sonora. Does it still exist?

KILLOCK-KILLOCK.—In the Ordinances of

the City of New York (ed. 1845, p. 342, ed. 1859, p. 330), I find this word in this phrase: No person shall cast any anchor, grappling or killock (ed. 1859, killock) into or near any of the docks, &c. What does it mean, and what is its origin?

HENRY FRANCISCO.—In his interesting tour from Hartford to Quebec (New Haven, 1820), Professor Silliman has a chapter under the title the "Old Man of the age of Louis XIV."

When did Henry Francisco, the person referred to, die? Where, and in what manner?

When Professor Silliman saw him on the Salem road, two miles from Whitehall, he was said to be 134 years of age, and said he was born in France, in a place which he pronounced something like *Bassez*.

Was Francisco (which is not a French name) his real name? Was it not rather a nick-name from his being French?

In that case, what was his real name, and where and when was he really born?

INTRODUCTION OF THE HONEY BEE.—When and by whom was the first colony of honey bees introduced into North America?

They evidently were cultivated in New Jersey as early as the year 1683 (*vide Hist. Mag.*, vol. vi., page 268); and, according to Peter Kalm, in 1748, they had become wild in Pennsylvania, but had not then extended their flights westward beyond the Blue Ridge, which is the eastern range of the Alleghanies.—*Vid. Kalm's Travels*, vol. i., page 226.

K.

CLEVELAND, O., JANUARY 8, 1864.

DOCTOR COWDREY'S JOURNAL.—A diary kept by Dr. Cowdry, Surgeon of the U. S. frigate Philadelphia during the captivity and enslavement of her officers and crew by the Tripolitans, from October 21st, 1803, to June 3d, 1805, was published in a series of numbers in the *American Mercury*, at Hartford, Ct., in the autumn of the last-named year.

Was it subsequently republished in a more permanent form, and has it been preserved?

K.

CLEVELAND, O., January 8th, 1864.

AUTHORS OF WHIM WHAMS.—In 1828, a collection of sketches in prose and poetry was published under the following title:—"Whim Whams. By Four of Us."

So prolyficke is our penne
Ye'll think therre be a score of us;
But, on ye wordes of gentilmenne,
Therre be only Four of Us.

We'll make ye smyle, or make ye sighs,
Thenne, what can ye want more of us?
Ye can't doe better than to buye
This littell Boke, by Four of Us.

Madrigals of Ancient Mynstrelsie.—Boston: Published by S. G. Goodrich, 1828. 18mo. pp. 204. I would like to ascertain the names of the authors or author of this volume.

About the same time that this book appeared, a volume of about the same size, and, if I recollect aright, of a similar character, was published by Bowles and Dearborn, of Boston, under the title of "Ps and Qs." This latter work is said, in the *Book of the Lockes*, p. 114, to have been the joint production of Charles H. Locke, Joseph H. Buckingham, Edwin Buckingham, and Siles P. Holbrook. All of these gentlemen, except the second, are now dead, I think.

BOSTON.

FILE OF THE NORTHERN WHIG.—Can any of your correspondents inform me whether a file of the "*Northern Whig*," or any other paper published in Hudson, N. Y., during the year 1814, is in existence, and if so, where can it be found? The knowledge of this is of great importance to the querist; and he would be much obliged for any communication throwing light upon this question.

W. L. S.

THE WONDERFUL HISTORY OF THE MORRISTOWN GHOST.—Can any one give a bibliographical account of the first edi-

tion of this little work? I have one published at Newark in 1826, by Benjamin Olds, and have seen a later one printed at Brooklyn, but desire an exact description of the first edition or account.

REPLIES.

CURIOUS HEXAMETERS (vol. v. p. 188).—The translation seems to be by supplying *est* in some places and *quod* in one. What was to be is what is; what was not to be, is what is to be; to be, what is not to be; what is, is not to be what shall be.

PECK ON UNIVERSALISM (vol. vii. p. 380).—We cannot give X. Y. Z. any information concerning the author, but the title of his work is as follows:

"A Short Poem containing a Descant on the Universal Plan," etc. *Second edition.* Keene, N. H. Printed by John Prentiss, 1802.

Also, *third edition*: Andover, N. H.: Printed by E. Chase, 1820.

Also, Boston. Printed for Nathl. Coverley, 1818.

It is intended as a satire on the doctrine of Universal Salvation, and the following extract will give an idea of the style of the author:

"Huzzah! brave boys—loud be our joys,
Your sins shall be forgiven;
O skip and sing, our God and King
Will bring us all to heaven.

* * * * *

O charming news to live in sin,
And die to reign with Paul;
'Tis so, indeed, for Jesus bled
To save the devil and all."

B. S.

KENTALENTON (vii. p. 380).—Will P. show from what book he makes his query? There is no place in Ohio having any such name, but the context may show where it was.

J.

BUTTERNUTS (vii. 122, 197).—The explanation on page 122 is correct as to the application of the name, but wrong as to the

reason. Household manufactures have been preserved at the South to a much greater extent than at the North, and hence the source of supply for clothing. The bark of the black walnut tree, but more generally the hulls of the nuts, are used for coloring brown; the butternut is not much used; for making a yellow color the bark of the hickory is used.

In 1822, when it was still a common thing for farmers and country laborers to go down to New Orleans in flat-boats with their own crops, or on a trading voyage, it was easy to tell from what State the boatmen came, by the color of their linsey. Ohio was blue and white; Kentucky, blue mixed with black and white, and twilled; Indiana was yellow; Illinois and Missouri were not so much known.

When the Northern soldiers saw the brown color of the Confederate dress, they supposed that it was butternut, and so called them.

J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1864.

"JO DAVIESS" (viii. p. 38).—In December, 1831, I was at Baltimore, as a member of the Clay Convention, and sitting with Col. Samuel W. Davies, who was a delegate from Cincinnati, he told me this: That the first time he ever went to New York, and the Eastern cities (I think he said Philadelphia), he was sitting alone in his room at the Hotel; a man entered his room and said, "You spell your name Davies?" "Yes, that is the way my father always spelled it, and I follow him." "By God, I almost knew that I was wrong. I was sure that it ought to have an e in it, but I have got it wrong." This was Joseph Hamilton Daviess; this was the beginning of an acquaintance between them which continued during the life of that eccentric genius.

J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 1864.

"OLD HOSS" (vii. p. 98).—J. F. J. asks if this word is really a corruption of the word *horse*. The pronunciation was very common at the South, and was and is still preserved in the epithet "Old Hoss," which may have been applied to Washington, but not to him peculiarly. It

is not exactly a term of endearment, though that feeling may sometimes enter into it. The term denotes power, trustiness, and something more. Of a man who is vigorous and efficient, it will be said: "*He's a hoss*"—"he's all hoss." It enters also into the common phrase of the Mississippi Boatmen in old time: "*half horse, half alligator*."

J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1864.

Retrospective,

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN.

PATRONS OF LITERARY ENTERPRISES IN NEW YORK, ETC., ABOUT ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The return of Captain James Cook from his first famous voyage of discovery, in 1771, caused as great a stir among the curious as almost any event since the return of Sir Francis Drake from his voyage of circumnavigation. The whole world was impatient to learn the events of the great expedition, and means were at once taken to gratify so laudable a curiosity. In Colonial America there was quite as much anxiety to learn the details of the great voyage as in the mother country, and we might venture to say even more. It was very important that a man qualified should be employed to draw up the account. Dr. John Hawkesworth was then enjoying considerable literary reputation; from making watches he turned his attention to study, and soon acquired an extensive reputation by the "Adventurer," and Archbishop Herring had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was applied to to write the history of the voyage, and he undertook it for the snug sum of *six thousand pounds*. We think it was a *snug sum*, because he had every aid from the well-kept journal of Captain Cook, with the help of the papers of the learned Joseph Banks, afterwards Sir Joseph Banks, F.R.S.

How well Dr. Hawkesworth executed

his task does not come within the scope of this paper to consider; but our impression is, that it did not come fully up to what was expected; and that after a few years it found but few readers. However, it was full and minute, and that was what was at first desired. Therefore, no sooner had a copy of Dr. Hawkesworth's two ponderous quartos reached the hands of the well-known publisher, James Rivington, than he made preparations for reissuing the work in New York. Mr. Rivington at once issued his proposals to print the work by subscription, in two moderate sized octavos. A copy of his edition is now before us, as evidence that he carried out his intention. There is further evidence that Mr. Rivington was pretty well patronized in the undertaking, for his list of patrons' names, published immediately after the title-page, occupies *seventeen* pages. This brings us to the main object of this paper, which was to say something upon the patronage of literary enterprises about one hundred years ago.

The imprint of Rivington's edition is simply "New York: Printed by James Rivington, 1774." The first four pages of subscribers' names are taken up with those "living in the city and vicinities of New York, and in New Jersey." This part of the list is of great historical interest, as indeed are the names on all the seventeen pages; but to an old resident of New York, those at the commencement of the list must be peculiarly so. Some one might do good service by preparing notices of them for the *Historical Magazine*. There are one hundred and fifty-six names on the four pages, a few of which follow:—"The Rev. Myles Cooper, LL.D., President of King's College; Capt. Anthony Rutgers, Isaac Ogden, Esq., of New-Ark; the Honourable Charles Apthorpe, Esq., Mr. Richard Deane, Capt. John Montresor, Mr. Peter Keteltas, Capt. Cornelius Haight, Mr. Theophilact Bache, Mr. Samuel Verplank, Mr. Nicholas Hoffman, Mr. Jacobus Van Zandt, Rev. Charles Inglis, Dr. Mitchell, of his Majesty's Hospital; James Delancy, Esq., Mr. Bernard Romans, Mr. John Andrew Johnston, of Perth Amboy; Mr.

William Smith, printer; Mr. John Serjeant, of Stockbridge; Mr. James Havens, of Shelter Island; Capt. John Freebody, of Rhode Island; John Livingston, Esq., the Rev. T. B. Chandler, D.D., Mr. Okey Hoogland, of Bordenton; Mr. Benjamin Ledyard, Mr. Francis Allison, Practitioner of Physick in New London; Dr. John Sparhawk, of Philadelphia; Lindley Murray, Esq., the Rev. John Ogilvie, D.D., Capt. Alexander Grant, commanding his Majesty's vessels on the great Lakes; John Tabor Kemp, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney General for the Province of New York; Ensign John Blennerhassett, of his Majesty's 10th Regiment; Dr. James Montgomery, Surgeon to ditto; Mr. Commissary McLean, at Niagara; Mr. Ephraim Van Veghton, of Albany; Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Niagara; Mr. John Stedman, of ditto; Mr. Philip Stedman, of ditto; Elisha [Elias?] Boudinot, Esq., of New York; Jacob Le Roy, Esq., John Foxcroft, Esq., his Majesty's Post Master General; Col. Cleveland, commanding his Majesty's Royal Artillery in North America; Abraham Ogden, Esq., of Morristown; the Hon. William Astell, Esq., Mr. Vivian Davenport, Mr. Abraham Beekman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Sterling, Dr. Ogden, of Long Island; Mr. Henry Cuyler, Col. Barnard, commanding the Royal Regiment of Welch Fusileers; Mr. Thomas Udall, of Islip; Nicholas Gouverneur, Esq., at Mount Pleasant, New Jersey; Hector St. John, Esq., of Orange County; Richard Washington, Esq." These are all we have space for. Of course many passed over have as good claim for notice as these. Those will, doubtless, at some time receive due attention.

We next have "List of Subscribers' Names at Philadelphia and its Vicinities," occupying two pages. Then "Names at Newbern, North Carolina," in number fifty-seven. This list looks much like one made up at random in N. C. a few years past. Then comes a long list of four pages "from Kingston, in Jamaica." Then a short list "from Westmoreland, in Savannah Le Mar, in Jamaica." Next a list "at Antigua," of about thirty. A small list of

five from Pensacola. Then a list "in Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts, and its Vicinities." It would, doubtless, gratify many if we could give the list entire, but we can only say it consists of forty-two names, the first of which is "Honourable John Adams, Esq." We see, also, Mr. Lewis Deblois, Tristram Dalton, Esq., of Newbury Port; William Tudor, Esq., Captain Jabez Hatch, Mr. William Burbeck, Col. John Erving, Col. Phips, Cambridge; William Witmore, Esq., Salem; Rev. Aaron Whitney, Northfield; Josiah Quincy, Esq., Braintree; Rev. Zabdiel Adams, Lunenburg; Hon. James Humphreys, Esq., Weymouth; Mr. Nathaniel Waterman.

Among the Connecticut subscribers we notice the names of Silas Deane, Esq., of Weathersfield; Christopher Leffingwell, Esq., of Norwich; and the Rev. Simon Waterman, of Wallingford.

"At Quebec" there was a goodly number of patrons, as also "in the Great Nine Partners." On the seventeenth and last page of the subscribers is a list "at Dominica," among which are some well-known surnames, as Tench, Tyson, Bernard, Cameron, Fowle, and Wentworth. The "Rev. Mr. Zubly lived then in Savannah, Ga. He subscribed for 'six sets.'" "Mr. John Anderson, Printer, New York," and "Mr. Thomas Updike Fosdick," close the list. It may be difficult for readers in general to locate the "Great Nine Partners," as modern Gazetteers do not mention such a place. It was in the Province of New York, adjacent to Connecticut, extending to the Hudson river, in which were afterwards the towns of Amenia, Clinton, Stanford, and Washington.

Nothing has been said about the subscribers in several places. It may be well to remark that the list of Philadelphians is quite respectable, and would probably considerably out-number the present list of subscribers to the *Historical Magazine*. The first name is that of "His Excellency William Franklin, Esq., Governour of New Jersey." The next is "the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq.," then "Joseph Gal-
loway, Esq., Speaker of the Honourable

House of Assembly." Oddly enough we find among the "Kingston, Jamaica," names, "Benjamin Franklin, Esq."

In this connection we will inquire what is the earliest work published in this country containing a list of its patrons? a.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—January 19, 1864, the regular monthly meeting was held, the President, W. L. Newberry, Esq., in the chair.

The additions to the Library for the past two months (2,289, of which 206 were bound books) included extensive publications from Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., of Massachusetts, from Mr. Consul Eastman, of Bristol, England, in behalf of members of the Society of Friends, in Great Britain, embracing comprehensive serials and pamphlets of religion, benevolence, and reform; and numerous other sources.

To the cabinet, among others, were contributed a piece of canvass, believed to be a relic of the disastrous expedition of Sir John Franklin, brought by Mr. R. Kennicott, from a scientific tour in the extreme North. Mr. J. A. McAlister obligingly presented a copy of the print entitled "Congressional Pugilists," Philadelphia, 1798. Mr. Consul Eastman forwarded specimens of seaweeds from "Bristol Channel," and a beautiful piece of carved wood from the "Screen" separating the choir and the chancel of the parish church in Wrington, Somerset, England, where Hannah More worshipped—believed to be 500 years old.

Files of the "Deseret News," vol. 2 to 12th inclusive, bound, were received from Great Salt Lake City; also the Mormon Bible, first edition, Palmyra, 1830.

The correspondence for two months (49 letters received, and 128 written) was submitted. Mr. A. J. Hill, U. S. A., announced his intended publication of an exclusively "aboriginal" map of Minnesota, designating mounds, Indian villages, trails, &c., with a complete restoration (as far as possible) of aboriginal names of localities, etc.

W. H. Smith, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., forwarded for the Society's collections, two original letters of Andrew Jackson; in one of which

the writer freely expressed (in 1845) his impressions of a late President of the United States.

A letter was read asking aid to an intended history of the "Kankakee Valley," in Illinois.

Hon. H. S. Baird, of Green Bay, presented to the Society manuscript copies of two papers prepared by him, one on the Settlement of Green Bay, the other on the North American Indians.

A monograph on the "Siege and Capture of Island No. 10," prepared by Mr. G. P. Upton, an eye-witness, was obligingly presented by that gentleman. It gives a complete view of the principal operations resulting in the reduction of that formidable post.

The Hon. J. B. French, of Lowell, Mass., forwarded the annual report for 1863, of the monthly and yearly rain-fall at Laconia, at the outlet of Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H., also at Lake Village, four miles south, on the same stream. The yearly aggregate was at the former 52.35 inches; at the latter, 48.31 inches. (Blodgett gives the mean annual rain-fall at Chicago, at 30 inches.)

The Treasurer's report for the last year submitted, exhibited a total expenditure for the year of \$1,363.94, leaving a balance in hand of \$172.61. Outstanding indebtedness would probably be met by the balance in the treasury and the collection of unreceived dues.

The Society's "Investment Fund," recently commenced, now amounts to \$1,800.

George F. Rumsey, Esq., was elected Treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Mass., January 7.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, and was very well attended. Several donations were received, and the annual reports of the officers were presented. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of money to the credit of the Society, and the Curator stated the number of coins and medals to be about one thousand, among which are several rare pieces. A committee was appointed to present a list of officers for the present year; they reported the former board for re-election, which was the pleasure of the Society. The officers are therefore as follows: *President*—Dr. Winslow Lewis, *Vice-President and Curator*—Jeremiah Colburn, *Treasurer*—Henry Davenport, *Secretary*—Wm. S. Appleton.

Mr. Seavey exhibited a small parcel of very choice and valuable American coins. Among them were a silver dollar of 1794, the finest

known; a half-dime of 1802, one of five, the whole number believed to exist at present, or rather known to collectors to exist, and a New York copper of 1787, with the head of George Clinton, which is by far the finest of the half-dozen known. The collection also contained other rare varieties of New York coppers, unusually perfect specimens of early dimes, and rare patterns prepared at the U. S. Mint, but never adopted for the coinage. Mr. Seavey also showed the two half-eagles by the acquisition of which he had completed his series of the issues of gold of the United States. Other gentlemen exhibited coins of less value and interest. The meeting was an unusually pleasant and successful one.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Dorchester, Jan. 22.*—At the twenty-second annual meeting of this Society, on Friday, officers were elected as follows:

President—Edmund P. Tileston, *Curators*—Edmund J. Baker, Charles M. S. Churchill, Samuel Blake. *Corresponding Secretary*—Ebenezer Clapp. *Librarian*—Edward Holden. *Assistant Librarian*—Samuel Blake. *Chronologist*—Nathaniel W. Tileston. In the increase of the library and cabinet and in finances, the Society was shown to be in good condition.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Jan. 6.*—The annual meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, at the Society's rooms, No. 13 Bromfield-street, President Lewis in the chair.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary showed that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from Charles O. Whitmore, of Boston, D. P. Corey, of Malden, Augustus Thorndike Perkins, of Boston, as resident members; and Hon. Wm. M. Wilson, of Greenville, Ohio, Buckingham Smith, of New York, as corresponding members.

The report of the Librarian showed that since the last annual meeting there had been received 327 volumes, 1192 pamphlets, and 44 manuscripts, maps, and charts.

The report of the Treasurer showed that during the past year the ordinary receipts have paid the ordinary expenses, leaving the Society entirely free from debt, and a balance in the treasury of \$45.25. The permanent funds during the same period have been increased \$2500, all of which has been or may properly be placed in the hands of trustees, and the income thereof only annually expended.

The Committee on Lectures and Essays reported that there had been fourteen papers read before the Society at its monthly meetings dur-

ing the past year, seven of which have been published, and most of the others will soon appear in print, all of which were read by members of the Society.

The Committee on Life Memberships reported that thirty-four life members have been added during the past year, and proposed that the proceeds thereof be made a permanent fund, the principal and interest and any additions to be devoted to procuring a permanent location for the Society.

The Trustees of the Bond Fund reported that the property remained much the same as last year.

The Trustees of the Barstow Fund reported that the Society during the past year had again been indebted to the liberality of John Barstow, Vice-President of this Society for Rhode Island, for a donation of five hundred dollars. The prudence and foresight of the donor have been such that no change in the investments has been made. With the income of this fund, which is devoted to the preservation of the library, 150 volumes have been bound during the past year, a fact of real value to the society, and there is now a balance unappropriated of \$21.81.

The committee appointed to prepare biographies of deceased members reported that the work was progressing favorably, and that in the course of the present year the society would probably have within its archives properly prepared memoirs of all or nearly all its deceased members.

The report of the Historiographer showed that during the past year there had deceased fifteen members of the society; of these the memoirs of fourteen had been read before the society.

The report of the Finance Committee showed the society free from debt and its finance, in a flourishing condition.

A donation of \$1000 was received from William B. Towne, of Brookline. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Wm. B. Towne, Esq., for his liberal donation of one thousand dollars, and that in accordance with his request this money be funded.

Resolved, That this fund be called the Towne Memorial Fund, and that the proceeds be applied in the manner suggested by the donor. The Trustees of the Barstow Fund were made Trustees of this fund.

Appropriate resolutions were offered by Frederic Kidder, and adopted by the society, to the memory of the late Lieut.-Governor H. W. Cushman, of Bernardston, who it is understood

has made a bequest of his library and the balance of the edition of the Cushman Genealogy to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Whitmore, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, with full power to solicit, in the name and in behalf of the Society, information in regard to the early settlers of New England, to arrange and preserve such information, and to mature a plan for its publication by the Society; also, that the committee be empowered to fill all vacancies and to elect additional members.

Wm. H. Whitmore, Wm. B. Trask, Rev. F. A. Whitney, Abner C. Goodell, and John W. Dean, were appointed a committee by the Chair for that purpose.

The President, Dr. Lewis, then delivered an elaborate and very interesting address, which will probably be published.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Winslow Lewis, A.M., M.D., of Boston. *Vice-Presidents*—Massachusetts, Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston; Maine, Hon. John Appleton, A.M., of Bangor; New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL.D., of Manchester; Vermont, Henry Clark, of Poultney; Rhode Island, John Barstow, of Providence; Connecticut, Rev. F. W. Chapman, A.M., of Ellington. *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—New York, Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL.D., of Buffalo; New Jersey, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., of Newark; Pennsylvania, N. Chauncey, A.M., of Philadelphia; Maryland, S. F. Streeter, A.M., of Baltimore; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnellsville; Michigan, Hon. Lewis Cass, LL.D., of Detroit; Indiana, Hon. Ballard Smith, of Terre Haute; Illinois, Hon. John Wentworth, A.M., of Chicago; Wisconsin, Hon. I. A. Lapham, LL.D., of Milwaukee; Iowa, Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D.D., of Davenport; District Columbia, Hon. G. P. Fisher, of Washington. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A.M., of Roxbury. *Recording Secretaries*—Edward S. Rand, Jr., A.M., of Boston; H. Alger, Jr., A.B., of Cambridge. *Assistant Treasurer*—William B. Towne, of Brookline. *Historiographer*—William B. Trask, of Dorchester. *Librarian*—John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston.

Directors—Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A.M., M.D., of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; John Barstow, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. H. M. Dexter, A.M., of Boston. *Committee on Lectures and Essays*—William Reed Deane, of Brookline; Rev. F. W. Holland, A.M., of Cambridge; Rev. Washington Gilbert, A.M., of West New-

ton; Hon. O. Hudson, A.M., of Lexington; Rev. R. F. Slafter, of Boston. *Committee on Finance*—Frederic Kidder, of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; John M. Bradbury, of Boston; J. W. Candler, of Brookline. *Committee on the Library*—Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston; Rev. Abner Morse, A.M., of Boston; E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., of Boston; G. Mountfort, of Boston.

THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Boston, January 15.*—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held this afternoon, the President, Dr. Jarvis, in the chair.

Mr. Walley made some statements relative to the condition of the banks in the United States during the past year, and concluded with a few remarks upon the probable working of the new National Banking System.

Mr. Walker spoke of the value of diagrams in illustrating statistics, and exhibited some that he had prepared himself to show the bank statistics of this country in the year 1856.

Mr. Mason, the Treasurer, made his annual report, by which it appeared that the receipts for the last year had exceeded the expenditures by \$83.90, and that there was a balance in the treasury of \$297.03. This does not include the legacy of George C. Shattuck, M.D., LL.D., formerly president of the Association, which remains invested as when received.

The following gentlemen were then chosen as officers for the current year:

President—Edward Jarvis, M.D., of Dorchester. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. Amasa Walker, A.M., of North Brookfield, and J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., of Boston. *Corresponding Secretary*—Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D., of Cambridge. *Recording Secretary*—John Ward Dean, of Boston. *Treasurer*—Lyman Mason, A.M., of Boston. *Librarian*—David Pulsifer of Boston. *Counsellors*—Hon. Samuel H. Walley, A.M., of Boston; Ebenezer Alden, M.D., of Randolph; and George S. Hale, A.M., of Boston.

After the adjournment of the Society, the Board of Directors held a session, at which Edward Jarvis, M.D., J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., and Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., were chosen the Publishing Committee for 1864.

THE OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Taunton, January 4.*—At the annual meeting of the Society, reports were presented, by the Corresponding Secretary of the acceptance of membership by several gentlemen, and by the Committee on the Library of the completion of a catalogue of its books, pamphlets, and MSS., and of the donations of several valuable volumes.

Officers for the year were chosen as follows:

President—Hon. John Daggett, of Attleboro. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Mortimer Blake, and Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton. *Directors*—Abijah M. Ide, Esq., Hon. Horatio Pratt, of Taunton; John S. Brayton, Esq., and Hon. P. W. Leland, of Fall River; Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, Col. Ebenezer W. Pierce, of Freetown. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Charles H. Brigham, of Taunton. *Recording Secretary*—Edgar H. Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Treasurer*—Hodges Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Librarian*—Ezra Davol, Esq., of Taunton.

Rev. M. Blake presented a paper on "The Ante-Hollandic History of the Pilgrims," in which were discussed the recent contributions to that history by Rev. Dr. Waddington, of London, H. C. Murphy, the late George Sumner, and others. The topic received a lengthy and interesting consideration.

After arrangements for the next meeting, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, November.*—At the meeting for November, M. Fillmore, President in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, Mr. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report:

The deaths that have occurred during the past month in the families of old residents, are as follows: Oct. 7th, Mrs. Mary Mulford Mills, aged 74, widow of Rev. James H. Mills. In 1818, she accompanied her husband to his field of missionary labor, in the infant settlements of Western New York. Oct. 29th, James G. Hoyt, aged 58, a Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge H. was a member of this Society, and the third that has deceased since its organization. Nov. 7th, Charles Howland, aged 63.

There have been 500 copies of the amended constitution and by-laws printed, with a list of the officers and names of the members of the Society, which are ready for delivery to the members, who can procure them of Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, at its rooms, No. 7 Court street.

Dr. Jas. P. White, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of resuming the weekly Club meetings of the Society, submitted a report recommending that such meetings be held at the residence of some member, on every Monday, except the Monday preceding the second Tuesday of each month. The President, Vice President, or a Chairman *pro tem.*, to pre-

side at each meeting, and the Secretary to keep a brief record of its proceedings, with a list of members present, and preserve the papers read for the archives of the Society. The regular business to commence at 8 o'clock, and consist in the reading of papers, by appointment at a previous meeting, or voluntary written communications, by any member, of which notice shall have been given at the last previous meeting, and in such discussions as may be elicited by such paper or communications. There is also to be, at each meeting, some subject, appropriate to the objects of the Society, named for consideration and discussion by the Club, at its next meeting—religious or political topics being expressly excluded. Every member is desired and expected to attend all the meetings, and any member may invite to any of the meetings a non-resident friend. The report of the committee was adopted, and on motion of O. G. Steele, the first meeting of the Club was appointed to be held at the residence of M. Fillmore, on Monday evening, Nov. 16.

At the request of Mr. Fillmore, Lewis F. Allen consented to prepare a paper to be read at the first meeting of the Club, on the Rise and Fall of the Great Lakes. Mr. Fillmore suggested as a subject for discussion incidental thereto—"Did those Lakes ever empty their waters into the Mississippi; and what are the evidences as to such fact?"

The President mentioned that Peter Force, at Washington, had a very large and important collection of papers and documents relative to the history of public events and national affairs, which, not being in a fire-proof depository, are liable at any time to be destroyed, and the destruction of which would be a public loss, wholly irreparable. He thought it would be proper for the Historical Societies of the country to unite in a petition to Congress, that this collection be purchased by the Government, if Mr. Force could be induced to thus dispose of it.

On motion of L. F. Allen, the President of this Society was requested to address a letter to Mr. Force on the subject, and report his reply, when received.

The President made some remarks on the importance of obtaining additional subscriptions from fifty members, for a term of five years, to ensure adequate funds for the objects of the Society. On a resolution, introduced by Mr. Fillmore, the subject was referred to a committee of three, to report at the next monthly meeting. The President named as such committee Dr. Jas. P. White, G. G. Steele, and Dennis Bowen.

N. K. Hall, from the committee to which was referred the subject as to the time when the

annual dues of members shall commence, reported that the payment of the initiation fee should be deemed sufficient for the calendar year in which the member is elected, and his dues should therefore not commence until the January next succeeding such election; and when a member is elected after the 1st of October, his initiation fee shall be in full for the next calendar year.

On motion of L. F. Allen, Mr. Fillmore, Geo. W. Clinton, and Jno. B. Skinner were constituted a committee to procure the Annual Address to be delivered before the Society on the second Tuesday in January next, as required by the Constitution.

December.—At the meeting for December, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had:

Mr. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report.

There have been recent applications made to the Secretary for copies of the Constitution and By-laws of this Society, from the cities of Schenectady, Oswego, and Cleveland, at which places it is contemplated to organize similar institutions.

It is a fact now scarcely known, that as early as 1844, an Historical Society was initiated in this city, by a few spirited young men, who had weekly meetings, and kept the Society alive for a year and a half. Alexander J. Sheldon, who was the first President of the "Red Jacket Historical Society," as it was styled, has deposited with the Buffalo Historical Society the record book of this earlier institution, containing its Constitution and By-laws, the names of its members, the proceedings had at its meetings—presenting matters of much interest. Among the names of its members, who are yet living and residing here, are—A. J. Sheldon, Wm. H. Walker, Edward Bristol, DeWitt C. Weed, Wm. C. Sweet, Chas. R. Walker, Geo. Truscott, Jas. G. Dudley, Robert Williams, Wm. T. Wardwell, Bronson C. Rumsey, Henry Bristol, Dexter P. Rumsey, Franklin Williams, Stephen D. Caldwell, George B. Webster, Everard Palmer. A committee was appointed by the "Red Jackets" to write up a history of Buffalo, but no progress was reported.

The first of the weekly meetings of the Historical Club, for the present season, was held at the residence of the President, Mr. Fillmore, on the 17th of November, at which Lewis F. Allen read a paper on the "Rise and Fall of the Great Lakes." The second meeting was at O. G. Steele's, November 23d, when a paper was read by C. F. S. Thomas, entitled "Reminiscences of the Press of Buffalo from 1835 to 1863." The

third meeting was at Thomas C. Welch's, November 30th, when Guy H. Salisbury read a paper on the "Early History of the Press of Erie County."

The President reported that he had addressed a letter to Peter Force, Esq., of Washington, in reference to a sale of his Historical Collection to the Government, but had received no answer.

The President also reported that Rev. Dr. Hosmer had kindly consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Society, on the 12th of January next.

N. K. Hall, from the committee to whom it had been referred to consider what measures should be taken to obtain a Local History of each town in the county, submitted a report, recommending that suitable efforts be made to procure the organization of such Societies. The report was accompanied by the draft of a circular, to be signed by the President and Corresponding Secretary, which the committee suggest be sent to a number of the prominent citizens of each town in the county, with copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society. The report and circular were adopted.

The President suggested that the map made by the late Judge Augustus Porter, of the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," should be procured for the Society, and, on motion of L. F. Allen, the President was requested to address Hon. A. S. Porter, of Niagara Falls, for the purpose of obtaining such of the papers, etc., of Judge Porter as may be properly preserved by this Society.

On motion of L. F. Allen, Judge Clinton was requested to endeavor to procure for this Society the stone intended by Major Noah, in 1825, as the corner-stone of his proposed city of "Ararat," on Grand Island.

The President thought that Mr. Allen should write a history of the stone, and matters connected, for the Society; and, on motion of Judge Clinton, Mr. A. was requested to prepare such a paper.

On motion of L. F. Allen, the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the delivery of the Annual Address, and the election of officers, on the 12th of January next.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, January 7, 1864.*—At a regular meeting of the Society held at its rooms, the Rev. Dr. West presided. The Librarian, Dr. H. R. Stiles, announced the receipt of 79 works, and a portrait of Gen. Meade. The paper of the evening was an interesting one on "President Monroe, his Administration and Doctrine," by Rev.

Joshua Leavitt, D.D. The officers of the Society are, *President*—James Carson Brevort. *First Vice-President*—John Greenwood. *Second Vice-President*—Charles E. West. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Henry C. Murphy. *Home Corresponding Secretary*—John Winslow. *Recording Secretary*—A. Cook Hull. *Treasurer*—Charles Congdon. *Librarian*—Henry R. Stiles.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, January 5.*—The annual business meeting of the Society was held in its building on Second Avenue. As usual, the reports were made by the different officers and by the Executive Committee. The treasurer's report showed receipts during the year to the amount of \$13,600. The Society is thus seen to be in a highly flourishing condition, the number of resident members, who pay the annual fee of five dollars, and life members, being 1800; of correspondent and honorary members there are 3803 more.

During the year 1400 books and pamphlets were added to the library.

The annual election then took place, and the following officers were chosen:

President—Frederic De Peyster. *First Vice-President*—Thomas De Witt, D.D. *Second Vice-President*—Benjamin R. Winthrop. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—George Bancroft, LL.D. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel Osgood, D.D. *Recording Secretary*—Andrew Warner. *Treasurer*—Benj. H. Field. *Librarian*—George H. Moore.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held at the Cabinet, the President in the chair.

The reports of the Cabinet Keepers of the Northern and Southern Districts were presented, read, and placed on file.

A letter relative to the exhumation of Indian bones on the line of the Newport Railroad was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The annual report of the Treasurer was presented and ordered to be placed on file.

Upon motion of the Rev. Mr. Stone, the thanks of the Society were presented to J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston, for a donation of original manuscripts relative to the privateer Yankee; also, to the Second Employment Society, for a manuscript history of that institution from its commencement, and to Miss Eva Owen for the beautiful manner in which the manuscript is presented.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :

President—Albert G. Green. *First Vice-President*—Samuel G. Arnold. *Second Vice-President*—George A. Brayton. *Secretary*—Sidney S. Rider. *Treasurer*—Welcome A. Greene. *Cabinet Keeper and Librarian for the Northern District*—Edwin M. Stone. *Cabinet Keeper and Librarian for the Southern District*—Benj. B. Howland. *Committee on the Nomination of Members*—E. M. Stone, Wm. Gammell, J. A. Howland. *Audit Committee*—Amherst Everett, Wm. H. Helme. *Committee on Buildings and Grounds*—Albert G. Green, S. W. Lethrop, John A. Howland. *Committee on Lectures*—Sidney S. Rider, Thos. A. Doyle, R. P. Everett.

Notes on Books.

Sketch of Education in Upper and Lower Canada, 1864. By J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

A VERY valuable sketch; comprises much in a small space. Of recent matters it furnishes many valuable tables and statements well worthy the examination of those interested in the history of education here. In Canada religious schools have been maintained, and have answered well. Late revelations in New York, and more extensive suppressions, seem to show that we have excluded Christianity to introduce paganism.

On page 12 we find the following: "The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys before the conquest." What is the authority for this?

Rhode Island in the Rebellion. By Edwin W. Stone, of the First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery. Providence: G. H. Whitney, 1864. 120, 208.

WHEN we to be critical, we should object to this title for the sake of the State, for we believe that Rhode Island had no part or lot in the Rebellion, and has, as Mr. Stone shows, given the said Rebellion pretty hard knocks for so small a state.

The work is mainly a series of letters, from December, 1861, to the summer of 1863, comprising a full account of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and especially of the Rhode Island regiments. The introduction, which is extremely well written, embraces a succinct history of the services of Rhode

Island down to the period when the letters commence.

The whole work is most creditable, written with grace and spirit, and, to all appearances, as impartial as it is dignified. It is one of the most interesting personal narratives of the war, and reflects great credit on Mr. Stone.

The value of the work is enhanced by an index.

The appendix contains an abridged history of all the R. I. regiments, prepared with great care.

The Annals of Iowa; a Quarterly Publication, by the State Historical Society at Iowa City. No. V. January, 1864. Davenport.

THIS periodical opens its second year, still continuing, however, the first volume. It contains a sketch of Colonel D. J. Wilson, 6th Iowa Cavalry, and of Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts, a hero of two wars; a continuation of the history of Scott County; a portrait and sketch of Hon. Hiram Price; and many other interesting articles. We are happy to see that Iowa is sustaining this creditable record of its history.

Miscellany.

THE house of Dr. J. S. M. Ramsey, at Mecklenburg, near Knoxville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire recently, and with it the only collection of materials from which a complete history of Tennessee, from its earliest settlement, could be written. Dr. Ramsey made the collection with great care.

MR. CHARLES S. FELLOWS, of Bangor, Maine, is preparing a Genealogy and Biography of the Fellows family, and invites correspondence from all who bear the names of Fellows, Fellowes, or Felloe, and especially copies of family records, monumental inscriptions, etc.

A HISTORICAL SOCIETY has been formed at Yankton, in Dakota Territory, under the name of the Dakota Historical Society. We hope to receive its charter and issues to announce to our readers.

WE were recently surprised to find an article from our columns translated into a periodical printed at Rome, *The Chronicles of the Franciscan Missions*.

WE are indebted to the new and superior literary paper, *The Round Table*, for the article on the Hessians, and to *The British American Magazine* for an article on Earthquakes.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Undersigned proposes to issue (commencing in January, 1864) a Monthly Periodical, to be entitled

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Its PRINCIPAL ARTICLES will cover the entire scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of arms of all kind; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene; and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject. The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that, in this Department, contributions are promised by many of our most distinguished Officers, of both Services, and other scholars of the highest authority.

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The EDITOR'S "SPECIAL DEPARTMENT" will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the Progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Colloquy with Readers and Correspondents as will keep the Journal constantly *en rapport* with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters and Translations from Foreign Military and Naval Magazines will also appear in this Department.

Book Notices and Literary Intelligence will constitute a prominent feature of the work, because our educated officers and soldiers, who were readers before the War, but are now shut out from the use of extensive libraries and bookstores, will desire to be informed of what is being published, and what is most worth reading.

The Political aspect of the Magazine will be patriotic, but unpartisan. Its pages will be no field for intemperate discussion; but there shall always be a clear recognition of the honor of the country, and the majesty of the Constitutional Government, in the present struggle, and a determination to further the grand objects for which our armies are in the field and our navy afloat.

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Mar. 25

VOL. VIII.

No. 3.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES,
CONCERNING
The Antiquities, History and Biography
OF
A M E R I C A.

March, 1864.

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TO COLLECTORS.

The advertiser has duplicates of AUTOGRAPHS, BALLADS, PLACARDS, HAND-BILLS, &c., &c., issued since the commencement of the Rebellion, which he will exchange with other Collectors.

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T. DAY, Chairman.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

MARCH, 1864.

[No. 3.]

General Department.

9

LONG ISLAND.

William
BY W. ALFRED JONES, A. M.,
Librarian of Columbia College.

Read before the Long Island Historical Society, November 5,
1863.

It may seem almost an act of presumption to attempt an historical sketch, much less a detailed account, of Long Island, topographical and statistical, within the ordinary limits of a lecture,—as a full consideration of any one of the numerous topics of this paper would exhaust the time and patience of the most complaisant audience. Anything like copiousness of detail or thoroughness of treatment is, consequently, quite out of the question. Our utmost endeavor will be to aim at presenting a very brief, very rapid, and yet tolerably comprehensive, sketch of the notabilia, men and things, of Long Island,—a portion of the Empire State far too little known, except to native Long-Islanders, residents of long standing, or those who, from business connections, social ties, or pleasure excursions, have become somewhat acquainted with her varied resources and manifold attractions.

It is, moreover, with no affectation of modesty, that we undertake this task (a labor of love though it be), when we reflect on our avowed incompetence, compared with certain gentlemen here present, who, from birth, ampler information, and the nature of their researches, are far better fitted to treat this subject, and yet whose favorable suffrages we should be most anxious to gain. Since no one has, however, thought it expedient to present such a mere summary as we propose to give—unwilling,

perhaps, to be at the pains to condense within a sketch, what might be so much more attractively amplified into a volume—we beg the forbearance, and deprecate in advance the criticism, of any student, historical or antiquarian, who might complain of the very superficial and discursive nature of this essay.

Though a native New-Yorker, yet, as the descendant of Long-Islanders, we take a special pride and interest in the Island, and all that relates to it. On this ground, too, we seem to feel a certain claim on your kindness, and confess a desire to connect our name, again, with the home of our fathers.

The historical importance of Long Island has never been overrated. Next to the city of New York, it is the oldest portion of the State that had been visited and settled by Dutch and English. Previous to the Revolution, Long Island constituted the oldest and most important part of the colony. A century ago the population of Long Island (says Prime) was more than that of the city of New York, and more than one-third that of the province. At the commencement of this century, Long Island was still a most important part of the State.

To the student of political history, the antiquary, the humorist, the sportsman, the invalid, and the traveller for pleasure, Long Island holds out many and various attractions.

Her history, colonial and revolutionary; the Indian tribes (her original proprietors); the settlement of her towns; their quaint nomenclature; her old churches and houses; the manorial grants of the Suffolk and Queens County patentees; the quaint English reminiscences of the east end, and the

picturesque relics of the Dutch, in the western; the romantic hardships of the whale fishery, and the bold race of men it nurtures—are all topics of interest.

The celebrated men, too, who first drew breath in this favored region, and those who in later life retired here to enjoy a calm and happy old age, are worthy of being recorded.

We shall attempt, concisely enough, to touch upon all these points,—for we can do little more,—and we must again declare that the present paper is but introductory to the historical course that will follow, and is intended to bear the same relation to it as a preface to the volume of history.

On the arrival of the European colonists, thirteen tribes of native Indians were found in possession of the Island. At present a mere handful of half-breeds remain (more negro than Indian) of the once powerful and predominant Montauks, and but a meagre remnant of the Shinnecock tribe, settled on a Government reservation at Shinnecock. The only skirmish of any consequence between the Indians and the white inhabitants occurred in 1653, at Fort Neck (the seat of the Floyd Jones family), the famous Captain John Underhill being the victor.

The colonial history of Long Island to the period of the Revolution is occupied (in its earlier records) with Indian difficulties; afterwards with civil protests of the Dutch against the Duke of York's government; with party politics and local disputes. On the establishment of the English colonial dominion on Long Island, the Duke's laws (which tradition declares to have been drawn up by no less a personage than Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the great historian) were promulgated for the government of the province, and became the established code. The Dutch had previously governed the western end for nearly half a century.

During the era of the Revolution—throughout almost the entire war—the Island was held by the British. It contained many patriotic citizens, however, who secretly gave "material aid" to their fellow-countrymen, in nearly its whole extent;

and on its soil at least one important action was fought—the Battle of Long Island, at Gowanus—from which the masterly retreat to New York was conducted with such signal success.

The principal towns on Long Island were settled almost contemporaneously by the Dutch and English, at either end of the Island, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Southold was the first town settled on Long Island—1640. Memorials of the original colonists are to be found in the very few old houses and churches still remaining—antiquarian relics of that early period.

The principal of these (so far as we can learn) are the Cortelyou house at Gowanus—the headquarters of Lord Stirling at the Battle of Long Island; the old stone house at New Utrecht, in which General Woodhull died; the Bowne house at Flushing; the Young's place at Southold; the old stone cottage at Ravenswood; and the Fort Neck mansion, built by Judge Thomas Jones, the loyalist, just previous to the Revolution.

In Flatbush and in Brooklyn were standing, at the commencement of the present century, and even later, houses of equal or greater antiquity, not to omit the old brick house built by Major Thomas Jones, at Massapequa, 1696, and removed 1835,—the property, at that time, of Hon. David S. Jones. At South Hampton and at East Hampton several very old houses are yet standing.

A few quite ancient houses of worship are still to be found. The Presbyterian meeting-house at East Hampton; the Caroline Church at Setauket (the oldest Episcopal church on Long Island); and the Quaker meeting-house at Flushing—the oldest house of worship on Long Island, built 1690—are the principal.

The Long Island Historical Library is still limited. Its history and antiquities have, to be sure, been explored and discussed, compiled and commented upon, but not as they should be. A brief yet comprehensive, a classical but yet familiar, narrative remains to be written. Thompson's volumes contain the material for a

history, and disclose the sources for further research; but they do not present history in the high and strict sense. They include an ample store of facts, not philosophically digested, nor yet skilfully arranged. The compiler, as the historian always modestly calls himself, transferred too many documents and records, valuable as evidence, or illustrative of the text, but burdensome to the reader. He is, perhaps, too, in his biographical sketches, which form a sort of Long Island family history (by far the most interesting portion of his work to all interested in the details), too much of a genealogist, and not enough of a biographer. With these obvious defects (and notwithstanding other defects of style and manner), full of matter as it undoubtedly is, and the work of an honorable man and zealous inquirer, it is thus far the best—the accredited history of Long Island.

Wood's History of the Settlement of the Towns of Long Island, and Furman's Notes on Brooklyn, both of which tracts preceded it, are truly valuable sketches, careful in research and clear in style. Dr. Strong's History of Flatbush, Mr. Riker's History of Newtown, Judge Benson's Memoranda, and occasional historical sermons, afford useful material for local history.

The earliest printed account of Long Island is to be found in Denton's Description of New York, of which Long Island was then the part best known and most compactly peopled, after the Island of Manhattan itself. It has been reprinted by Gowans, the well known bibliopole of New York City, with interesting notes by Judge Furman. It is a quaint and curious description of the city and the Island, very literal and very bald as to style, written in a vein of remarkable naïveté. The author of this pamphlet of twenty pages, published in 1670, was the son of the first clergyman of Hempstead, who came to this country in 1644. It is a literary and historical curiosity.

Dr. Dwight, in his journal (a little prolix, yet generally sensible, and valuable as a faithful picture of manners at the beginning of this century—1804), gives some pleasant descriptions of places and customs.

Cobbett's Year on Long Island, as might be expected, is fresh and racy in point of style and sarcasm; most readable for agricultural remarks and general observations on character and manners. He saw comparatively little of the Island; chiefly the neighborhood of North Hempstead, where, at Hyde Park, the seat of the Ludlows, this book was written, 1817, as well as his English Grammar, the most popular work of its class ever published.

The late Wm. P. Hawes, a lively writer and a genuine humorist, has left capital Long Island sketches—local, sporting, and familiar. His biographer, the late Wm. Henry Herbert, the accomplished scholar, litterateur, and sportsman, has left, in Notes on Fishing to the American reprint of the Complete Angler, some pleasant references to Long Island, as well as in his larger works on fishing, shooting, and the horse.

The Rev. Mr. Prime's compilation is chiefly important as an outline of the ecclesiastical history of Long Island, though it also presents the fruit of antiquarian research. This work is replete with important facts, and is drawn up with accuracy in a compact form.

Mr. Onderdonk's valuable book of cuttings, the "Incidents of the Revolution on Long Island," may be regarded as interesting MSS. for the future historian, if indeed that classical scholar and loving chronicler of the past does not himself perform a duty to which he is fully competent—that of condensing his vivid facts and historical illustrations, running through three or four compact historical chapters, into a succinct narrative.

Mrs. Sigourney has essayed a poetical flight, we believe, off Montauk—a species of spirit-of-the-cape episode—and with her we conclude the list of literary and historical illustrations of Long Island. From time to time, newspaper correspondents send a letter up to town from their summer retreats, but into this extensive class of literature we want both time and inclination to enter.

A topographical sketch of the Island will present a general picture—a bird's-eye view of a most interesting country.

Suffolk County occupies nearly two-thirds of Long Island, the county of so-called "pine barrens" (1) and sand, yet abounding in rich "necks" on both sides of the Island, and teeming trout streams. It is the county of the great patents of the Nicolls, the Smiths, the Gardiners, the Floyds, the Lawrences, the Thompsons, the Lloyds, and other leading families—estates equal in extent almost to some of the great old North River manorial grants; as, for instance, the Nicoll patent of originally nearly a hundred square miles; Richard Smith's patent of 30,000 acres; Fisher's Island; Gardiner's Island; Shelter Island; Lloyd's Neck—the county containing the two greatest natural curiosities of Long Island—Ronkonkoma Pond and Montauk Point. Ronkonkoma is a lake three miles in circumference, with the peculiarity of a sand beach, although an inland lake—itsself the very Omphale of Long Island. For a long while it was supposed to be unfathomable, because no plummet had sounded its depths—(in this respect similar to Success Pond and other sheets of water)—claimed in part by four towns, Smithtown, Setauket, Islip, and Patchogue. According to Judge Furman, the Indians refused to eat the fish of Ronkonkoma, regarding them as superior beings, placed there by the Great Spirit, like the enchanted lake of the Arabian Nights.

Montauk, a vast common, as well as a bold promontory, with its shining light, has its 9000 acres, owned by a company, who hold its pasturing privileges as stock, and buy and sell it in shares.

Suffolk has the healthiest air (2) on Long Island, especially in its extreme eastern portion. We speak from experience of frequent visits, of from weeks' to months' duration, some years since. More old persons, we believe, are to be found there than in any county in the State—even if a fatal case of tetanus (3) and of chorea does occasionally occur. According to Prime, Suffolk, in 1846, could show *one in forty* of her population over *seventy years of age*. The father, we believe, of General Halleck, died lately, a centenarian.

It was an old slander against Suffolk,

that her people were a benighted race, because they preserved much of the primitive habits of the original settlers; yet if statistics are to be credited, more of her population can read and write than that of any other county in the State. The very first academy in the State—Clinton Academy—was established at East Hampton 1784-7, and since the commencement of the century she has had her fair proportion of schools and academies.

She has another just boast—that of producing the handsomest women of the State. On this point it would be invidious to discriminate; but, from personal observation, I can honestly declare that, if the wives and daughters of Kings and Queens are equally beautiful, they cannot be more amiable or intelligent.

We cannot leave Suffolk without a few remarks on the whale fishery, forming its most characteristic feature. Whaling, from the earliest period of her annals, has been one of the chief sources of wealth to the hardy islanders; and a bold, manly occupation for the inhabitants of the eastern end of the Island in particular. From some of the towns on the north side, and early settlements on the shore of the South Bay (on a smaller scale), vessels have been from time to time dispatched; but Sag Harbor may be properly recognised as the headquarters of the whaling enterprise of Long Island,—a port, too, ranking (after New Bedford and one or two other places), in former days, as one of the most important whaling stations in the country. For this hazardous business the Hamptons furnished both officers and men. Of late years, since the use of gas as a means of illumination, the whale fishery and oil trade have materially decreased.

In contemplating the venturous toils incurred by the vigorous race of men nurtured in this manly pursuit, we are forcibly reminded of Burke's vivid description of the hardy pioneers of the New England whale fishery as literally applicable to that of Long Island, with which in spirit, and, in a less degree, in extent, it is identical. After many, and dangerous, and profitable voyages, the daring navigator, and no less

daring fisher, returns to his native place with a moderate independence, revives in middle life the youthful occupations of the farmer, and settles down into the domestic character of a pater-familias. Originally a farmer's boy, a third of his life perhaps spent at sea, he never loses a certain amphibious character readily noticed in his dress and demeanor, his walk and talk, habits and feelings. A more kindly, intelligent, frank race of men cannot be found anywhere than the better portion (and that a prominent majority) of the sea-faring men of Suffolk County. Simple-hearted but clear-headed, ingenious, industrious, and upright, they make excellent neighbors, true friends, and valuable citizens. Their mode of life is eminently republican, almost universal social equality existing in their towns, based upon a pretty uniform equality of pecuniary condition and intellectual acquirement. The whale fishery is the most democratic of employments; every man has his proportional share of profits, and a few voyages raise the competent sailor and skilful hunter of the seas from the condition of an ordinary seaman to the post of captain. It is a pleasing sight of a Sunday to remark, at meeting, the number of truly respectable, sometimes patriarchal, men, whose venerable locks are whitened by the frosts of many winters, as their honest faces are embrowned by the salt air and a tropical sun. As we have said, they make good farmers, but never lose their nautical ideas. Thus, in ordinary speech, they never *throw*, but always *heave*; a pail is always a *bucket*; the reins are *lines*; they go *east* or *west*, instead of up or down a street; they *head* or *steer* north or south, whether on foot or in a vehicle, as if on water; they love to live near the sea, to have plenty of sea-room and space about them—to go a-fishing and breathe their native air.

The Hamptons are the towns where you find most of this race. J. Howard Payne, the dramatist, whose immortal song is as cosmopolitan as the English tongue, wrote, many years ago, an admirable description of East Hampton in one of the magazines. South Hampton is in much the same style,

with its quaint old houses and their diminutive windows, their immense chimneys and massive timbers, its wide street, and wind-mill, and meeting-house. These are towns more than two centuries old, with something of Old England, and a great deal more of New England, in them.

The names of places are often queer and outlandish, sometimes significant, but often selected without any apparent good reason; *e. g.* Hardscrabble (now Farmingdale), Hoppogues, Greenland, Mount Misery, Old Man's, Rum Point (Greenwich)—the scene of Dr. Valentine's richly farcical description of a fête—Commock, Buckram, Wolver Hollow, Canoe Place, Good Ground, Bedlam, Drowned Meadow, Fire Place, and Fire Island; Scuttle-hole, Wamstead, North Sea, Speonk, Moriches, Mastic, Crab Meadow, Cow Neck, Cow Bay, Musquito (Glen) Cove, Plandome, Dosoris, Bating Hollow, Quoque, Wading River, Hashmommock, Flanders, Upper Aquebogue or High Hockabock. Most of these are in Suffolk. A few scripture names occur in Queens and Suffolk; *e. g.* Jerusalem, Jericho, Babylon, Bethpage, Mount Sinai.

The English settlements were chiefly in Suffolk and Queens during the civil war and the Protectorate, as the names of places show—Hampton, Huntington, Hempstead, Islip, Gravesend, for example.

The Dutch settlements were almost wholly in Kings, adjacent to the city of New Amsterdam, as names of places there evince—Breuklyn, Midwout (Flatbush), Amersfort (Flatlands), New Utrecht, Gowanus. The English settled but one town in Kings—Gravesend. In Queens, the Dutch also settled Vlissingen (Flushing), in 1645, and Rusdorp (Jamaica), but went no further east than Oyster Bay.

The national characteristics are still preserved, in some respects, and to this day the towns of Kings retain something of the aspect of Holland, and a great deal of her thrift and quiet industry; while East Hampton, in particular, has a good deal of the air of an old English village. In fact, except in New England, there are few or no places in our country resembling the

old-fashioned English villages of a past date (of which we read in the English classics of the eighteenth century—neat and comfortable, pretty and picturesque), save, in a comparatively slight degree, some of the oldest villages on Long Island, where time and cultivation, the presence of gentry and the possession of wealth, have done a good deal to refine the face of the country as well as the manners of the people.

The distinguishing features of Queens County are the strait at Hell Gate, immortalized by the classic description of Irving; Hempstead Plains; and the Great South Bay,—the last entrenched behind a great bar or beach, nearly 100 miles long, a natural breakwater and sure barrier against the fury of the Ocean, forming a bay five miles wide; while the second, a species of prairie and heath combined, includes some 25,000 acres of uncultivated ground, without a tree growing naturally upon it, forming a common for the town. It is twelve miles long, by five or six in width. Long previous to the Revolution, in early colonial times, a race-course, called after the celebrated (English) Newmarket, was established here, by Gov. Nicolls, 1665—nearly two centuries ago. It is thus described by Denton: "Towards the middle of Long Island lyeth a plain sixteen miles long by four broad, upon which plain grows very fine grass, that makes exceeding good hay, and is very good pasture for sheep and other cattel; where you shall find neither stick nor stone to hinder the horses nor to endanger them or their races; and once a year the best horses on the Island are brought hither, and the swiftest rewarded with a silver cup—two being annually procured for that purpose." Hence the origin of racing on Long Island—a favorite sport, especially at the Union Course, within the memory of most of us rendered classic by the historical contests between Eclipse and Henry; and, still later, between Boston and Fashion,—the North always victorious. The last great race was between Fashion and Blue Dick,—a most exciting scene, which we had the pleasure of witnessing. Trotting and

trotters now appear to have superseded, in a great measure, racing and racers.

The shore of the East River, from Ravenswood to Flushing, famous for its gardens and schools (the nurseries of education), especially at and in the neighborhood of Astoria, and also at Newtown (celebrated for its orchards), and Jamaica, in the interior, is thickly set with delightful country places and rural retreats, in some instances of retired merchants and professional men, but, in most cases, of active business men engaged during the day in town.

The north side of the Island, especially at Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, and indeed throughout its whole length, is certainly superior in natural beauty and picturesque scenery; but the south side has the advantage of fine roads, being remarkably level, and is far richer in all kinds of game, fish, and fowl. Dr. DeKay's List of the Birds of Long Island shows that she is uncommonly rich in this particular.

The highest ground on Long Island is Harbor Hill, 319 feet above the sea, at Hempstead Harbor, now Roslyn—a romantic spot, the Summer abode of Bryant, P. Godwin, and Mrs. Kirkland. At the same place was the first paper-mill in the State, erected and managed by a member of the Onderdonk family, which has given two bishops to the church and many worthy members to society. On both sides, the sound (her Mediterranean) and the Ocean, the Island is rich in watering places; and after Newport, and superior to all of the New Jersey resorts for salt bathing, comes Rockaway, which is followed in an inferior degree by Coney Island, Bath, and a number of other places, to the very land's-end of the Island, at Montauk. As a fashionable resort, Rockaway, of course, stands at the head of the list, and is very accessible to the denizens of the city; but old Ocean is to be seen in his more primitive aspects, with none of the artificial accompaniments of great hotels or brilliant society, with a ruder beach and a rougher surf, at the Hamptons and Montauk, and along the less visited shores of Suffolk County.

Kings County, in its rural portion, retains a good deal of the old Dutch character of the early settlers (Gravesend being the only English settlement). Flatbush is the chief village—a quiet, clean, most comfortable-looking place, with its pleasant houses, and gardens, and farms. Erasmus Hall, established contemporaneously with East Hampton Academy, bears witness to its Belgic origin, immortalized by President Duer in his interesting St. Nicholas Address, 1848.

Coney Island is supposed to have been the first landing-place of Hudson and his men, 1609.

Forts Hamilton and La Fayette are most respectable fortifications, and important to the safety of New York City.

Brooklyn deserves a lecture, or a volume, rather, to herself, in place of a paragraph—the rival or rather the suburb of New York. This is said with no idea of disrespect to her; as, though a dependency on New York, much of the city of Brooklyn is very far superior to very much of the city of New York;—with her numerous places of religious worship, some of them of very considerable architectural pretensions; with her many fine streets of elegant, and, in very many instances, magnificent, private residences; her noble City Hall and Navy Yard, with its admirable dry-dock, and, crowning feature of all, with her beautiful Greenwood Cemetery, a peerless place of public sepulture.

We believe all of the antiquities of Brooklyn are gone. Duffon's Military Garden and Parmentier's Botanical Garden were great places of resort in my boyhood, but have made way for the city improvements.

Long Island may justly boast of the eminent jurists and statesmen she has produced, and equally of the distinguished advocates who have, by residence, naturalized themselves, as it were—become adopted citizens of her insular republic.

Samuel Clowes, an Englishman, is commonly reported the first lawyer settled upon Long Island, at Jamaica, 1702. His grave is to be seen in the burial-ground of the Episcopal church. His descendants

are among the most respectable of the many respectable old Long Island families.

Jamaica appears to have been either the birthplace or favorite retreat of gentlemen of the first rank, either in the legal profession or in the political world, among whom may be mentioned Benjamin Kissam, Egbert Benson, Rufus King, Melancthon Smith; Genet, the French minister sent from the Republic by the Directory, 1793. Newtown claims the well known legal Riker family; Flushing, the able Cadwallader D. Colden (whose father, Governor Cadwallader Colden, had an elegant country seat at Spring Hill, near Flushing; as had Francis Lewis, the Signer, at White-stone). DeWitt Clinton, too, enjoyed his rural leisure, at one period of his life, at his pleasant place at Maspeth, in the town of Newtown. South Oyster Bay has given birth to perhaps the oldest and most distinguished legal family of the State,—including, in four generations of able lawyers, two judges of the Supreme Court of the colony; and, since the Revolution, the two Samuel Joneses, father and son, at different epochs the patriarchs of the New York bar; and a younger brother of the latter, a worthy and generous compeer of the best, well known to many of you as such, and whose name and fame are gratefully cherished in the history of his native county. The celebrated Judge Radcliff was a resident of Brooklyn; and the eminent advocate, Elisha W. King, neither a native nor a resident, yet a descendant, of a Long Island family, should not be forgotten. Perhaps no part of the State can pride herself with more justice on her able lawyers, of whom we have mentioned only those of the first class. To this brief catalogue should, in justice, be added the names of two of the worthiest of the sons of Long Island, the admirable brothers Sackett, than whom we have never known purer or more honorable characters. They were able and intelligent lawyers, high-principled and kindly men, liberal and accomplished gentlemen, filled with all the virtues of the manly character; devoted to duty and to each other in life, and not separated in death—a rare example of

brotherly love and of genuine goodness. As connected, too, with the old and respectable families of Onderdonk, Titus, Kissam, and Tredwell; and united, by the ties of birth, and long residence, and partial affection; by political bias and professional pursuits, their names should never be omitted in a list of those of whom this community ought to be proud.

Suffolk, too, has produced her liberal proportion of able lawyers and statesmen. Is it necessary to do more than recapitulate the names of Wm. Floyd, the Signer; Mr. Stephen Sayre, a native of Southampton—in 1773, Sheriff of London—an elegant gentleman and sincere patriot; Judge Conckling; Chancellor Sandford; Silvanus Miller; Tappan Reeve, of whom Dr. Beecher remarked, in his funeral sermon, “I have never known a man who loved so many, and was by so many beloved;” and John Wickham? We must pause, in this rapid enumeration, at this last name, better known at the South, perhaps, than in his own county. Mr. Wickham, of Southold, went, early in life, to Virginia, where he became endenized, and made for himself a most enviable legal and social reputation. He is best known in legal, or rather political history, for his defence of Aaron Burr in the celebrated trial for treason, and in which he had the elegant, classic Wirt opposed to him. John Randolph, that acute judge of men, has left his weighty testimony to the worth and merits of our great Long-Islander. In his will, dated January 1, 1832, he bequeaths “to John Wickham, Esq., my best friend, without making any professions of friendship to me, and the best and wisest man I ever knew, except Mr. Macon, my mare Flora and my stallion Gascoine, together with two old-fashioned silver tankards, unengraved; and I desire that he will have his arms engraved upon them, and at the bottom these words: ‘From John Randolph, of Roanoke, to John Wickham, Esq., a token of the respect and gratitude which he never ceased to feel for his unparalleled kindness, courtesy, and services.’” One of Mr. Wickham’s daughters married Mr. Benj. Watkins

Leigh, one of the political worthies of the Old Dominion. Mr. Wickham took a Virginian’s and a Long-Islander’s pride in the horse, and he had a heavy stake in the Eclipse and Henry race. Boston, the greatest Southern racer since Henry, was bred by Mr. Wickham.

Well known and popular names of an inferior professional grade might be added; we have enumerated only the foremost, and of these none now living. If we have omitted any name or names at all equal to the foregoing, it is wholly through inadvertence, and by no means from design.

The faculty is as well, if not as numerous, represented. There was the celebrated *Dr. Mitchill*, immortalized by Halleck, whom the late Dr. Francis, and equally competent judges among his contemporaries, were never tired of praising for his learning, his simplicity of character, his benevolence, and his eccentricities; of whom Cobbett wrote, “A man more full of knowledge and less conscious of it, I never saw in my life;” the able *Wright Post*; *Valentine Seaman*, father of the great doctors of the past generation, of whom we find mention in a foot-note of Ferriar’s Illustrations of Sterne, to the effect that “the practice of whipping in medicine was revived by Dr. Seaman in North America, who applied a horse-whip to a patient who had taken an overdose of opium. The method succeeded.” Valentine Mott—one of his pupils—the peer of Liston, and Cooper, and Dupuytren, and confessedly the first surgeon of his age and country; *Dr. Moore*, of Newtown; *John Jones*, one of the founders of the New York Hospital, and of the medical faculty of Columbia (King’s) College, “ever to be remembered,” to quote the language of Dr. Francis, “as the physician of Franklin and the surgeon of Washington,” the ablest operator and professional writer of his day. These were all natives of Long Island. *Dr. Kissam*, and *Dr. Ogden*, who is said to have been the first practitioner of his day, who introduced the use of mercury as a specific, became residents of Jamaica. *Dr. DeKay*, more particularly eminent as a man of science

and traveller, located himself near the delightful village of Oyster Bay.

The Episcopal church has at different times stationed some of her ablest sons on Long Island. Four, among the very foremost of our bishops, had parochial charges here at different times—Seabury, Benj. Moore, Hobart, and B. T. Onderdonk. Bishop Moore and Bishop Onderdonk (of New York) were natives.

Four successive generations of the first honored name have had charges on Long Island. Samuel Seabury, father of the bishop, was rector of St. George's, Hempstead, and after him succeeded in the same parish Rev. Lambert Moore, then Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Hobart. At Jamaica, Bishop (then, too, Mr.) Seabury was settled for twenty years. His son, the Rev. Charles Seabury, a clergyman of the Vicar of Wakefield and Parson Adams stamp, was missionary at Setauket (the Caroline Church) for many years; and his son again, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of New York, certainly the ablest polemic, and one of the most eminent divines of the Episcopal church, was rector, for a year, of St. George's Church, Astoria. Four generations of clergymen, all able, and two pre-eminently so, are not readily to be paralleled.

Celebrated preachers of various denominations have made Long Island the favorite scene of their religious labors.

Elias Hicks, a native of Jericho, the Unitarian Quaker (if the phrase be not tautological), in his peregrinations, is said to have travelled 10,000 miles and to have delivered 1,000 discourses. In 1672, George Fox, the rural patriarch of Quakerism (Penn was the *courtier* of the society), visited Long Island and preached under the noble old trees at Flushing, near the Bowne House, where he lodged. Whitfield, one of the two great Methodist leaders, also made an ecclesiastical tour, 1764, at the east end of the Island. Traditions abound in Suffolk, especially in the most eastern towns, of the quaint peculiarities of the early Presbyterian clergy, a vigorous race of intellectual, humorous, and most devoted pastors. The old Dutch

Church in Kings, too, has her peculiar history.

In the naval and military glories of the country Long Island may claim to participate: in Commodore Truxton (of Jamaica), the gallant sailor and true man; in the lamented Gen. Woodhull (of Mastic); and the spirited Col. Benj. Birdsall (of Hempstead); Col. Tallmadge (of Setauket); General Ebenezer Stevens (of Astoria), Capt. Norton (of Brookhaven), and Capt. Brewster, revolutionary heroes, are not to be forgotten.

Art, too, can point to her votaries, some of them natives, others residents, of Long Island. *Mount*, the first comic painter of the United States, and his brother Shepherd, the portrait painter, natives of Setauket; and a new name, Davis, of Port Jefferson, rapidly becoming the peer of Mount; Rogers, the celebrated miniature painter, of Bridge-Hampton. Hackett, the excellent comedian, is, we believe, a native of Jamaica; and Dr. Valentine, the admirable comic lecturer and mimic. Byram, the self-taught mechanical genius, was a native of Southampton; and Symmes (of Riverhead), author of the well known theory of the earth. We recollect the name of but one brilliant instance of native authorship among the dead—Robert C. Sands, the scholar and wit. Brooklyn has always had her fair share of litterateurs and a highly cultivated society, most of which belongs properly to New York City, or to New England, or to the native and resident members of the legal profession.

The population of Long Island is equal to that of some of our largest cities, or some of the smaller States of the Union. On this score alone she might claim to become an independent State and a distinct diocese, to have her own governor and her own bishop. But would it be wise to separate herself from the parent State (if, indeed, such a course could be allowed), to forego the glory of remaining a most important portion of the Empire State, and, instead, to set up a political independency of her own? As the son, the grandson, and the great grandson of Long-Islanders, whose first American ancestor was among

the early English patentees of Queens County, I say, for myself, distinctly, it would not.

The future of Long Island appears to us (so far as we may cast its horoscope) to resolve itself into becoming the garden, the orchard, and the farm of New York City. Assuming Brooklyn (though the third city of the United States for population), with her dependencies, to be considered as a part of the metropolis; the rural portion of Kings might fitly be formed into gardens, kitchen and floral; while Queens might be in part devoted to both gardens and orchards (as is even at present, with both counties, much the case), and leaving the rest of her soil, with much that is excellent in the soil of Suffolk, for purely agricultural purposes, and farming on a large scale. Or, admitting secession (which we are as unwilling to countenance in this instance as in the disruption of our glorious Union) Long Island may virtually become an insular State with far better reason than some of the Southern States, —Delaware, for instance. From geographical position, her internal resources, her varied products, the possession of a capital city worthy of the name, she might derive a strong ground for separation. Interest and good feeling would still ally her strongly to New York, and the divorce might be but partial. This, however, we merely glance at as a speculation; fervently trusting that no such consummation may ever happen, but that Long Island will hereafter be known as the richest jewel in the crown of the Empire State, and that her sons and daughters may, while indulging in a most laudable local pride, not only never forget, but boast with proud satisfaction, that they are loyal citizens of the Empire State of New York.

NOTE.—The writer of the present paper is indebted to Mr. J. W. Carrington, who kindly read it in his absence, to the Long Island Historical Society; and from whose admirable elocution much of its immediate success was derived, for the following judicious remarks:

(1) These so-called "barrena," by the way, are being rapidly developed, year by year, into thrifty, promising farms

GENERAL AND MRS. WASHINGTON.

In the year 1858, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania published its first and only volume of "Collections." In it were a letter from Miss H. Morris, the daughter of the distinguished financier of the Revolution, to Mr. John F. Watson in relation to General Washington, the information being derived from her mother, and some notes by Mr. Watson of conversations with Mrs. Morris, upon the same subject. As a very small edition of this volume was printed, the following extracts from these papers will be new to most of the readers of the Historical Magazine: —

"In his temper he was usually mild and slow to anger, but when he was roused, which was seldom, those who had been the cause of it would take good care never to give like cause again. He was amiable and easy of access, though rather reserved, not very conversible, sometimes playful, but never jocular; his deportment was always dignified, but not austere; always friendly, gentlemanly, and respectful to his intimates and family; and was a kind master and a consistent one to his servants. He did not pay much attention to children, yet he was fond of ladies' society. He was not fond of music, nor did he play or sing, although he occasionally, but seldom, danced; he never played cards or any games. With regard to his reading, we

The "*Bushy Oak Plains* (not *Scrub Oak*, as they are generally called) in a pamphlet by Winslow C. Watson, among the State Agricultural Transactions for 1859—are shown to be anything but "*barrena*." They would fit out many a baron with a most noble barony.

(2) It might be added, too, that Suffolk County lies wholly within that very small portion of the earth's surface described by Baron Humboldt (in his "*Cosmos*," I think) as being emphatically the healthiest region in the world.

(3) It is but just to Suffolk County to say, here, that one of her own physicians has robbed her of this terror. Under the treatment discovered and introduced by Dr. Benjamin D. Carpenter, of Cutchogue, tetanus is of scarcely more consequence than a severe attack of toothache. Practising in a circuit of twenty-five miles in diameter, he assures me that in sixteen years' residence he has only averaged one case a year; and of cases that were his own, he has not lost one.

cannot say, only that he passed a great part of his time in his study. Of his religious character we know nothing, except that he was regular in his attendance on divine worship on the Sabbath, and we never knew him to express any opinion regarding the different sects. He belonged to the Episcopal Church.

"He was very fond of riding on horseback, also of fine horses, of which he had a favourite. He never engaged in athletic exercises. No man was more attentive to his professional duties, and no man more prompt to determine and pursue the proper course. Whatever time or leisure he had was principally spent in his study."

"He was particular and remarkably neat in his dress, which during his presidency usually consisted of black velvet, with silk stockings, and shoes. His form was very commanding and remarkably dignified, particularly on horseback; he was indeed a complete horseman, and on his entrance into Philadelphia after the surrender of Yorktown was acknowledged by the British officers present on that occasion, to be the finest and most heroic looking man they had ever beheld. His teeth were bad, but he had a fine complexion. He laughed but seldom; he never made use of any exclamations or oaths; he did not indulge in anecdote and never spoke of himself.

"He was extremely fond of a farmer's life, and when on his farm dressed very plain but neat.

"He was a moderate liver both in eating and drinking; he was an early riser, and consequently went early to bed. He at one time resided in my father's family more than two months, and there never was a person who gave less trouble.

"He never felt or indulged any bitterness against the English, and bore the reproaches of our own prints with the most perfect equanimity. He was very graceful in his address and courteous to his guests.

"He always spoke of his mother with marked respect and affection. Mrs. Washington, though not possessing much sense, was a perfect lady and remarkably well educated for her situation.

"Mrs. Morris told J. F. Watson of the deep impression made upon her mind by seeing General Washington make a public entry into Philadelphia, after the surrender of Yorktown. As the procession entered High Street, the General stopped before the door and saluted. His manner on that occasion was remarkably elegant and dignified. His manner of sitting on horse was peculiarly elegant; his horse was entirely white and very superior; he paid great attention to his horse and always had his hoofs blacked before riding abroad.

"Some British officers of high rank had previously solicited a place at Mrs. Morris's house to get a view of the General, and they all expressed high admiration of his dignity and demeanor. As they expressed a great desire to be in his company and hear him converse, they were invited that evening to take supper with him. On that occasion he was remarkably polite and affable to them. They one and all said they should never forget the satisfaction they felt and the honor they deemed done to themselves, thereby.

"One of the officers was remarkably like the General and had often been told so. On said occasions he used to affect to deem it a disparagement, but to Mrs. Morris he had said 'to be indeed like such a man was indeed a distinguished honor.' General Washington was very polite to this officer.

"They all particularly spoke of his marked elegance as a graceful horseman, saying that he and his horse moved as but one.

"Mrs. Morris died soon after relating the above, namely in January, 1807.

"When he was a young man, he was seen at the Philadelphia Coffee House by old Rees Meredith, a considerable merchant, who, being pleased with his appearance, asked him home with him (without any introduction or knowledge of his character). There he gave him a venison dinner. Washington remembered and told this in later life, and when in Philadelphia inquired for the family, and in consequence of that incident, sought out his son whom

he made the Treasurer of the United States. (Told me by Dr. Griffith.)

"Mrs. Deborah Logan has seen General Washington's mother at Fredericksburg when she was eighty-five; she had the stateliness and dignity of her son, and was familiar too. She told Mrs. Logan that she had formed the minds of her children with great care, and expressed her great trouble to find adequate schools, and said she sent her son George forty miles to the best she could get. She lived in a one-story cottage and declined to live at Mount Vernon.

"General Washington was extremely punctual. His cabinet councils were appointed to meet him precisely at eleven o'clock on set days. On such occasions General Hamilton was usually the latest and after the time; then he would bustle, and drawing out his watch exclaim it had deceived him. This occurred a number of times when the General effectually prevented it, by rising and looking firmly on General Hamilton and saying: 'Sir, you must provide yourself a new watch, or I a new secretary.' I had this from Col. Pickering, who was present.

"On an occasion of one of these meetings, the General was likely to be detained by the shoeblack beyond the exact time. The secretaries, in proceeding to the appointed room, had to pass a small chamber where the General's boots were to have been placed. When Col. Pickering entered he found the General holding the servant and belaboring him with his boots. Col. Pickering hurried on, and no remarks were made.

"He was accustomed to rise at daylight, and always went into the stable to see his horses, of which he was very careful. On one such occasion he found that the coach-horses, which had come home late, had not had their legs rubbed down, the mud being still on them. The General was seen by one who told me, to seize his German coachman and to fisty-cuff him in the yard with a good drubbing! I have understood he was passionate.

"Houdon's bust of Washington at the close of the war, when his face was full

and without a wrinkle, was the best likeness that ever was exhibited, and no artist will ever err that will copy it, especially as a military character. (W. Rush.) Houdon's bust is invaluable for the truth of its proportions. He was an artist celebrated for the fidelity and natural character of his busts. (Rembrandt Peale.)

"Stuart's portrait is heavily exaggerated (Peale), although it is the one from which most of the portraits are since made. It was done in 1775. Stuart executed two, and called his first a complete failure. His second one is unfinished. Stuart used to say that Washington was the broadest between the eyes of any man. His nose then is very thick. Gen. Washington weighed at West Point, in 1782, two hundred and nine pounds. In later life he grew, I believe, still heavier and more corpulent.

"Mrs. Washington, in the time of the war, boarded in the present ordinary-looking small three-story house at the north-west corner of Arch and Front street. The wives of many tradesmen would now disdain to live in the same. It is now a grocery store.*

"Gen. Washington was the first person of distinction among us who left off hand ruffles. Then Gen. Dickinson and others spoke of it and followed the example.

"The Secretary of State told, in the hearing of Mrs. Logan, how very deeply Gen. Washington was wounded in his feelings when he first saw the severe strictures on his administration in Freneau's paper.

"Col. McLane told me that when Washington and his army lay at Valley Forge, in 1778, some of the Pennsylvania Germans made a *Paddy*, and displayed it on St. Patrick's day to the great indignation of the Irish in camp. They assembled in large bodies under arms, swearing for vengeance against the New England troops there, saying they had got up the insult. The affair threatened a very serious issue; none of the officers could appease them. At

* This house has been pulled down within the last few years. (Note, in 1864.)

this time Washington, having ascertained the entire innocence of the New England troops, rode up to the Irish and kindly and feelingly argued with them; and then, as if highly incensed against the perpetrators, requested the Irish to show the offenders and he would see them punished. They could not designate any one. Well, said Washington, with great promptness, I am a lover of St. Patrick's-day, and must settle the affair by making the army keep the day. He therefore ordered extra drink to every man of his command, and thus all made merry and were good friends.

"After the surrender of York Town, while the Continental troops were preparing to receive the British, who were to march forth from the garrison and deliver up their arms, the Commander-in-Chief was heard to say, addressing himself to the division of the army to which he was attached, 'My brave fellows, let no sensation of satisfaction for the triumphs you have gained induce you to insult your fallen enemy; let no shouting, no clamorous huzzaing increase their mortification. It is sufficient satisfaction for us that we witness their humiliation. Posterity will huzza for us.'

"Washington possessed great muscular strength of arm, and it was of unusual length. When young, he threw a stone across the Rappahannock, and at the Natural Bridge he threw a stone higher than any person has since. An instance of his strength in this way occurred at the Palisades up the North River, in 1789.* General Washington being at that post on a temporary call with his staff, saw the officers attempting to throw stones from the high bluff (which, to the eye, seemed almost perpendicular) into the river below, but none were able to effect it. Washington alighted from his charger and, seeking for a stone to his liking, took two or three quick steps, and giving it a jerk (called the 'Douglass cast' among the Virginians), he lodged it in the sounding water at

least one rod from the shore. All the troops were so astonished and rejoiced that they gave three cheers."

THE ADAMS AND CUNNINGHAM CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENT.

A Copy of the Original in my possession.

H. W. B.

PORTLAND, Feb. 64.

DEAR SIR,

My son W^m. informs me that he has a large number of Letters from the hon^{ble}. John Adams. Should these letters be made public he thinks it would blast his, Adams' character and be advantageous to the public. W^m. sayeth he has had a conference with your Honour The Honble Messrs Cabot & Lowell &c and that the project is approved. That you write him that you have a packett directed to him of so much consequence that you dare not trust it by the mail. Are you sure they would be safe in his hands? I understand Mr. Adams' letters were confidential. The public good is dear to me. I cannot approve treachery, that your steps may be directed by unerring wisdom is my sincere wish. If you have not sent on this packett for the want of a safe conveyance Mr Haskell the bearer of this will take charge of what you may think proper to commit to his care. I will be answerable for his fidelity. My Mrs Cunningham and her daughter Lois are not very well all the rest of our respective families are in good health hope that you and your connections enjoy the same blessing. If your good Daughter is a florist and will be so obliging as to send me a few of her curious flower seeds it will be esteemed a favor. Expect to go to Boston early in the Summer with the dear partner of my Joyes and sorrows when we intend to do ourselves the pleasure of making you a visit. In the mean time I am with much esteem your friend and humble serv^t.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM

LUNenburg March 19th 1810

* So in Mr. Watson's MS. Was not 1779 meant?

GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER'S JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

RICHARD BUTLER was a native of Ireland, but came with his father to Pennsylvania prior to 1760.

We have not ascertained when he first joined the American army, but Lee, in his memoirs of the war, etc., in his biographical sketch of General Morgan, says: "In the spring of 1777, a select rifle corps was formed, *out of others in the army*, commanded by Colonel Morgan, seconded by Lieut. Col. Richard Butler of Pennsylvania, and Major Morris of New Jersey, two officers of high talents and specially qualified for the enterprising service to which they were assigned."

From this it appears that Butler had been in the army prior to "the spring of 1777," and he must have displayed considerable enterprise and ability to have entitled himself to the distinction thus conferred upon him.

In this rifle corps he served during the campaign which was closed by the surrender of Burgoyne.

Col. Lee, in his account of a gallant action in which Col. Butler was engaged on the 26th June, 1781, used the following language: "The American General (La Fayette) detached Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania line, *the renowned second and rival* of Morgan, at Saratoga." At that time (1781) Butler was a full Colonel, having been promoted to the command of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment, in Dec. 1777, soon after the surrender of Burgoyne.

In 1791, General Butler was second in command under General St. Clair in his ill-fated expedition against the Indians, and fell in the unfortunate action of the 4th November, 1791.

We give this brief notice of his services as an introduction to the extract from his Journal.

The extract which we give will be found highly interesting, giving as it does an account of the first landing of the French troops in Virginia, of which Col. Butler and Col. Stewart happened to be the witnesses.

The account of the arrival of Washington, of the cordial reception given to him by both the American troops in Virginia and the French army, the delightful compliment paid to him by the French band of music, all form pleasant passages in the journal.

The passage, however, in which Colonel Butler expresses his warm and ardent affection for Washington, and his honest indignation against the base conspirators who endeavored to destroy him, always excites in our bosom a thrilling sensation of pleasure.

Those expressions of feeling were written in his private Journal, kept for his own satisfaction, never intended for publication.—They therefore afford the best evidence of the honest and ardent affection of Butler for his commander, and the deep and sincere reverence which the virtues of that commander had inspired.

Colonel Butler was in Wayne's Brigade, and Steuben's division, and had encamped the evening previous to the date of the beginning of our extract at Cabin Point.

"September 1st.—This morning an express, from Col. Gammel to the Marquis, passed us at sunrise, with certain accounts of the arrival of Count de Grasse, with Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, and a fleet of 28 sail of the line and 4 frigates, being in the bay of Chesapeake, with 7000 troops, ready to act in conjunction with the American army. Marched at 9 o'clock for Surry Court House, 12 miles, arrived at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Encamped on good ground, and had very good springs on our right, left, and front. Met a number of the militia collecting. Went from Surry Court House to reconnoitre Cobham Point, and to see if any of the French ships had got up, having heard of five appearing below Surry church.—Found very good ground and fine water. This is directly opposite to Jamestown and Island—the river a league wide from this—is a very good prospect up and down the river. About 5 o'clock, P. M., myself and Col. Stewart went down to the Isle of Wight

to Col. Burril's, where we were overjoyed to see the Experiment, a French 40 gun ship, and 4 frigates at anchor;—also, 3 prize vessels, taken on their way to this coast. We had, also, the additional pleasure of seeing 40 large boats, with near 4000 troops, coming up the bay; these were from on board the grand fleet which they left in Hampton Roads. Col. Stewart and myself were fortunate in being the two first American officers that received them, and took the Marquis de St. Simon and all his officers by the hand as they landed at Col. Burril's on the beach. The General and some of the officers went to Mr. Burril's house to rest, but returned to their troops about 8 o'clock, P. M., having expressed much pleasure at seeing us. We then set off for camp, and arrived at Gen. Wayne's quarters at 12 o'clock with these pleasing accounts, all of which was immediately communicated to the officers, whose joy was great and their happiness expressed by every mark of joy and pleasure.

Sept. 2d.—The troops marched for Cobham Point, 6 miles, where we encamped; and about 1 o'clock saw, with pleasure, the boats come up and land on James Island, covered by the three prize vessels above mentioned; all was done in the most perfect order and regularity. This was a mortifying and surprising sight to two British flag-ships that lay at this place; who never heard the least whisper of this great event until the troops and vessels were among them. Gen. Wayne, Cols. Butler and Stewart, with a few other officers went across, and were very politely received by Maj. Gen. de St. Simon and his officers. We requested boats for the crossing of our troops, which were given with the greatest cheerfulness, and after mutual compliments passed, we re-crossed, all but Gen. Wayne, who went by appointment to meet the Marquis de Lafayette, and was very unfortunately shot in the thigh by a sentry just as he arrived there: the wound is not dangerous, but is very mortifying to this good officer and the troops he commands, who love him, and wish his presence on the field on all occasions.

Sept. 3d.—The boats attended very punctually, both for us and the militia, who crossed from Swan's Point, at the same time, the Pennsylvania troops crossed from Cobham Point. The troops crossed with great ease in the boats, but the want of proper crafts, and some neglect in the few there was, not being brought down in time, Col. Gaakins, of Virginia, and his troops were left to cross and guard the baggage. The troops moved to Green Spring for shelter, it being very wet, stormy weather.

Sept. 4th.—Marched at 3 o'clock, A.M., for the City of Williamsburgh, where we halted to cover the general officers while they looked for a post; but a good dinner being got by Colonel Finney and other inhabitants, the Generals and part of the field officers dined together at Col. Finney's, and other squads went into other houses; the afternoon was spent in so much happiness that it was too late to examine the ground much, therefore the French General said from what he had seen he would take the position on my recommendation, and that General Du Portail and one of his engineers would attend me to-morrow, in order that they might be informed of the advantages and disadvantages of the position, and then he rode off with the Marquis for the Green Spring. It being likely to rain, had the Pennsylvania troops posted in the College, which shelters them very well. The Marquis ordered me to call up the light infantry from the lines, in order to refresh and join their battalions; these arrived about 11 o'clock, P.M., under Maj. Reed.

Sept. 5th.—I went out to examine the ground; began at Mr. Powell's on the left; found the creek on which is the capitol landing impassable, except in one place just below the bridge, and this place very difficult; another branch secures the left and rear, leaving only one pass for many miles, this pass is at a mill two miles from the mouth, the other branch leads near the college, and secures the whole front, by a ravine which forms a creek at Mr. Powell's. The right flank and front is secured by the College creek, which heads at that build-

ing also, and runs into the James river; on this creek is the College landing, and on the other which runs into the York river is the capitol landing; this is a very remarkable and strong pass, there being not more than half a mile of hard ground between the two creeks, which may be guarded by a few good works against an attack in front, either from or to the city. About 11 o'clock the two Engineers of the French army and Gen. Du Portail arrived, went down below the city about two miles, found good camping ground but no water, went then to Mr. Powell's and examined all the ground which I had fixed on for an encampment, which the Engineers liked well, and approved of as military and well chosen. Dined at Mrs. Vobes', where a number of militia gentlemen and others dined also. Col. Steward and self paid for the French officers, after dinner examined the ground about the mill on the Jamestown road and parted.

Sept. 6th.—I went to visit Gen. Wayne and to see if the baggage was over, found the French had taken the company's team horses which I recovered and sent on with provisions, the Pennsylvanian troops were ordered to Burril's mill, three miles below Williamsburgh, this is a remarkable strong pass, took post here and served the troops with provisions and liquor.

Sept. 7th.—A party of dragoons were sent down towards the half way house to reconnoitre, Capt. Herd, who commands the party was informed of a body of horse and foot, supposed to be 1500 in number, having passed up the road toward Harrod's mill, he sent a small party across the country to ascertain this fact, pushed for the forks of the road at the church near Mr. Burril's mill, lest the enemy should push a party in his front, which they really attempted and which he and his party narrowly escaped, having met them at the very spot, he pushed and gained the pass, and retired before the horse to the sentrys of the advanced picket, which allowed him and his party to pass by and fired on the enemy who had previously ordered them to surrender, the enemy then pushed on to the pickets, who had lain perdue and gave them a full platoon, which made them re-

tire very precipitately, and leave behind some bloody cloaks and other furniture which they dropped in the flight.

I had the troops formed, and artillery placed in such a manner as to make an opposition that would have convinced them of their folly had they attempted crossing the pass, or even to take possession of the side they were on, but they presently withdrew. I then went to reconnoitre the country; I found one of the most advantageous posts, the head of Burril's mill-creek, and some draughts that fall into the James river, which are impossible to pass but near the road; at this spot I placed the militia battalion, commanded by Col. Randolph, and some rifle men of Col. Lewis' at a breach of the James river, where a road from Harrod's mill to Burril's ferry comes in; having thus secured all these posts, I went with Major Hamilton and one Mr. Burril to Burril's point, where I had a good view of the shipping at York; this spot is on a point of land formed by the York river and Burril's mill-creek, which is impassable (except at one place) all the way to the mill. Several sailors having deserted from the ships, I obtained an account of their naval force which I sent to the Marquis de la Fayette, viz:—

<i>Name of ship.</i>	<i>No. of Guns.</i>	<i>Pounders.</i>
Charon,	44	18 and 12
Guadaloupe,	32	12 9
Old Foway,	24	9 6
Bonnetta, sloop of war, 16		6
Brig Defiance, with	16 carronades	18
" Spitfire,	12	12
Sloop Formidable,	10	12
" Rambler,	10	4
" Susannah,	14	4
" Tarleton,	10	4

Four of the above named small vessels were ordered two miles up the river to cover a working party who were building a redoubt; they have four other redoubts on the land side, and two on the water side, one of which has twenty-four eighteen pounders and four twelve pounders on it complete at the old flag staff. Had two or three fifty gun ships been passed up, on the arrival of the French fleet, it would have so far accelerated our approaches and

secured the river carriage of provisions, &c., that matters would have been rendered very easy and all their shipping would have fallen, also, these very heavy guns with which they have covered the river, and will thereby impede the passage. There are several small vessels in the Pamunkey or York river, which I advised the General to have fitted out and manned in order to protect the provision boats; which could then come within seven miles of us very safely, but whether the torpidity of this sleepy state, or whether he thought it difficult to get it done, was the cause of this advice not being adopted, I don't know; however, it was neglected and the carriage of the river lost, and the whole being in a manner starving, and there still appears no more industry or endeavor to supply the troops, and collect a magazine of provisions than if the enemy was in Europe, and no army of our own in the country.

Sept. 8th.—Received orders to march for Williamsburgh to join the allied army; arrived at our ground at 11 o'clock, had some difficulty in getting our baggage as we had to let the allied army have our wagons to bring on their whole train and camp, therefore had to lay in bough huts, on very dusty ground, for this day and night; the French army, the Pennsylvania and light-troops made a very elegant appearance in passing through the city.

Sept. 9th.—Obtained our baggage, pitched our camp. Lay by without any accounts of the enemy stirring on the eighth, the British fleet passed Cape Henry and came into the bay, and were gallantly engaged by the French, who drove them to sea, and pursued them, but leaving six ships of the line for the security of the bay. The Baron de Steuben arrived in camp with his suite.

Aug. 11th.—Accounts by a Frigate that the French were left in full pursuit of the British, who were flying before them, and that in about six hours sailing they must come up with eighteen sail of victuallers which the British intend for Lord Cornwallis' relief and support, which they had abandoned in their flight. Still no

flour or meal, and the beef supplied is very bad, in short there is yet no exertions made to supply the troops who have been supplied with only three days' bread out of seven, and not the least likelihood of being better supplied.

Sept. 12th.—Several cannon heard down the river; no account from the fleet. This day Governor Nelson sent Mr. Nichols to give me an order to retain a mill, and to impress corn carriages, boats, or any thing to facilitate the collecting of provisions; sent off Lieutenant Collier with a party for this purpose.

Sept. 13th.—An account of the Commander-in-Chief having arrived at his own seat at last. He has not been within his own door for seven years, indeed not since he was first a member of Congress in the year 1775, all which time he has been a most faithful patriot and servant of his country, from the citizen he was a counsellor, then a General, and in reality the Father of the people, he has nobly shared in all their misfortunes, shewing the utmost fortitude and regularity of conduct; indeed the able statesman has appeared in all his actions. Some malign shafts have been shot at him by a small insignificant tribe whose falsely and ill directed arrows always reverted to their own bow and wounded themselves.

Sept. 14th.—The Marquis Lafayette still continues ill of the ague. Yesterday the Marquis de St. Simon, and a number of his officers, paid a visit to our line, and the Baron Steuben and our good friend Gen. Wayne, whose wound and gout still continue ill. About 3 o'clock an express arrived, announcing the approach of our great and good Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Washington, and the Count de Rochambeau, the commander of the allied armies of France, now joining. At 4, P. M., the guns fired a royal salute as the General approached the camp, on which the two armies turned out on their battalion parades;—his Excellency and the Count De Rochambeau, with their suites, attended by the Marquis de Lafayette, Maj. Gen. and commander of the American, and Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, commander of the allied army (lately arrived),

and all their suites, visited the allied army first, and then the American army, and were saluted according to custom; these ceremonies finished, the whole of the officers of the French army attended at the Marquis de St. Simon's quarters and were introduced to the *Illustrious Hero*. The field officers of the American army all attended to bid him and the other Generals welcome. These ceremonies over, an elegant supper was served up, and the following great personages and officers supped together in the utmost harmony and happiness, viz: His Excellency, the Count de Rochambeau, commander of allied army; Maj. Gen. Marquis de Lafayette, commander of the army in Virginia; Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, commander of the allied army in Virginia; Maj. Gen. Baron de Steuben, Inspector General of the American army; Count Dumas (an officer of distinction in the French Guards, and one of the aids of Rochambeau); Count de Damas, another of his aids; Count——, aid to Marquis de St. Simon; Brig. Gen. Hand, Adj't Gen. of the American army; Cols. Butler and Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Col. Trumbull, His Excellency's secretary; Col. Cobb, one of his aids; Lt. Col. Smith, another of his aids, with a number of other officers; also Col.——, commanding the Regiment Gatinais, and many other Cols. and Lt. Cols., and other officers of the allied army. To add to the happiness of the event and evening, an elegant band of music played an introductory part of a French Opera, signifying the happiness of the family, when blessed with the presence of their father, and their great dependance upon him. About 10 o'clock the company rose up, and after mutual congratulations and the greatest expression of joy, they separated.

Sept. 15th.—An officer arrived from Count de Grasse's fleet, with certain account of the arrival of his and Count de Barras' fleet, from Rhode Island, with the French troops on board, and heavy artillery and large mortars, also of the capture of the *famous Iris* Frigate, and the *Richmond* frigate, which with the *Romulus* of

44 guns, are sent to Baltimore, and head of Elk, to bring down all our troops and apparatus for a siege; the storm seems to thicken fast about Lord Cornwallis, whose people desert fast, which is a certain symptom of despondency in all armies. This day, his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, dined with the Marquis de Lafayette, also Marquis de St. Simon, Baron de Steuben, Count de Rochambeau, Dumas, and Desandroins, a number of American and French officers of distinction, and passed the afternoon in the greatest happiness and harmony. Several officers of the Navy, among whom is the captain of the *Experiment* of 40 guns.

Sept. 16th.—His Excellency Gen. Washington, Counts de Rochambeau, de Chastellux, and a great number of Generals and other officers dined with Baron de Steuben; we spent the afternoon in great harmony and retired.

Sept. 17 to 27.—Has been spent in debarking the troops and trains from the shipping the whole being arrived, the troops having taken their proper stations and every thing arranged, and the Commander-in-chief and principal officers returned from on board the *Ville de Paris* where the Generals have been fixing a plan of co-operation with the Admiral, orders issued for the whole army to move at 5 o'clock.

Sept. 28th.—The Army marched according to orders, and took post three quarters of a mile from the town of York, and in open view of the enemy, on our approach Lord Cornwallis at the head of his Dragoons turned out to reconnoitre us, some riflemen and two pieces of artillery moved towards them, and with a few shots made them scatter and move off into their works. The General reconnoitred them and ordered the heavy artillery which landed at Harrod's landing below Burril's ferry to be moved up as fast as possible. The French army have the left fronting the British right—the Americans the right facing the British left. The British General seems determined to stand a siege having prepared in the best manner possible.

29th.—Small scattering fire both from

the artillery and small arms, the principal officers reconnoitering and fixing a position. This night, the enemy abandoned their camp and out-works with precipitation, the advanced redoubts entire, which shows the want of a fixed resolution.

30th.—The American and Allied army took possession of the abandoned redoubts in proper military form. The engineer began to lay out work for the artillery, &c., and every thing goes on with spirit; 1,200 men for fatigue, forming fascines, &c. The enemy very busy all day at the works around the town. This morning Col. Scammell was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner when reconnoitering too close to the enemy.

Oct. 1st.—Last night a good deal of firing between the patrols and pickets; two works were traced out and carried on with great vigor. The enemy began to cannonade at daybreak, and also a few shells, which did no damage till evening, when two men were killed on the works; these happened not to be men on business, but idle spectators. General Wayne's brigade were ordered as the covering party; this evening marched to our ground at sunset, the Maryland 4th Regiment as picket in advance. They kept up a fire of three pieces of cannon at half hour periods all night.

Oct. 2d.—The fire of the enemy more severe this morning about 10 o'clock, A.M.; they brought up two 18 pounders in addition to what they brought yesterday. They fired severely all day, the shot expended amounted to 351 between sun-rise and sunset. Wayne's brigade ordered to camp for convenience, but still the covering party till sun-set. The fire of the enemy continued all night. About 10 o'clock, P.M., a heavy firing of the ships in the bay. I reconnoitered the post at Gloster and the shipping, which I compute at 10 sail, the Gloster post not strong, I think by the size of the camp, 1,000 men; their works not regular, they have one good water battery, on the York side; I observed a good work close by the bank with four embrasures, the ground very good for approaches; in general our works go on slow, the heavy

artillery hard to get up; not one piece of cannon as yet fired at them; indeed, I discover very plainly that we are young soldiers in a siege; however, we are determined to benefit ourselves by experience; one virtue we possess, that is perseverance.

Oct. 3d.—The enemy ceased firing at sun-rise; four men of the picket belonging to Capt. Ray's company were killed by a cannon shot of the enemy in the night. About 10 o'clock began to fire single shot. The ruffian Tarleton, with a body of troops, went to Gloster yesterday; after killing all his poor horses and mounting men on the officers' horses, (who Lord Cornwallis ordered to part with them) pushed out to forage, but fell in with the Duke de Lauzun and his legion, who treated them very roughly, and obliged them to retire to their lurking places with the loss of above fifty killed, wounded and taken. Tarleton himself was rode down by his own men, whose hurry caused them to be very impolite to their commander.

The loss of the Duke was few, not more than six men killed and wounded, with 8 officers wounded. Tarleton had one Captain killed, and several officers wounded. Two of the Reg't Deux Ponts deserted to the enemy, also one Jersey and one Maryland soldier! The Pennsylvania troops for fatigue who finished the redoubts.

October 4th.—Very little firing all day. Wayne and Colonel Butler went to reconnoiter on the York river side, the enemy very busy forming new works. Two deserters from the enemy, who report that Cornwallis' army is very sickly to the amount of 2000 men in the hospital, and that the troops had scarce ground to live upon, their shipping in a very naked state and their cavalry very scarce of forage. 2000 French marines landed on Gloster side from Count de Grasse at 9 o'clock P.M., a smart firing of small arms, which brought a very heavy cannonade all night.

October 5th.—Cannonading all morning, our part increases fast, and things go on well, to-day about 4 o'clock P.M., Corporal Organ, a brave and honest soldier, was unfortunately killed by a cannon shot; a great deal of firing through the night. Pennsylv-

vania and Maryland Militia for gabion making to-morrow. Confirmation of General Green's success came to the Commander-in-Chief.

October 6th.—Pennsylvania and some other troops went to gabion making; finished a great number and carried them to the right near the York river, 400 paces from the enemy. The first parallel and other works being laid out by the Engineer; a body of troops ordered under Generals Lincoln, Wayne and Clinton, to break ground and form works, the materials being got ready and brought previously to the spot. The enemy kept up a severe cannonade all night, it began on the left of the allied army, who lost some men killed and one officer and several men wounded; their intention was to possess the enemy's advanced redoubt on the York river, but one of the dragoons having deserted the enemy discovered the intention, which caused the enemy to keep up an (almost) incessant fire that way through the night; the allied army finding the enemy too well apprized, contented themselves with going on with their work. The American part of the army on duty made great progress in forming lines and batteries without the loss of a man.

October 7th.—The whole continued at work, notwithstanding the enemies fire through the whole day and night. About day light, a very sharp fire of small arms commenced, succeeded by artillery, they go on well, and our loss as yet very trifling, indeed the siege appears to be no more than an experimental movement.

Oct. 8th, 1781.—The division of Steuben for the trenches to-day. This is composed of the Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania troops. The enemy continued to cannonade, mounted at 12 o'clock. The enemy kept hard at work, and fired incessantly on our fatigue parties, who really wrought hard, and completed one large battery on our extreme right, on the bank of the river, on which three 29 pounders, three 18 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers were mounted. The Marquis de St. Simon had a battery completed on the extreme left, of eight 18

and 12 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers, both which batteries were made ready to open at the same instant.—A very fine battery of twelve 32, 24, and 18 pounders, six 10 inch mortars, and six 8 inch howitzers, was forwarded, with small batteries on the right and left of this grand centre battery. The enemy seem embarrassed, confused, and indeterminate; their fire seems feeble to what might be expected, their works, too, are not formed on any regular plan, but thrown up in a hurry occasionally, and although we have not as yet fired one shot from a piece of artillery, they are as cautious as if the heaviest fire was kept up.

9th.—Relieved by Major General Lincoln's division. This day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the batteries of Lamb and the Marquis de St. Simon opened with great elegance, and were quickly followed. The Commander-in-chief paid the allies the compliment of firing first. The shot and shells flew incessantly through the night, dismounted the guns of the enemy, and destroyed many of their embrasures.

10th.—Another grand battery in centre of the line of contravallation, consisting of four 32 pounders, four 24 pounders, and four 18 pounders, six 8 and 10 inch mortars, with two 8 inch howitzers. Opened at dawn of day, and played incessantly, and destroyed houses, works, and everything before it. About 12 o'clock, Secretary Nelson came out with a flag, and informed the Commander-in-chief that Lord Cornwallis and the chief officers were burrowed in the ground, and that our shot and shells did great execution; he also says Majors Cochran and Gordon, of the British army, arrived from New York in a whale-boat, who brought accounts that Admiral Digby had actually 30 sail of line of battle ships, and was resolved to relieve the garrison by an attack on the French fleet, and sending in a reinforcement which Sir Henry Clinton had embarked. He adds that Tarleton and Simcoe have killed above 1000 horses, and that they were both unwell and inactive; that Duke de Lauzun kept them entirely in, and very frequently alarmed

them; that the town was quite cut to pieces with works of different kinds. About 12 o'clock some of our shot took effect among, and sunk several of their shipping, which set them to work to scuttle and sink several more. Our fire was kept up with unremitting fury all day:—after dark the shell made a very beautiful, though at the same time dreadful appearance. About 9 o'clock, P. M., a fire broke out among the shipping—three were burned, among which was the *Charon*, of 40 guns. The sailors got them towed towards the *Gloster* shore, in doing which two others took fire, so that the total loss is five burnt.

11th.—The chief part of their ships taken over towards *Gloster*, out of the range of our shot and shells which annoyed them much—the chief of the remainder sunk, or hauled close in shore, the garrison kept up and much fatigued. This night Colonel Richard Butler had the command of 600 men, and opened about 700 paces of the second parallel within about 250 yards of their works; in many places this was done so secretly that the enemy did not know of it till day; when they commenced a very heavy fire, though they did but little harm.

12th.—A constant fire of shot and shells from both parties, many men killed and wounded on our side, and deserters say we made great havoc in town with our shells.

13th.—Several deserters out of town, who say the enemy are in confusion the whole of the army on duty or fatigue, making saucissons, fascines, stakes, gabions, and palisades, to make good the daily consumption, several men killed and wounded.

14th.—Steuben's division for the trenches, mounted early, in order to relieve the light-infantry. At sunset the infantry, under the Marquis de Lafayette, and a part of the Regiment *Deux Ponts* and the French Grenadiers, under de Viomesnil, moved out at 7 o'clock, P. M., made an attack on two of the enemy's redoubts that had prevented us running our second parallel. The Marquis de Lafayette, with his detachment, attacked the small redoubt

on the river side, and the enemy's extreme left, and the Baron de Viomesnil the redoubt on a line with this, more to the enemy's right, 300 paces. The two attacks commenced almost at the instant, and were conducted with spirit and bravery, the dispositions military, the redoubts were both carried in ten minutes, with trifling loss on all sides. The British officers taken are Major and Capt. Campbell, and—*

The prisoners were secured, and immediately the second parallel was completed from these redoubts to the place where Col. Richard Butler left off on account of these redoubts, which if left in their possession, would have impeded the progress of the siege, which rendered them of more importance to both parties. The British defence was very faint to what might have been expected, from the consequence they were of to them, in keeping us at a distance. After these were carried, an alarm was spread around the British line in order to ascertain what weight of fire they could produce, which proved very faint,—this is a measure highly proper, as it puts the besiegers power to proportion their attack in case of storm, and should be guarded against by the besieged, and the greatest care taken never to expose their strength unnecessarily. Again daylight the second parallel was closed and the lines of communication formed, which, from the immensity of the work, must have surprised the enemy, as it advanced us 700 yards in some places, and put us within 250 yards of their works generally. The allies are a fine, steady, persevering people, and our confidence in each other seems mutual. Batteries are laying out—and the materials collecting so fast, that the enemy must be surprised at our facility and execution.

15th.—Col. Butler and part of the two Pennsylvania Battalions relieved part of the fatigue. The batteries were laid out early, and the materials brought to the spots assigned. The enemy sent out an improper flag, which was detained till the Marquis de la Fayette sent one in to Lord Cornwallis, to inform him of the impropriety of his conduct in sending a flag and

firing at the same time; his Lordship sent an aid to our flag to assure us he was sorry he had given an unintended offence, and requested he would point out the place for the reception of flags in future. On the return of the respective flags hostilities commenced very warmly. General Washington, Count de Rochambeau, Gen. Chastelux and many other general officers, visited the lines. Capt. de La Touche, of the *Hermione* frigate, and several officers of the Navy, came up to visit the lines, and seemed highly pleased at our approaches, which really appear very judicious.

The Commander-in-Chief returned thanks in general orders to the Marquis De Viomesnil, the Marquis De La Fayette, and all the officers and troops concerned in the late attack; it is observed that very little blood of the enemy was spilt, although the national prejudice is so great. The enemy have an amazing number of sick in town, and are obliged to send their wounded to Gloster, where Col. Dundas commands. All the enemy's cavalry and about 1,000 foot compose this garrison. Steuben's division were relieved by General Lincoln's about 1 o'clock, P.M. The enemy's shells have wounded several of the militia.

The batteries were opened and fired with great success, which silenced the chief of the enemy's batteries; many of their men were killed, and the whole of the garrison thrown into confusion. About 12 o'clock at night, Maj. Abercrombie, of the British, with a party of the Light Infantry and Guards, made a sally, and passing between two small redoubts that were unfinished, and where (by the parties being moved in another post to work,) the line was weak, got possession of the trench; thence they pushed rapidly to a French battery, and spiked the guns and drove out the people, having killed four or five: Thence to the covert way or communication leading from the first to the second parallel, where they halted. They then discovered a battery commanded by Capt. Savage, of the Americans and challenged, What troops? The answer was French—on which the order of the British Commandant was "Push on,

my brave boys, and skin the b——rs." This was heard by Count De Noailles, who had the command of a covering party, which he ordered to advance, and was guided by the Huzzas of the British. He ordered grenadiers to "charge bayonet and rush on," which they did with great spirit crying "*Vive Le Roy*," and to use the British phrase skivered eight of the Guards and Infantry, and took twelve prisoners, and drove them quite off. The British spiked Savage's three guns with the points of bayonets, but our smiths and artillery men soon cleared all the guns, and in six hours chastised the enemy for their temerity with the same pieces. Our loss was very trifling, though the British really executed the sortie with secrecy and spirit.

16th.—This day employed in cleaning the trenches, filling up the banquettes, and completing our batteries with the different kinds of artillery, and using those briskly that had been placed yesterday. We lost a few men by small shells and shot, as our lines are close.

17th.—Major General de Steuben's division mounted the trenches at 12 o'clock; at 10 o'clock, A. M., Lord Cornwallis sent out a flag, requesting a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, and that two Commissioners shall be appointed, to agree on a capitulation for the ports of York and Gloster, with the troops and shipping. Gen. Washington sent no answer to the first request. About 4 o'clock, P. M., another flag, requesting a cessation for four hours. The General agreed that a cessation should take place for two hours. Reasonable proposals were made, and only some small alterations, necessary for the satisfaction and accommodation of parties, therefore no more work or firing.

18th.—The troops in the trenches being entitled to the honor of closing the siege, we therefore remained unrelieved in the trenches. This day the whole army were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any service requisite. Two Commissioners from the American and two from the British army, to draw up the capitulation in form, these were His Excellency Lieutenant General the Chevalier de Chas-

tellux and Col. Laurens for America, and _____* for the British.

Col. Butler, with 200 of the American troops, were ordered to take possession of one of the enemy's works, and the Marquis Laval, with 100 Grenadiers of France, to take possession of another. This being a day of negotiation, every thing appeared to be in suspense. After the troops were ready to march, they were ordered to remain on their arms.

19th.—About 11 o'clock last night, the British commissioners returned to York, they not having completed the capitulation, and the truce continued till 9 o'clock this morning. About 11 o'clock, A. M., all settled, the capitulation was signed, and the two parties under the Marquis Laval and Col. Butler reduced to 100 each, to be commanded by a Major, who marched immediately, and took possession of the works at 12 o'clock; then the two armies were drawn up opposite to each other, on the road leading from York to the country, and at 2 P. M., the British army marched out, to the great satisfaction of the whole American army and all spectators. Their number as follows:—1 Lt. Gen., 1 Br. Gen., 2 Cols., 8 Lt. Cols., 11 Majors, 52 Cpts., 89 Lts., 36 Ens., 2 Chaplains, 12 Adjs., 10 Qr. Masters, 10 Surgeons, 22 Mates, 295 Sergeants, 121 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File fit for duty 3293, Sick present, 90 Sergeants, 44 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File 1741—total 5821—70 pieces brass Ordnance, (this is the post of York only.)

20th.—Two divisions of the British army were ordered to march under the care of the militia, for Staunton and Winchester. All this day spent in collecting public stores.

21st.—Gen. Choiseul went to the post of Gloster, and disarmed and dismounted the garrison, both horse and foot, agreeably to the capitulation. This day the British and German troops marched for their destination. The Commissaries still busy collecting the stores of all kinds.

22d.—The French Frigates and Com-

missaries were up to take account of the Marine Department; the stores still collecting. I observe the greatest villainy practised by the British; they don't appear to have an idea of honor in any of their actions. They have completely plundered every thing in their power, and do not pay the least regard to any treaty. I also find the greatest of abuses committed by persons who pass into the town, and instead of the army being benefitted by any sale of goods or privilege to purchase, the stores are kept shut, which answers an excellent purpose for all speculations by the rascals who take advantage of such times.

We have been particularly happy in good weather during the whole siege. We had but one wet night, that of the 15th. The army in good spirits, and seem ready for any other service.

23d.—Fine weather. This day a Council of war was held at Head Quarters. The sloop of war Bonnetta fell down the river, with her iniquitous cargo of deserters, stolen negroes, and public stores that the British officers had secreted, in violation of treaty and in breach of honor. Lord Cornwallis visited the General officers in return for their visits. Col. Tarlton was dismounted by a man from the country, whose horse he had stolen some time ago. The American Commissioners are still collecting and taking account of stores of all kinds.

24th.—Still fine weather. This day went into town with General Wayne. Observed great irregularity in collecting public stores. The French artillery conductors very busy in embarking their stores. Eight fine frigates, and one 40 gun ship in the harbor. Their intention is to weigh the vessels sunk during the siege.

The following noblemen are this afternoon embarked for France, viz:—Count Laval, Viscount Wm. Deux Ponts (brother to Count Bernard Deux Ponts, who commands the elegant regiment Deux Ponts), and Captain Montesquieu, with their attendants, on board the Hermione frigate, with duplicates of the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis.

* A blank in the original.

25th.—The Count de Rochambeau visited Gloster. The stores still collecting by the Commissioners, and the British and country people stealing. The merchants and suttlers of the British army are this day met with the Quarter Masters, to devise some plan to dispose of the property to the officers of the army.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.—(From the Royal Gazette and the New Brunswick Advertiser (St. John's, N.B.), January 20, 1789.)

Pro Bono Publico or Charles Loosley is no dead, (Laus Deo) is not dead, as reported, but lives at Grinross Neck, in the royal county of Queen's, in a good stately looking house, rather unfinished but comfortable. By him the hungry can get the best food, the athirst, good drink, and the weary, beds; and for their horses, warm stables, oats and English hay, at moderate prices, *as usual*.

Pro Bono Publico also informs all those gentlemen who are indebted to him (for the fourth and last time) that unless they discharge their arrears in *fourteen* days from the date hereof, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them without discrimination in a common cage or go in one himself.

FACTS WHICH ARE NOT FACTS.—The *Evening Journal Almanac* for 1864, a very useful and convenient manual of political information, has the following compend of State history, which seems worth transferring to the pages of the *Hist. Magazine* :—

"CONNECTICUT was settled at Windsor, in 1633, by English Puritans from Massachusetts, and continued under the jurisdiction of that province until April 23, 1662, when a separate charter was granted,

which continued in force until a constitution was formed, September 15, 1818."

Now, considering that Connecticut was *not* first settled at Windsor; that it was not settled before 1635, though the Dutch had built a fort at Hartford, and Plymouth a trading-house at Windsor, two years earlier, but no "puritans from Massachusetts" were at either place; that Connecticut did *not* continue more than *one year* under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; that Massachusetts was *not* a "province;" and that the Connecticut charter of 1662 gave way to the present constitution when the latter was adopted by the electors in *October*, and *not* when it was framed by a convention in September, 1818;—considering all this, it may be doubted whether other six lines can be found, even in a "book of reference," embodying so many *new facts* as do these.

It is true that the *Almanac* is not entitled to the exclusive credit of the compilation. Its editor was largely indebted to Colonel Hickey's *Constitution of the United States*,—a standard authority,—for two most important items; to wit, that Connecticut was "embraced under the charters of Massachusetts; and continued under the same jurisdiction until April 23, 1662, when a separate charter was granted" (p. 399; 3d edition).

Where an author gives two or three octavos to the history of a State, an occasional error of fact or date is excusable; but when such a history is condensed, for ready reference, into a half a dozen lines, it seems unnecessary that these should contain, year after year, half a dozen misstatements.

T.

"THE CELEBRATED LATIN LINE ON FRANKLIN" (vii. 354).—The H. M. for Nov., 1863, has a note that Mr. Sumner has settled the authorship of the celebrated Latin verse, written under the picture of Franklin :—

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannia."

That Lord Brougham had erred in ascribing the verse to Claudian, and that Mr. Sumner, in a scholarly review, shows that the verse was written by Mons. Tur-

got, and he finds its model in a verse of the Anti-Lucretius of Cardinal Melchior de Polignac.

The authorship of that line was settled more than ten years ago. The whole matter may be found in the English Notes and Queries, 7th Feb., 1852 (v. 140), just as Mr. Sumner gives, and the detail there given had been copied into American newspapers.

URBANO, OHIO, Jan. 25, '64.

J. H. J.

THE PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The copy of a document in my possession.

H. W. B.

PORTLAND, Feb., '64.

WALTHAM June the 10th 1748

Then Received of Josiah Brown the sum of Forty Pound old tenor as his sum for going in to his Majesties service to the Eastward frontiers to be improved in hiring a man to go in his room.

Received Pr me

SAMUEL LIVERMORE Cap^t.

REMINISCENCES OF BURR'S LATER DAYS.—Among the recollections of the wife of a navy officer we find the following:—

Aaron Burr came to Staten Island an invalid, which he had been for some years previous, and as near as one who knows little of his pecuniary resources but all the surroundings of his situation at that time can judge, this spot was selected as being healthful, contiguous to the city of New York, near his then acting guardian, and at the same time within the limits of his apparently small means. The hotel where Aaron Burr spent his last summer, and in which he died, still stands, beautifully situated on the borders of the "Kill van Kull," about eight miles from the city of New York. It is a frame building, two and a-half stories high, with large upper and lower piazzas and spacious rooms, and though since degenerated, it was at that time accommodating summer boarders from the city. It was plainly but comfortably furnished; and during the summer of 1836 accommodated several families

of Government officers who were employed on surveying duty around the island. I am thus particular, because by those less faithful or less familiar, it has been described as not more than a shanty. The Port Richmond Hotel at that time had as its proprietors the son-in-law and daughter of the former representative in Congress from Richmond County. During the summer of which I write, Matthew L. Davis (and his *chère amie*) was also a boarder at the hotel, and as afterwards developed, was employed to write the Biography of Aaron Burr, which was doubtless a faithful political history, without detailing his domestic life. His age was eighty years, and he was a petulant old man, who had outlived the sunshine and buoyancy of his nature, and was jealously sensitive to a slight or neglect, and evidently unhappy from remorse or present discomforts of mind. This he constantly evidenced to his only attendant, a female nurse, to such a degree that again and again she protested that she could endure such impatience and profanity no longer.

I well remember Burr especially coveted society, which, as he had become exceedingly egotistical, was not always willingly granted him; he would lie on his bed, with his door open, and call those who might be passing to or from their opposite rooms and implore them to come and sit and converse with him. He indignantly reproached many of his friends for their neglect of him, often naming them, and would become impatient beyond control when his usual ride was omitted.

Just previous to his death, and when informed that the event could not be very distant, he requested of his attendants that when the time for his dissolution drew so near that none could mistake it, a courier should be sent to a certain street and number in New York city, and there summon a little girl to his bedside. But the messenger sent was too late; the child, a girl of twelve years, arrived just after his spirit had taken its departure for another world, and the child returned as she came, without a revelation or why or for what purpose she had been summoned. And thus ended

ed the life of this brilliant but unprincipled personage who, for thirty years, has served as a melancholy illustration of talents and education uninfluenced by moral or religious considerations.

PLYMOUTH ANNIVERSARY DISCOURSES.—A list of the Anniversary Discourses, delivered at Plymouth, and designating such as have been printed (before 1820), may be found in the Appendix to Daniel Webster's Discourse, delivered Dec. 22nd, 1820.

FORT STEVENS.—In the summer of 1851 (perhaps 1852), in grading a lot of land in Astoria, Long Island, a slight elevation was dug down. The lot is the one next west of the late residence of Albert C. Whittemore, now of Havana in this state, and belonged to Josiah Blackwell. While digging, a number of human bones were found. It was at first supposed that the place might have been the family burial ground of some previous owner of the land. Upon subsequent inquiry, I ascertained from Henry Blackwell, a native of the village and always a resident there, that the few soldiers who died at Fort Stevens (the ruins of which still remain at the point of land close to Hurl Gate) during its occupancy, were buried where these bones were discovered. The workmen collected the remains and buried them at the foot of a small tree about sixty feet west of Mr. Whittemore's west line, and about forty feet from the shore of what is called Pot Cove (East River). The spot is about twenty-five feet N. E. from the original place of interment.

JOHN M. EAGER,

NEW YORK CITY.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION.—In 1656 a breach of promise case occurred in New Amsterdam, in which the man, being defendant, excused his refusal on the ground that the plaintiff was able "to kill any man who happens to know her, as she hath a white lung" (vermits un witte longheeft). The parties were, as Dr. O'Callaghan states, both French.

AN EARLY CANAL.—The County of Orange, in this State, probably contained the first canal made in America. Lieut. Governor Colden, of Coldenham, in that county, had the honor of constructing it and putting it into practical operation. At what precise time it was built I have been unable, as yet, to discover, but Colden located his patent to Coldenham Manor in or about 1728, and continued to reside upon it until 1760, at which time he was appointed Lieut. Governor, and removed to New York City. The canal was built in the interval between his location and removal. He could not, in all probability, have taken a hint for its construction from the similar work of the Duke of Bridgewater, who built the canal of ten miles (about) from his coal measures in Worsley to Manchester, for the Act of Parliament in his favor was not passed until 1759, which was only a year before Colden removed to New York.

The reason and circumstances of the construction of this early and rude work were these: Before Colden's Patent and near his residence (a large stone house still standing and in good repair, on the north side of the Newburgh and Cocheton turnpike, and about five miles east of Montgomery) there was a streak of bog meadow, stretching for about a mile and a half, and running south from the house. It contained (and yet does) valuable deposits of peat fully ripe to be used as fuel. The peat was discovered upon the drainage of the meadow, and Colden (always practical) converted the main ditch into a canal by widening and deepening it beyond the necessities of mere drainage, and placed upon it boats, and with horse power transported the peat to that point of the canal nearest to his residence, whence it was taken for his own family use and that of his tenants. Portions of this work are still visible upon the meadow, now one of the best and most valuable portions of grazing land in that county. Why Colden should have incurred the expense and trouble of such a work for the procurement of an inferior species of fuel, when his large patent was amply wooded with

timber, can only be conjectured. He evidently had his reason for this, as he had for all his other prominent acts. His public services, at least, show him to have been an eminently practical man.

JOHN M. EAGER.

NEW YORK CITY.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LEE'S FATHER AGAINST REBELS.—Enclosed herewith I send you an exact copy of a Proclamation issued by Gen. H. Lee at Elizabethtown in this (Allegheny) county, in 1794, towards the close of the "Whiskey Insurrection." It is not uninteresting to contrast the men and events of that day with those of the present. Then, as now, a Virginian Lee Commander-in-Chief of an army; *then* for the purpose of upholding the Government and its laws, although but a particular law was resisted. *Now*, a Lee heads the chief army of the rebels, seeking to destroy the Government itself. Again, we have an excise on whiskey, but it is cheerfully submitted to; and none the less, that the money so raised will aid in suppressing the present gigantic insurrection.

Yours &c.

WM. N. DARLINGTON.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15, 1864.

By HENRY LEE, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Maj. General therein and Commander in Chief of the Militia Army in the service of the United States.

Proclamation.

By virtue of the powers and authority in me vested, by the President of the United States, and in obedience to his benign intentions, therewith communicated I do, by this my Proclamation, declare and make known to all concerned, that a full, free, and entire pardon (excepting and providing as hereafter mentioned) is hereby granted to all persons resident within the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia, guilty of Treason, or misprision of Treason against the United

States, or otherwise directly or indirectly engaged in the wicked and unhappy tumults and disturbances lately existing in those counties; excepting nevertheless from the benefit and effect of this pardon all persons charged with the commission of offences against the United States, and now actually in custody or held by recognizance to appear and answer for such offences at any judicial court or courts; excepting also all persons avoiding fair trial by abandonment of their homes; and excepting moreover the following persons, the atrocity of whose conduct renders it proper to mark by name for the purpose of subjecting them with all possible certainty, to the regular course of judicial proceedings, and whom all officers, civil and military, are required to endeavor to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended and brought to justice, to wit: Benjamin Parkinson, Arthur Gardner, John Holcroft, Daniel Hamilton, Tho. Lapsley, William Miller, Edward Cook, Edward Wright, Richard Holcroft, David Bradford, John Mitchell, Alexander Fulton, Thomas Spiers, William Bradford, Geo. Parker, William Hanna, Edward Magner Jr., Thomas Hughes, David Lock, Ebenezer Gallagher, Peter Lyle, John Shields, William Hay, William McElhenny, Tho. Patton, Stephenson Jack, Patrick Jack, and Andrew Hilands, of the state of Pennsylvania, and William Sutherland, Robert Stephenson, William McKinley, John Moore, and John McCormick, of Ohio county in the State of Virginia.

Provided, that no person who shall hereafter wilfully obstruct or attempt to obstruct the execution of any of the laws of the United States, or be in any wise aiding or abetting therein, shall be entitled to any benefit or advantage of the pardon herein before granted: and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the remission or mitigation of any forfeiture of any penalty, incurred by reason of infractions of, or obstructions to, the laws of the United States for collecting a revenue upon distilled spirits and stills.

Given under my hand, at Head Quarters

in Elizabethtown, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1794.

HENRY LEE.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
G. K. TAYLOR, *Aid-de-Camp*.

QUERIES.

WOOLLEN SNOW.—Cotton Mather, in his *Christian Philosopher*, published in London, 1721, says, in the course of his Essay on Snow:

We read of Heaven giving Snow like Wool. I have known it give a Snow of Wool. In a Town of New-England, called Fairfield, in a bitter snowy night, there fell a quantity of Snow, which covered a large frozen Pond, but of such a woollen consistence, that it can be called nothing but Wool. I have a quantity of it, that has been these many years lying by me.

What explanation shall we give of the above?

B. F. D.

THE DUKE'S LAWS.—When and where did the idea originate that Clarendon drew up these laws? Was not "scissors" more properly the author? Q.

A CONFEDERACY.—In a discourse delivered by the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng at the "Church of the Covenant," Philadelphia, July 5, 1857, the Southern States are spoken of as a "Confederacy."

—Is this the first instance of the Slave holding States being called "A Confederacy?"

PHILADELPHIA, Feb., 1864.

COSART AND HOOGLAND FAMILIES.—Elizabeth Hoogland was married in the Dutch Church, New York, Sept. 16, 1730, to Dr. Joris (or George) Cosart, perhaps the same person who was made a freeman of the city in 1745. Tradition states, however, that he left an only child, Jane, and was lost at sea about 1733 while proceeding to Europe in order to settle some estate. What is known of this Cosart or Cazourt family?

Sarah Hoogland's marriage bond with Jacob Janeway, of New York, bears date

June 26, 1738; she was mother of George and William Janeway.

Mrs. Janeway and Mrs. Cosart (whose second husband was probably a Fisher or Vischer) were sisters; were they daughters of Joris and Caterin Hoglandt of Staten Island?

I. J. G.

THE FATHER OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.—Richard Fraunces, a preaching or black friar, was the author of the first English and Latin Dictionary, according to William Herbert, published in 1499, in which are many old English words, nowhere else explained. It is very desirable to have some information of this author and of his great folio volume.

SHAWMUT.

AUTHENTICITY OF AUTOGRAPHS.—A writer in the London Notes and Queries sneeringly called upon Canon Dalton to prove the authenticity of an autograph letter of S. Teresa which the Canon mentioned as belonging to him. It opens a new field of discussion, and it will be well for some of our collectors to draw up rules for testing autographs.

INDIAN BURIAL PLACES.—The readers of the Historical Magazine will confer a favor by transmitting to me any information they may have—either traditional or otherwise—as to the location of Indian Burial Places in the States of New York and New Jersey. A large amount of information not yet preserved in a permanent form may then be gathered, which, in a few years, may not be attainable, or if so, but unsatisfactorily.

JOHN M. EAGER, *New York City*.

KEWLEY ON METHODISM.—The Rev. E. Allen, in his list of Episcopal clergymen in Maryland, says that the Rev. John Kewley, prior to his ordination by Bishop Claggett in 1803, had been a Methodist preacher. Can any reader of the H. M. tell when he became a Methodist clergyman, and where he preached? What was the title of his work on Methodism? Mr. Kewley was,

though Mr. Allen omits the fact, for a time pastor of St. George's Church, New York.

B.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—What foundation is there for the statement that Mr. John Quincy Adams was the author of the doggerel verses respecting Mr. Jefferson which appeared during Mr. Jefferson's presidency. Some of them are too broad for quotation here, but whoever has read them will remember the two lines:

"And let the mountain all of salt,
Be christened Monticello."

and these also:

"And if we cannot alter things,
By ——— we'll change their names, sir."

They appeared before Mr. Adams left the Federal for the Republican party.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. H. C.

THE RIGHT OF NEW YORK TO THE HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.—Some twelve or more pamphlets were published upon this controversy between the years 1760 and 1784. They were by John Henry Lydius of Albany, James Duane, Jonas Fay, Ethan Allen, Stephen Bradley, and others.

Six of these are referred to as in the N. Y. State Library. (Doc. H. N. Y., vol. iv.; p. 1026.) Where can the others be found?

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Has a list been compiled and printed of the Sermons and Orations delivered before the New England Society of New York?

REPLIES.

THE WONDERFUL HISTORY OF THE MORRISTOWN GHOST. (Vol. viii.; p. 79.)—An aged gentleman recently presented the New Jersey Historical Society a 12mo. pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "The Morristown Ghost; or Yankee Trick. Being a True, Interesting and Strange Narrative. This circumstance has excited considerable

laughter, and no small degree of surprise. Printed for purchasers, 1814."

The Librarian of the Society has in his private collection the same work, doubtless of the first edition. He met this, "The Morristown Ghost," in 1807. It vanished until 1826, when it again appeared to him, unexpectedly, in the garret of a deserted building in the centre of Newark. It was secured, and has remained in his custody ever since, except when for a short time it was permitted to visit Morris County. There, in its old garb, it seemed a great stranger. It is imperfect; the two last leaves, or four of its 28 pages, are missing. The title is "An Account of the Beginning, Transactions and Discovery of Ransford Rogers, who seduced many by pretended Hobgoblins and Apparitions, and thereby extorted Money from their Pockets. In the County of Morris, and State of New Jersey, in the year 1788. Printed for every Purchaser—1792."

David Young's revision, published in 1826, was given to the world because, as he says, "the very inaccurate and apparently headlong manner in which it was executed, rendered a revision highly necessary." He, "however, very scrupulously followed the sense of the original." That the style of the anonymous writer of the "Account" may be seen, a clause or two from the first paragraph of his "Preface" is presented the curious.

"I am convinced that it is impossible for one person to please all mankind, for there is such a variety of opinions predominant, that no one system or pamphlet will meet with universal approbation; but it appears to me requisite, that something of this kind should appear in public—and, as I have been solicited by numbers to attempt a brief narration, with particulars relating facts concerning many occurrences that happened in the county of Morris, and State of New Jersey, in the year 1788.—As I am convinced that many erroneous ideas have been propagated, therefore the generality of people are destitute of real facts.—I am sensible that it is natural for men to censure each other with burlesque, and say they had not sagacity," &c. "I

shall therefore be as brief as possible, as it is my intention to eradicate many capricious notions from the minds of many, who have imbibed witchcraft and the phenomina of hobgoblins."

In concluding his work the writer expresses himself thus:—"It is not from malevolence or any antipathy against any person or place, that induced me to write the above mentioned transactions, but purely to enlighten the minds of the simple, and free them from the imaginary fear of witches, apparitions and hobgoblins which do not exist. And as this relation proceeds from one that wishes happiness to all mankind, and the author, although unknown, hopes that no one person or persons will be offended at the relation of facts, when there are no names mentioned, providing they had an active part with the anticipating fire-club.

This Pamphlet is chiefly intended for the perusal of the good Economists in Morris County.

Gentlemen, yours in amity,

PHILANTHROPIST."

The aged gentleman first mentioned, gives us, as related by his father, a native of Morristown, these facts concerning Rogers. He had got up an evening exhibition of his school in the old red court-house, which stood formerly on the north side of the Green in Morristown, with a pillory near its front. A temporary stage, with a curtain, was erected in the courtroom for the exhibitions. During the performance the audience, from some cause, became noisy, which displeased Rogers, who appeared before the curtain and told the company that he had read in the Book of Revelations that on one occasion there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour; and he thought the audience there assembled might be quiet for at least as long a time. In a written invitation, sent to the Rev. John Joline, of Mendham, to attend the above-mentioned, or some other exhibition of his school, he several times introduced the Latin phrase, "*Ego scribo*," and in such way as to render the whole ludicrous.

Mr. Young, in his preface to the "Wonderful History," says: "Very probably it was written by one who had some concern in the transactions; perhaps by Rogers himself, who must have been better acquainted with particular circumstances than any other person could pretend to be." Again, he says: "Being pursued he was a second time apprehended; when he acknowledged his faults, and confessed that for his conduct and the declarations he had made in the prosecution of his schemes, he deserved punishment." *Ego scribo*, I think Rogers did not write it. c.

GREENBACKS (xii. 122).—The United States Treasury notes are so called, and the name is thus derived. When the State Bank of Ohio was created (1845), their new circulation had an ornamental device printed on the back in red, a mark so distinctive from all other circulation in the West, that they got the name of Redbacks. When the Treasury notes appeared with the ornamental back in green, they readily took the name of Greenbacks.

J. H. J.

COPPERHEADS (vii. 122, 166).—The origin of this name will perhaps remain in doubt. The Copperhead Snake is reputed the most venomous of our serpents. And before this war commenced the name of Copperhead was sometimes applied to persons to denote their bitterness and virulence. In the same way it applied to Secessionists of the most determined cast. Next it was applied by the Government party to their party opponents, and it is now coming into common use by them as equivalent to Democrat. Of course, it will grow into use, and be adopted by the party to which it is applied, as the names Democrat and Locofoco have been previously, and at first they were both meant to be offensive.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Augusta, Jan. 27, 1864.*—This Society held a meeting at the time and place thus indicated, for the purpose of receiving and reading communications. In the regretted absence of the President, the Hon. William Willis of Portland, the chair was taken by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess of Gardiner, who made an address, alluding to the members deceased during the past year, namely, Messrs. Goodenow, Vose, and Tappan, the last of whom, in his clerical relations, had long been identified with the religious history of the State, and a constant attendant on the meetings of the Society.

The Secretary presented a collection of documents, copied from the archives of Massachusetts, relative to the history of the eastern part of Maine in the war of the Revolution, in connexion with Col. Jonathan Eddy, Col. J. Allan, and the Indians of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Several of these papers were read. He also presented a letter from Frederic Kidder, Esq., of Boston, presenting copies of three Indian Treaties, one of which was read, offering 600 Indians as soldiers to be under Gen. Washington. The Hon. Jos. Williamson, of Belfast, presented a neatly executed copy of the Journal of Rev. Joseph Baxter, of Medfield, Mass., who accompanied Gov. Shute in his voyage to Georgetown to make a treaty with the Eastern Indians in 1717. He also read a paper on "Slavery in Maine," which was followed by remarks from the Hon. Mr. Bourne, of Kennebunk, on its prevalence and cessation in the county of York.

The Rev. Mr. Cushman of Warren read a paper on "The Clam-Shell Deposits" on the coast of Maine, in illustration of the marvellous deposit of Oyster-Shells at Damariscotta. This was followed by a discussion, in which several of the members took part. Judge Williamson also presented a paper on "The Northerners on the Kennebec," founded on certain ante-Anglican appearances of occupation, and dwellings with bricks, near Gardiner, whose origin was unknown to the first English settlers. The Vice-President read a paper on "Vital Statistics," communicated by the President, containing much important matter, and urging legislative action to secure a full and accurate registry of births, deaths, and diseases terminating in death.

A letter was read from the Hon. W. P. Haines, of Biddeford, giving to the Society the Powder Horn of Michael B. Goldthwait, which was used

at Fort William Henry, on Lake George, in 1756. It is well preserved, and bears on it an engraved sketch of the Fort, and a part of the Lake, made at the time; perhaps the only sketch of the Fort now in existence.

The Hon. E. E. Bourne read a paper in "Vindication of the Commemoration of the Colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, under George Popham." This paper was prepared with special reference to a speech, with notes, by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston; after which, on motion by the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. E. E. Bourne, for his successful vindication of the commemoration of the Popham Colony from the unwarrantable attacks of Wm. Thornton. On motion of the same, the thanks of the Society were presented to the other gentlemen who had presented papers. The members of the Society and other invited guests shared, between the afternoon and evening sessions, the plentiful and elegant hospitality of the Recording Secretary, the Hon. Wm. Bradbury.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb. 11.*—A stated monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held yesterday at their rooms, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, the President paid a tribute to the memory of the late Frederick Tudor. We copy the closing portion of the eulogy:

As a cultivator of fruits and flowers, and trees too, at Nahant, he not only placed himself in the front rank of horticulturists, but he gave a signal instance of how much could be done by ingenuity, perseverance, and skill, in overcoming the most formidable obstacles of soil and climate, and obtaining a victory over nature herself.

It has been said that New England is a region of rocks and ice. Mr. Tudor seemed willing to accept it as such, and to be resolved that rocks and ice should be the main ministers to his own fortune, and through him to the health and happiness of others.

I may not omit to add that while New England was his chosen and constant home, he was a man of enlarged and earnest patriotism. Taking pride in his father's Revolutionary services, and inheriting his place in the Society of the Cincinnati, he stood fast to the Stars and Stripes and to the Union cause, of which they are the honored emblem, in adversity as well as in prosperity;

and nowhere has our National banner been more frequently or more eagerly displayed, on every fit occasion during the past three years, than from the windows of his beautiful residence in Bacon street. He was of a spirit to have borne it bravely to the battle-field, had an occasion occurred before age had impaired the vigor of his arm.

Nor did he fail to observe and to honor true heroism in other parts of the world as well as in our own. It is an interesting fact that when the tidings came to us from the far East of the noble endurance and brilliant achievements of the lamented Havelock, Mr. Tudor, without calling any one to his counsel, or allowing any one to share the cost, caused a magnificent sword to be made at Springfield, and prepared it with a suitable inscription, to be presented to that great Christian hero. It was unhappily too late to reach him before his death.

It only remains for me to offer in behalf of the Standing Committee the customary resolution:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society have learned with deep regret, the death of their valued associate, Frederick Tudor, Esq., and that the President be directed to name one of our members to prepare a memoir of him for our proceedings.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Hon. Emory Washburne read an elaborate paper on villanage and slavery in England, which was followed by an interesting discussion on this subject, in which Horace Gray, Jr., Esq., Hon. James Savage, and Hon. G. T. Davis took part. The Society then adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb. 3.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Dr. Lewis, in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from James B. Richardson, of Boston, accepting resident membership.

A letter from the widow of Hon. Henry Cushman, of Bernardston, to the Recording Secretary, was read, and was referred to a committee of three, with full power, to act in relation to the donation under the will of Mr. Cushman, and Wm. B. Towne, John W. Dean, and Frederic Kidder were appointed on that committee.

The Librarian reported the following donations: number of volumes, 25; pamphlets, 40; of manuscripts, 100. He also called the attention of the Society to the following donations of William Appleton: an old Hebrew manuscript of the Book of Esther, written on a parchment roll and inclosed in a gilt case; it contains 20 pages without points, chapter, or verse, and is

executed in a very neat hand, the letters like those in Hahn's Hebrew Bible; the next is an elegant Arabic Koran in beautiful handwriting, with an introduction in illuminated letters; and the last is a handsome copy of the Prayers of St. Nerses, the Patriarch of the Armenians, ed. 1837, a polyglot volume in 24 languages. The two first were purchased at Damascus in Syria, the last at the Island of St. Lazare, by Mr. Appleton in his travels in 1854-5.

On motion of Frederick Kidder, it was voted that the thanks of the Society be tendered to our members Thomas Waterman and William Appleton, for their donations, viz.: about fifty volumes of the *Boston Transcript and Daily Advertiser* from the former, and from the latter the treasures already described.

The Historiographer read an interesting account of Charles Moses Endicott, a corresponding member of the Society, who deceased at Northampton, Dec. 15, 1863, aged 70 years and 9 days.

Rev. Dr. Hoppin, of Cambridge, read a carefully prepared paper on the Court of the Star Chamber, touching upon the following topics: 1. Its name. 2. The persons who composed it. 3. Its functions. 4. Its high antiquity. 5. Lord Bacon's and Lord Coke's encomiums upon it. 6. Its late abuses and abolishment. 7. The modern mythical conceptions of the Star Chamber.

Rev. Martin Moore, of Boston, read a biographical account of Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., the editor of the first volume of the Society's publication, who died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18, 1850, aged 62. Copies of both papers were requested for the use of the Society.

A new by-law, creating a standing committee on heraldry, was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the committee: William Henry Whitmore, of Boston, Abner C. Goodell, jr., of Salem, Rev. William S. Bartlet, of Chelsea, and Augustus Thorndike Perkins, and William Sumner Appleton, of Boston.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Trenton, January 21, 1864.*—The New Jersey Historical Society, in accordance with its By-Laws, held its annual meeting to-day in this city, the Rev. John Hall, D.D., of Trenton—one of the Executive Committee—and subsequently the Hon. Richard S. Field, one of the Vice-Presidents, presiding. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the correspondence since the last meeting.

Mr. Congar, the Librarian, reported a long list of donations received. Many of these donations were of great historical value and interest.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alofsen, reported the receipts and expenditures of the past year, showing a balance in the Treasury of \$463.44, of which \$27.62 belonged to the Library Fund. The value of the Society's publications on hand was estimated at \$969.11, and its real estate at \$3,500, making its total property, independent of cash, to amount to \$4,469.11.

Rev. Mr. Hammell presented the report of the Executive Committee of the progress of the Society during the past year. It had prosecuted its mission, like most useful instrumentalities, quietly, not intruding itself upon public notice nor claiming any undue consideration from those for whom it is laboring, and as is too frequently the case with unobtrusive merit, had failed to secure its fair meed of reward. The results attained, however, were sufficiently valuable to testify to its onward progress, encouraging its friends and giving assurance of continued and increasing service to the State. The only publication during the year had been one number of the Society's "Proceedings." No additions had been made to the Library excepting by donations, which had amounted to 110 bound volumes and 262 pamphlets. The Library now contains 3,098 bound volumes and 5,276 pamphlets, but there was a large amount of unarranged matter. Attention was drawn to the small number of members who had contributed to the funds in the course of the year, and the propriety of revising the roll suggested. No action had yet been taken in accordance with the request of the Society at the last meeting relating to measures for the construction of a fire-proof building, and the Committee closed their report with an appropriate allusion to the death of Miss Rutherford of Eastridge, near Newark, who had always proved so warm and liberal a friend to the Society.

The Committee on Publications reported the readiness for publication of another number of the Society's "Proceedings," and also of "The Town Records of Newark," which would form the sixth volume of the Society's "Collections." As the proceedings of the Society constitute its chief means for the dissemination of a correct knowledge of New Jersey History, the members were urged to interest themselves in increasing their sale.

Mr. Rutherford submitted the report of the Committee on the Library, stating the progress made in binding and arranging, and urging additional subscriptions to the Library fund. In accordance with the directions of the Society a

circular appeal had been issued to the members on the subject with little success. The Committee said: "It is not to be supposed that the members of the Society, or the public generally, are willing that its library and other historical treasures should become useless, and their preservation endangered through their neglect to provide proper accommodations for them. As an institution established for the public good, and, so far, eminently successful in perfecting the purposes of its organization, it can rightly claim from the patriotic citizens of the State, whether actually connected with it by membership or not, such countenance and support as will ensure the perpetuity of its usefulness." Particular reference was made to the continued generosity of Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, the Treasurer, in supplying the library with a copy of every valuable publication referring to the Rebellion, 350 different publications having been already received.

Several new members were elected and other nominations received.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees for 1864:

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., and Rev. John Hall, D.D. *On Statistics*—Joseph P. Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev. Samuel M. Hammell, Lyndon A. Smith, M.D., and C. C. Haven. *On Nominations*—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D. *On the Library*—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M.D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark.

A Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following, who were duly elected:

President—Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., *Vice Presidents*—Hon. James Parker, Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. Henry W. Green. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark. *Recording Secretary*—David A. Hayes, Newark. *Librarian*—Samuel H. Congar, Newark. *Treasurer*—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City. *Executive Committee*—Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Hon. Charles S. Olden, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D., N. Norris Halsted, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D.D., C. C. Haven, Esq., Rev. Samuel M. Hammell, and Lyndon A. Smith, M.D.

Mr. Walter Rutherford, referring to the suggestion contained in the letter from John R. Brodhead, Esq., of New York, which had been read, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of New

Jersey, believing that the name and fame of the first discoverer of the shores of the State could not be more appropriately perpetuated, would express its earnest desire that the Fort, now being constructed at Sandy Hook by the United States, be named Fort Hudson.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate the above resolution to the Hon. Secretary of War, and to the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey in Congress.

Mr. Peter S. Duryee, in view of the dereliction of so many, nominally members of the Society, which had been referred to by the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretaries and Treasurer be a committee to revise the roll of members, and adopt such means as they may think proper to ascertain who are now connected with the Society.

The Society then listened with much interest to sundry "Passages in the History of Ocean County," by Edwin Salter, Esq., which in the absence of Mr. Salter was read by the Corresponding Secretary, who stated that the passages read were but a small part of the materials collected and transmitted to the Society by Mr. Salter, evincing an interest in our history and an extent of laborious research eminently worthy of imitation. On motion of Mr. Hayes the thanks of the Society were directed to be conveyed to Mr. Salter for his valuable contribution to the history of the State.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY INSTITUTE.—*Albany, January 26, 1864.*—At a regular meeting of the Albany Institute, held Tuesday evening:

In the absence of the President, George W. Carpenter, Esq., in the chair.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

John V. L. Pruyn, *President*. Andrew E. Brown, *Treasurer*.

First Department.—Richard V. DeWitt, President. John Paterson, Cor. Sec. Jacob S. Mosher, Rec. Sec. George W. Hough, Librarian.

Second Department.—Stephen Van Rensselaer, President. Peter Gansevoort, Vice-President. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Rec. Sec. Joel Munsell, Cor. Sec. Charles B. Redfield, Treasurer.

Third Department.—Alexander S. Johnson, President. John N. Campbell, Vice-President. Jacob I. Werner, Cor. Sec.

Orators.—James Hall, Howard Townsend,

Chas. H. Anthony, Amos Dean, Andrew E. Brown.

A very able and interesting paper was read by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, on the "Battle of Cedar Mountain," being an extract from his forthcoming work, "The History of Duryee's Brigade," now in preparation.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, January.*—At the meeting for January, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had:

Being the Annual Meeting of the Society, an election of officers was held for the ensuing year, as has been previously published.

The Annual Report of O. G. Steele, Treasurer, was submitted, showing a total of receipts \$797.17, and of expenditures, \$681.08. The Secretary not having completed the Annual Report of the Board of Managers to the Society, was allowed further time to prepare it.

O. G. Steele, from the Committee for procuring from fifty members, a subscription of \$100 each, payable in five yearly instalments, for the purpose of securing additional means for carrying out the objects of the Society, reported that the list was full—having been signed by fifty-one gentlemen.

The Treasurer also reported that he had received cash donations, for the same object, of \$50 from F. H. Root, and \$20 from Sidney Shepard.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fillmore, and adopted, that such of the above subscribers who elect to pay \$50 of their subscription in advance, so as to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, be constituted Life Members—subject to the payment of the balance of their subscriptions. The terms of the resolution have been published.

The President submitted a draft for Certificate of Membership in the Society, and was authorized to procure the same to be engraved and printed.

Guy H. Salisbury submitted his monthly report as Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, in which were mentioned the following matters:

Judge Hall, from the Committee on procuring Local Histories of the several towns in the County, has furnished a list of about sixty names of persons, in most of the towns, to whom the printed circular of the Committee, and also the general circular of the Society, with a copy of its Constitution and By-laws, will be sent by mail.

But few deaths in the families of old residents were noted for the preceding month. They

were—Dec. 24, Walter Joy, aged 53; Dec. 30, at Lancaster, Erie Co., Truman Luce, aged 76; Jan. 8, Sarah Brooks, aged 25, daughter of the late Wells Brooks.

The weekly meetings of the Historical Society Club have been held as follows. Dec. 14th, O. F. S. Thomas', when a paper was read by Chas. D. Norton, on "The Old Ferry, at the Black Rock;" Dec. 21st, at O. H. Marshall's, a paper being read by Geo. V. Brown, late U. S. Consul at Tangier, Morocco, entitled, "Diplomatic Controversy, occasioned by the visit of an American Vessel from Lake Erie to the Shores of Spain and Morocco;" Dec. 28th, at N. K. Hall's, where a paper was read by E. S. Prosser, relative to the enlargement of the locks in the Erie Canal; Jan. 4th, at Charles D. Norton's, at which the paper of the evening was read by E. P. Dorr, being a history of our Lake Commerce.

The list of donations reported by the Secretary, will appear on Monday.

The President stated that he had written to Hon. Augustus S. Porter, of Niagara Falls, as directed at the last meeting, with the view of procuring a map made by the late Judge Augustus Porter, of the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," and also such of his papers, etc., as could be obtained. A reply had been received from Mr. Porter, which was read, and in which he says, that he had not yet been able to find such a map among his father's papers, but should he succeed, on further research, would transmit it to the Society. He adds, that the principal historical incidents in the life of Judge Porter were embodied in a manuscript communication furnished by him in 1848, to the Young Men's Association of this city—a portion of which was published by O. Turner, in his History of the Holland Purchase, prefaced by a brief biographical sketch.

O. H. Marshall said he was present at the last meeting of the New York Historical Society, at which action was taken on a proposition that the Government continue the publication of the "American Archives," heretofore compiled by Peter Force, 9 vols. of which have been published, and the work then suspended when Mr. Marcy was Secretary of State. On his motion, the Board of Managers were requested to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing Congress on the subject.

At a meeting of the Historical Society, held Jan. 4th, O. G. Steele had remarked, that some action should be taken in regard to the recent death of Walter Joy, one of the members. On his motion, a committee of three had been then informally appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Society, which committee were O. G. Steele, Rev. Dr. Chester,

and Wm. A. Bird. Mr. Steele had therefore written some appropriate resolutions, which he submitted, and which were adopted.

Some remarks were made by L. F. Allen, on the previous decease of three other members of the Society—Silas Sawin, Edward S. Warren, and James G. Hoyt—and Judge Clinton offered a resolution in respect to those gentlemen, which was adopted.

On motion of N. K. Hall, a committee of two was directed to be appointed, to report as to what Standing Committees are needed, and what should be their duties. N. K. Hall and Chas. D. Norton were named by the president as such committee. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, committees on respective departments of the Society were constituted, as recommended in a report from Messrs. Hall and Norton, and the President appointed said committees as follows:

Finance—Millard Fillmore (Chairman *ex-officio*, as President), Jas. P. White, Chas. D. Norton. *Library*—Guy H. Salisbury, Geo. R. Babcock, Geo. W. Hosmer. *Papers and Property*—G. W. Clinton, O. H. Marshall, H. W. Rogers. *Donations, Subscriptions, and Collections*—O. G. Steele, L. F. Allen, Wm. Dorsheimer. *Publications*—Walter Clarke, N. K. Hall, G. H. Salisbury. *Membership*—H. W. Rogers, C. D. Norton, Wm. Dorsheimer.

On motion of N. K. Hall, the matter of rooms to be occupied by the Society, with fitting up and furnishing the same, was referred to the Committee on Papers and Property.

The Annual Address before the Society was delivered at American Hall, on the evening of Jan. 13th, by Rev. Dr. Hosmer, being entitled "The Physiognomy of Buffalo."

The following gentlemen were elected Corresponding Members: Hon. Horace U. Soper, of Batavia; Ex-Lieut. Gov. Simon Brown, of Concord, Mass.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, February 2.*—The regular monthly meeting of this society was held at the Society's Hall, on Second avenue, and notwithstanding the unpromising state of the weather a large audience was in attendance. Frederick De Peyster, President, in the chair. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee the society determined to commemorate by suitable acts and proceedings the two hundredth anniversary of the Conquest of New Netherland in 1664. The paper of the evening was read by Wm. J. Hoppin on "The Existing Portraits of Ancient Historical Personages," and was a beautiful production, full of learning and eloquence. It was received with great enthusiasm by the society. A suggestion

for a suitable memorial to John Howard Payne, presented at the last meeting, was renewed by Dr. Gardner, whose proposition on the subject was referred to the Executive Committee. The proceedings throughout were exceedingly interesting.

March 1.—The meeting of the Historical Society was well attended, President De Peyster in the chair. The remains of the old statue of Pitt, erected in Wall street, in 1770, recently a part of Mr. Riley's Museum, in West Broadway, were presented to the Society by Mr. Simon F. Mackie. Mrs. Spooner, widow of S. Spooner, esq., has given to the Society the plates of Mr. Spooner's two works, the Dictionary and the Anecdotes of Painters and Sculptors. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections presented to the Society, a very neat obelisk about a foot high, richly mounted, made of the stone of the balcony of the Federal Hall, Wall street, from which General Washington delivered his Inaugural, April, 30, 1789. President De Peyster made some interesting statements concerning the inauguration of Washington.

Mr. George Folsom moved a vote of thanks to the Commissioners, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and by Dr. Wilson, a Chief of the Iroquois, who expressed the sentiments of veneration the Iroquois entertained for the memory of Washington.

Mr. Folsom made a motion that a committee be appointed to wait upon the delegates of the Six Nations who are daily expected here on their way to Washington. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Folsom, George Bancroft, and Dr. Osgood were appointed the Committee.

A. B. Hayes, esq., gave to the Society a portrait, by John Wesley Jarvis, of the Rev. John Stanford, D.D., a Baptist clergyman of usefulness and repute in the city in the early part of the century, and Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck gave some pleasant reminiscences of both Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Stanford. On motion of Mr. Thompson, a committee of three was appointed to consider and report whether measures can be taken to respond to the desire of Mr. Bryan, that the Bryan Gallery of Christian Art may be permanently placed in charge of the Society. Rev. A. C. Coxe offered resolutions in favor of a National Society of literary men, to maintain the purity of the English language, and a high standard of scholarship, to represent the common interest of American scholars, and to communicate with scholars abroad. The subject was referred to a committee of five, to consider and report. Mr. McCurdy moved for a committee to consider Mr. Jay's letter to Mr. Dawson, on the new edition of *The Federalist*; but, after a debate of some little warmth, the subject was laid on the ta-

ble, with much decision, as a too personal controversy for the official action of the Society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1864.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Athenæum Building. On motion of Dr. B. H. Coates, Col. Jas. Ross Snowden was called to the chair.

The Trustees of the Publication Fund presented their annual report, from which it appears that the subscriptions on 31st December, 1863, amounted to \$15,835. Owing to domestic affliction, our fellow-member, Mr. William C. Reichel, has been unable to complete the History of Bethlehem and the Moravian Settlements in north-eastern Penn.; a reprint of the first volume of the Society's collections has therefore been commenced.

Samuel Hazard, Esq., having, on account of the infirmities of advanced age, declined a reelection as Librarian, resolutions were passed expressive of the high appreciation of his services and regard for him on his retirement.

The monthly report of the Librarian was read. Among the valuable donations received, was a water-color *fac simile* of the original tombstone over the grave of William Bradford, Printer, erected in Trinity church-yard, New York. On motion of H. G. Jones, Esq., resolutions of thanks to Mr. Abraham Hosier, the donor, were then adopted.

Rev. Dr. Brainerd offered a resolution of thanks to Miss R. L. Bodley, of Cincinnati, for gift of a photograph and *fac simile* letter of Johanna Maria Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, Penn., known in history as the first white child born within the limits of the present State of Ohio.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

Vice-Presidents—J. Francis Fisher, George Chambers, of Chambersburg; Benjamin H. Coates, M.D., J. William Wallace.

Treasurer—Charles M. Morris.

Recording Secretary—Samuel L. Smedley.

Corresponding Secretary—Horatio Gates Jones.

Librarian—Samuel L. Taylor.

Library Committee—John A. McAllister, Richard L. Nicholson.

Publication Committee—Rev. Daniel Washburne.

Finance Committee—Edward A. Souder.

After the election, a discussion arose among

the members relative to the erection of a new hall for the use of the Society, when it was determined to place the matter in the hands of a committee.

The Society then adjourned.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brandon, January 28.*—The ninth special meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held at Brandon, the Hon. Hiland Hall, President, in the chair. The Hon. E. N. Briggs, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the Society in a brief speech, which was responded to by the Hon. Hiland Hall, President of the Society.

Henry Hall, Esq., of Rutland, then read a paper entitled "Indian Foot-Prints."

George Grenville Benedict, Esq., of Burlington, read a paper entitled, "The Battle of Gettysburg and the part Vermonters took therein."

The Rev. Samuel R. Hall, of Brownington, then read a memoir of the late Rev. Walter Chapin, formerly of Woodstock.

A paper was read by Albert D. Hager, Esq., entitled, "Ancient Mining on the Shore of Lake Superior."

After the reading of a letter of apology from Hon. David A. Smalley assigning severe sickness as a cause for his not being able to pronounce an address on the life and services of the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois,

Edward J. Phelps, Esq., of Burlington, read a commemorative sketch of the life and character of the Hon. Charles Linsley, of Middlebury.

The Rev. Daniel Tomkins Taylor, of Castleton, then read an original Poem entitled, "The Vermont Volunteer."

A number of persons were admitted to resident membership.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edward J. Phelps, of Burlington, Henry Hall, of Rutland, and George F. Houghton, St. Albans, was appointed to revise the papers left for the Society by the late Hon. Charles Linsley, and present them at the next meeting of the Society at St. Johnsbury, in June, 1864.

The Hon. Stephen Royce, of East Berkshire, was urgently requested to prepare a paper embracing his Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Vermont.

Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, of Boston, was requested to prepare and read before the Society, his Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Vermont.

Prof. William H. Parker, of Middlebury, to

prepare a memoir of the late Hon. James Meacham.

Hon. Asa Owen Aldis, of St. Albans, to prepare a biography of the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps.

Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, to prepare a biographical sketch of the late ex-Governor Horace Eaton.

On motion, Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry, was requested to prepare biographical notices of the historians of Vermont. The Rev. Pliny H. White was formally invited to complete his Bibliography of Vermont, by adding thereto a complete list of the newspapers printed in Vermont. Mr. White, being present, accepted the invitation, conditioned that each member of the Society render such aid as may be in his power, to render the list as complete as possible.

The Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, then read a paper, "On the Geological Formation of Lake Champlain."

A paper on "June Trainings in Vermont" was then read by Luther L. Dutcher, Esq., of St. Albans, after which the Society took a recess until two o'clock P.M.

Many valuable donations were made, for which the thanks of the Society were, on motion, returned.

John McKesson, Esq., of New York City, through L. L. Dutcher, Esq., presented to the Society a parchment deed, dated in 1773, of lands owned by the proprietors of Middlesex, Washington County, Vt., and described in said deed of partition as belonging to *Middlesex, Albany County, in the Province of New York.*

Rev. Francis W. Smith, of St. Albans, presented a volume, entitled, "Trinity Church (N. Y.) Pamphlets."

A manuscript, being the original of two law lectures, by the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, Prof. of Jurisprudence in Middlebury College from 1816 to 1843, was presented by Mrs. Charles Linsley, of Middlebury.

A complete set of the "Brandon Monitor" Newspaper, and a Pamphlet containing a *fac simile* of the original Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, with biographical sketches of all the Signers, were presented by D. L. Milliken, Brandon, Editor of the "Vermont Record."

Mr. J. Holcomb, of Brandon, presented, through the editor of the "Vermont Record," five volumes of the "Voice of Freedom" newspaper, commencing in June, 1843. Through the same source, Rev. Bernice D. Ames, of East Greenwich, R.I., presented a volume containing a memoir of the late Hon. Anderson G. Dana, M.D., of Brandon.

A biographical notice of the Rev. George B. Manser, D.D., one of the corporators named in the charter of the Vermont Historical Society, and its first Secretary, was then read by George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans.

This was followed by the reading of a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Zimri Howe, of Castleton, by Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney.

The exercises concluded by the reading of a commemorative notice of the late Rev. Stephen Olin, D.D., LL.D., by the Rev. Andrew Wither-
spoon, D.D., of Brandon.

The Hon. William M. Pingry, of Perkinsville, resolved, that the Hon. Norman Williams, of Woodstock, was requested to prepare a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Titus Hutchinson; and that the Hon. Carlos Coolidge be invited to prepare a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbare, of Windsor.

Dr. John L. Chandler, of St. Albans, was invited to prepare a paper comprising his Reminiscences of the most noted of the pioneer Surgeons and Physicians of Vermont.

The Hon. Jacob Collamer was requested to prepare and read before this Society a memoir of the Hon. Charles K. Williams, of Rutland.

The President then announced that the next special meeting of the Society would be held at St. Johnsbury, in the month of June, 1864. After remarks from the President of the Society, in which he alluded to the efforts made by the Committee of Arrangements and by the people of Brandon, to render this special meeting attractive and successful, and to the hospitality of the citizens of Brandon, which was bountifully as well as gracefully dispensed, the Society adjourned,—having, in the character of the exercises and in the number of persons in attendance upon them from far and near, given renewed proofs of increasing activity and usefulness.

Notes on Books.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. No. 6.

This number, illustrated with a fine colored map of the States embraced in the original field of operations, and several very fine engravings on wood, begins properly the history of the war, the previous numbers having been devoted to an introductory portion, written with a dignity,

breadth, and judgment which were an earnest of the great value of the work so well introduced. In the present number there is no departure from the high character assumed. The work is in every point of view creditable, and far superior to any other that we have seen.

The Manufacture of Iron in Buffalo. A paper read by invitation before The Buffalo Historical Society, January 25, 1864. By John Wilkeson, Esq. Buffalo, 1864.

A valuable and readable sketch of the important iron manufacture that has grown up in Buffalo. It contains much information on iron generally that will repay perusal.

The United States Service Magazine, Vol. I. No. I. January, 1864. C. B. Richardson, New York.

This Magazine, appealing directly to the Army and Navy, enters on its career with every promise of success. In appearance it is certainly the prince of the American Magazines, being very well printed on fine paper. On testing the contents we cannot certainly be less pleased. The editor, Prof. Henry Coppée, formerly an officer in the U. S. Army and a graduate of West Point, brings to his task not only a thorough knowledge of the military profession, but the literary skill and ability which have won him such a high rank in the world of letters.

This number has a Word of Greeting, an article on Chattanooga, with a map; the Northern and Western Lakes; a few Facts about Artillery; a Modern Fable; a fine poem on the Burial at Gettysburg; a paper by Gen. Barnard on the Use of Iron in Fortification; one by Ch. G. Leland on War Songs; an article on Greek Fire, which will dispel some illusions; Modern War; Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg, by Dr. Jacobs, etc., etc.

Three Months in the Southern States, April—June, 1863. By Lieut. Col. Fremantle, Coldstream Guards. New York, John Bradburn (M. Doolady's Successor). 1864. 12mo. 309 pp.

A NEAT and readable volume, which the publisher has done well to issue. We hope the author is not an average specimen of English officers of his rank; his hatred of the American government is natural and to be expected; his exultation at finding Americans filled with similar feelings equally so. He entered Texas from Mexico and ran across to our lines, which he reached in Pennsylvania after the battle of Gettysburg, which he saw. Disposed to see all in

the South with favor, his account is an admiring sketch; yet much of value is given.

Notice sur les Plantes de Michaux et sur son voyage au Canada et à la Baie d'Hudson, d'après son Journal manuscrit et autres documents inédits par l'Abbé OVIDE BRUNET. Quebec. 8vo. pp. 44.

THIS valuable tract will prove a treat to our botanists, as the range of plants is not entirely confined to Canada, and the life belongs as well to American as Canadian biography.

Miscellany.

PARTON'S LIFE AND TIMES OF FRANKLIN.—Mr. Parton, we understand, contrary to his original intention, has concluded to publish his work on the Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin, without waiting for the return of peace. It is now in press, and will appear about the first of June. It is remarkable that the great masses of material for a complete biography of Franklin should never before have been used for the production of such a work. The reason is, probably, that the fragments of autobiography left by Franklin stood in the way, no recent writer being willing either to discard or continue them. Mr. Parton, we are informed, overcomes this difficulty by using the autobiography as material only, and is thus enabled to incorporate into his narrative all the interesting information respecting Franklin's early life which modern research has brought to light. The public career of Franklin, particularly his services during the Revolutionary war, both as a member of Congress and as envoy to France, are related in the new work with a fulness of detail never before attempted. Among the important acquisitions of the author, is a perfect copy of the pamphlet written by Franklin in his nineteenth year, when he was a journeyman printer in London, which gave him at the time considerably celebrity, but which was long supposed to be lost. This will be given entire in an appendix. One of the engravings is a portrait of that infant son of Franklin whose untimely death he mourned for forty years. There will be in these volumes a great deal of matter of immediate interest, bearing directly on the events now occurring; for it is well known that the spirit of Secession began to manifest itself as early as 1778, in Paris, where the Northern and Southern servants of Congress were at

open war, and where their contentions paralysed the alliance between France and America. Nothing but the wisdom, the patience, and the indomitable good humor of Franklin prevented the Southern hot-heads from giving mortal offence to the French government. The new biography will form two volumes, crown-octavo, of about 650 pages each. It will be published by the Mason Brothers of this city.

AMONG THE MANY CURIOUS RELICS brought forward at a recent Sanitary Fair is a chip from the Beech Tree Forks, of Licking, showing the tomahawk marks of Daniel Boone, which was the corner tree and starting point for his claim to lands in Kentucky. The yearly growth of wood having covered this tomahawk mark, it was necessary, in settling the numerous law-suits in Kentucky, to produce the mark made by Boone. This was done by carefully scaling off the yearly growth, until the mark appeared corresponding with the year he made it, and the chip being in Court, and the tree proved from which it was taken, Boone's claim was established.

DEATH OF A RESERVE ANTIQUARIAN.—Mr. Joel Blakeslee, of Colebrook, Ashtabula Co., O., a venerable antiquarian and respected citizen, died Nov. 27th, aged 76 years. Mr. Blakeslee emigrated from Avon, N. Y., to Ohio, in 1819, and was the first settler of Colebrook, his family occupying a house which consisted of four wide boards for a floor, and five for a shelter from the weather. The nearest settlement was three miles, to which they went by marked trees. Hardships and privations were the lot of the Blakeslee pioneers, many of them unusually severe. Mr. B. in due time became locally famous as an Antiquarian, and gathered up the relics of the past, and the incidents connected with the early history of every township of Ashtabula county. All the Indian curiosities and history of his section of the Lake region were carefully collected and preserved, and his contributions to the press and the Historical Society at Jefferson were valuable and interesting. They will be more and more prized as generation succeeds generation.

ONE of the attractions of the late Fair at Cincinnati, was a selection of letters from the extraordinary collection of Lewis J. Cost, Esq., of St. Louis, whose contributions from his American treasures have often enriched our columns. Among the most remarkable there exhibited, were those of Pope Leo X., Luther, Henry VIII., of the period of the Reformation; Cromwell, Marlborough, Wellington, Napoleon, Murat, Ney.

among the military heroes; and a host of American worthies, Gov. Stuyvesant, Roger Williams, Gen. Oglethorpe, Washington, Franklin, Boone, Marion.

THE LEXINGTON MONUMENT.—The heirs of the late Wm. H. Carey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (formerly of Boston), have purchased Belfrey Hill, in Lexington, containing about two acres, and having in the centre a rock rising up 40 feet. The price paid was \$3000. The lot has been presented by the said heirs to the Lexington Monument Association, as a site for their new monument. The rock is but a few rods distant from the old monument. The directors recently held a meeting and voted unanimously to accept the patriotic gift. Resolutions and a vote of thanks were unanimously passed, and a copy sent to the donors.

This is a noble beginning. It is hoped that other persons will give their aid towards erecting a National Monument in commemoration of the great event of the 19th of April, 1775. It will require two years to execute the work of the "Minute Man,"—a bronze statue of about sixteen feet in height. It is to be hoped that sufficient aid will be given the Association soon, so that work will go on and have the corner stone ready to be laid and dedicated to Liberty and Union again by the old soldiers, when they return from the war. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have subscribed \$1000, to be paid when the corner stone is laid.

Any person wishing to contribute money for the patriotic object of erecting this National Monument, can leave it with Mr. C. O. Whitmore, the Treasurer, in Liberty square, Boston; also those who wish to become members of the Association can do so by paying \$5 to Mr. Whitmore, when they will receive a diploma executed on a steel plate in the highest style of art, on which is the autograph of the President, Hon. Edward Everett, also the other officers of the Association, a design of the new monument and a battle scene in Lexington, April 19, 1775, the whole making a beautiful parlor picture worth the five dollars paid for it. Every American should have a copy placed in his house, to be handed down to future generations, informing them where American liberty had its birth.

Mr. ROBERT WRIGHT, 102 Great Russell st., W. C., London, solicits copies of autograph letters of Gen. Wolfe for a new and complete life of the great commander.

HON. SAMUEL F. CARY of College Hill, Ohio, is preparing a complete history or record of the

descendants of John Cary who landed at Plymouth in the Mayflower.

KOSCIUSKO.—Marianna Lugomirska, said to be a descendant of the Polish patriot Thaddeus Kosciusko, has published in Germany a new historical romance, compiled from original letters and documents preserved amongst the family papers of the Polish hero.

THE VETERAN NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The oldest newspaper in the United States is the "New Hampshire Gazette," published at Portsmouth, N. H. This paper completed the *one hundred and seventh year* of its publication on the 1st of October. This paper commenced its career in 1756, and consequently is the oldest newspaper in America.

VOL. I. MAINE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, is now in the printer's hand for republication. The demand has exhausted the first edition, and the Publishing Committee are taking advantage of this opportunity to enrich the work by the addition of about sixty pages, to be furnished out of the valuable stores of its Editor, the Hon. William Willis, President of the Society.

HISTORY OF PORTLAND.—This valuable production, of which the first portion is contained in Vol. I. of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, is soon to be issued in a new and attractive form, at the request of the Society. The author, the Hon. Wm. Willis, of Portland, will make additions to its pages, and intends to continue the narrative down to the present time. His resources for this purpose are abundant; and his ability to draw upon these has been fully tested in the many historical and biographical sketches in which he has preserved the facts of the past.

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PAPER MONEY AND OF THE CONTINENTAL EMISSIONS.—Mr. Frank M. Etting is compiling historical sketches of the Paper Money of Pennsylvania and of the Continental Emissions. I understand that he has been engaged in this subject for several years, and has collected many original MSS., especially in regard to the Pennsylvania issue. As a person interested in the subject, and anxious to aid Mr. Etting, permit me to suggest to your numerous readers, many of whom may be possessed of valuable information of this subject, that they would contribute to accurate history by communicating with Mr. Etting, who, at present, resides in this city.

B. M.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 23, 1864.

1864. *Eclectic Magazine Circular.* 1864.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAIT EMBELLISHMENTS;

THE GREAT CONGRESS OF VIENNA,

TWENTY-THREE PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MEN.

Mr. _____

New-York, December 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: We beg your attention to the contents of this Circular.

1. The January No., 1864, will be embellished with a remarkable plate containing 23 fine portraits, THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA; and an extra plate with a portrait of the greatest Naturalist of the age, Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Cambridge.

2. The February, March, and other future numbers will be embellished with splendid plates, of an interesting and attractive character.

3. The ECLECTIC as a Monthly Magazine has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishment.

4. Its letter-press is made up of the choicest articles, selected from the entire range of British Quarterlies and British Monthlies. It aims to give the cream of all.

5. The ECLECTIC, in one year, equals in printed matter any three entire British Quarterlies. The price of them is \$7. The price of the ECLECTIC, for the same is only \$5, while the portrait engravings in the ECLECTIC add much to its artistic value.

6. The variety, richness, and affluence of the ECLECTIC articles, in all the departments of literature and popular science, both useful and entertaining, stamp it as the most instructive Magazine published. So the Press and eminent men say, in all parts of the land.

7. Every number of the ECLECTIC is splendidly embellished with one or more fine steel engravings.

8. The ECLECTIC has acquired an established character as a standard work among literary men. It finds a place in many libraries.

9. Every new subscriber to the ECLECTIC for one year is entitled to two splendid premium prints, which are alone worth the price of subscription. The titles are, RETURN FROM MARKET, and SUNDAY MORNING.

10. On the receipt of \$5, the subscription-price for one year, the two premium parlor prints will be sent by mail, post-paid, to the person subscribing, or to any one who will procure the name and send the pay.

11. The 12 monthly numbers of the ECLECTIC make three large volumes in a year, with title-pages and indexes for binding.

12. The ECLECTIC is eminently instructive and entertaining, and ought to be in the hands of every intelligent family and individual—young lady and young gentleman.

13. The January No., 1864, will be issued early. Now is the time to subscribe, and the premiums will be immediately sent.

TERMS.

The ECLECTIC is issued on or before the first of every month, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits. Price, FIVE DOLLARS. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January number, postage paid, for 50 cents; any other for 42 cents—sent in postage-stamps.

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April 21

VOL. VIII.

No. 4.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES,
CONCERNING
The Antiquities, History and Biography
OF
A M E R I C A.

April, 1864.

New York :
CHARLES B. RICHARDSON,
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38 All letters should be carefully directed, as there is another party of the same name in the city.

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T. DAY, Chairman.

THE] HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

APRIL, 1864.

[No. 4

General Department.

LETTERS OF GEN. JOSEPH REED TO GEN. IRVINE.

I SEND you for publication a few letters from the then Executive of Pennsylvania, Gen. Joseph Reed, to Gen. Irvine, apposite to the present times, inasmuch as they relate, for the most part, to the difficulties experienced in recruiting the armies of the Revolution; the more creditable to those who did enlist, and, amid the discouragements that surrounded them, battled through the war, without the sordid incentives now so necessary to the recruitment of our present armies. Think of the State of Pennsylvania with a war on her hands, and only \$3000 in the Treasury! Respectfully,

W. A. IRVINE.

PHILAD., Nov. 16th, 1773.

DEAR SIR

Tho I am very much engaged in other Business I cannot let Gen. Armstrong go to Carlisle without acquainting you of the Steps I have taken upon your Claim. On my Return from Camp I made due Inquiry & found that Gen. Hand had been promoted in the Manner then suggested viz. upon the Nomination of North Carolina. Being satisfied of this in making Report to Congress & recommending General Officers in the Name of the Committee I stated the several Facts which the Delegates of North Carolina admitted were truly stated, but declared they could not consent to receive Gen. Hand as their Officer.—I then stated Col. Magaw & yourself as standing next in order of rank. That Col. Magaw being a Prisoner, if a

HIST. MAG. VOL. VIII. 17

Brigadier was indispensably necessary at present as Gen. Washington intimates you stood intitled, but in this case Col. Magaws Right should be saved either by Agreement between yourselves or by express Reservation, as it would be a great Injustice that a good Officer should lose his Right by the mere Fortune of War. The Generosity of your own Mind I am sure will lead you to approve this Rule of my Conduct.—Thus the Matter stands—Carolina says she will not have Gen^l. Hand—Pennsylvania should say & I trust will, that having nominated him she must be bound by her Nomination or the Rights of others will be invaded. Gen. Hand's Merit as an Officer is not questioned, it is a Question more affecting to the States of Carolina & Pennsylvania, than a personal Question.

I have not now the Honour of a Seat in Congress but as far as lays in my Power shall convey the Sentim^{ts} I have expressed to those who succeed me & hope they will have their due Weight.

I am with much Esteem, Sir

Your most obed. & very
Hbble Serv.

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., Aug. 8, 1779.

DEAR SIR

I am indebted to you for two Favours which I shall now endeavour to discharge with one; An Indisposition of some Days & Moving to a new House having kept me from Business. I send you inclosed an Answer from Col. Nicola on the subject of the Invalids in which if he is not mistaken in Facts he seems to account for his Procedure better than I expected.

The Reduction of Stony Point has every

Particular of Time, Manner, & Circumstance to recommend it & reflects such Credit on our Arms as I think will have lasting Effects. I am rejoiced our Officers had so great a Share in it, as it reflects Honour upon the State. Had the meditated Design on the other Point taken Effect the Consequences would have been decisive for the Campaign—We are well satisfied here. You ask me what may be depended on as to Cloathing, & I will answer you freely, depending that you will only disclose it when you know it may be done with Propriety—As to getting it in this Place it is impracticable, either the Merchants have it not, or it is put out of Sight. My own Opinion is, that there is more in town than appears, but much less than what is wanted. We have therefore been for some Time preparing Exports to a Place not very distant, and mean to take every Precaution for Safety, the Returns to be intirely in such Articles as are wanted for the Army. However in this View we have hitherto confined ourselves to the Officers, it having been understood that the Congress would take care of the men. This should be well understood now, & as Gen. Wilkinson the new Clothier Gen. is at Camp you will do well to consult him fully upon the Subject.

The Mode in which half pay was given was settled by Congress, and as there are comparatively few who may get civil Offices so lucrative, as to make it unnecessary, I wish it was clear of that Restriction, & if a Law is brought in to establish it I will recommend to such Members of Ass^{ly} as I have any Influence with to lay aside the Restriction; but this will only affect the half Pay given by the State as we can only give our Vote in Congress, as one of thirteen, for an Alteration of the other.

Your Mode of recruiting would be an effectual one, if no Parties existed in the State, & all would concur to enforce the duty: But while each seeks to strengthen itself by the Malcontents of the other Party there will be an Imbecillity in every Measure which runs counter to the Feelings and Interests of a considerable Number. But I should chuse in this Case that the

Term of Service should be a compleat Year if not more from the Time of joining the Regiment.

I wish I had more Leisure to lay my Sentiments before the publick on the Duty & propriety of providing for the Officers & Soldiers—it is the only Subject on which I trouble the News Papers, & the same Causes for not answering your Letter have operated to prevent my prosecuting it—added to this, that the News Papers have been very much engross^d by the Party writers. I shall resume it as soon as my Health will admit. I congratulate you upon the favourable Accounts from the West Indies—Grenada undoubtedly taken, and Byron defeated are great Events, we wait impatiently for the particulars.

My best Wishes attend you & am
Dear Sir, with much Esteem
Your most obed & very
Hbble serv

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., Nov. 18, 1779.

DEAR SIR

I am indebted to you for several Favours which my long Indisposition has prevented my answering. I shall write to Major Moore in answer to his Letter.

The very heavy, I may say the enormous, Expense which Avarrice & private Rapacity throws on the States in order to procure the Necessaries for the Army will require some Attention & Care on their Part, & especially in the filling up Vacancies in the present State of the Privates I cannot think there is any Necessity of introducing new Officers which must be the Case if every Vacancy is filled as soon as it happens. I would wish the General & Field Officers would rather discourage it as otherwise they may feel the Inconveniences themselves—the fewer Officers we have the better we can afford to do for them provided there is sufficient to do the Duty. And I would especially recommend Caution in this Respect with Respect to any Persons not belonging to the State. The Benefits of the Pennsylvania Line may draw Persons from other States or

foreign Parts, but it is not prudent as to the State nor politick as to themselves, as at a future Day the Difficulty of rewarding such a Number will be given as a Reason against rewarding any.

The Cloathing goes off next Week, & tho not so complete as I intended I believe if you can be permitted to retain it you will find yourselves in as comfortable a State as any other Line, & I imagine more so as no Pains has been spared to procure Plenty & of the best Quality.

As Officers have a good deal of Leisure & sometimes want Amusement I have sent you a Pamphlet of which I beg your Acceptance & am with much Esteem

Your obed & very

Hbble serv

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., April 11, 1780.

SIR

The various Recommendations of Officers for Promotion will very naturally call for some Answer & Notice. They would probably have long before this Time been forwarded from this Board to the Continental Board of War if it had not been intimated to us that some Propositions would be made this Spring from the Officers for an Incorporation of the weak Regiments. When compared with other States we find our Quota is in a very respectable Point of View, & have therefore thought it our Duty to stimulate others rather than overstrain ourselves by unequal Exertions. For this Reason & because the exhausted State of our Treasury does not admit of the Expence we have not attempted Recruiting. For your Satisfaction & that of the Officers I also enclose you the Resolution of Congress which put a Period to our farther Proceeding in the Appointments of Officers. Whenever this Obstacle is removed or Congress direct the Mode we shall cheerfully go forward in the Business.

I have now the Satisfaction of informing you that the House of Assembly at their last Sessions taking into farther Consideration the meritorious Services of the Troops belonging to this State not only

confirmed by a Law the half Pay given by Congress extending it to the Life of every Officer, but also the Cloathing & Stores during the Service—providing also for the Widow and Children of any Officer dying in Service by an Annuity proportioned to their Wants & Circumstances—In Addition to which they have also voted each Officer at the Expiration of Service the following Quantities of Land free of Taxes

A Major General....	2000 Acres
A Brigadier.....	1500 Do.
A Colonel.....	1000 Do.
A Lieutenant Colonel.	750 Do.
A Surgeon.....	600 Do.
A Major.....	600 Do.
A Captain.....	500 Do.
A Lieutenant	400
An Ensign.....	300
A Surgeon's Mate...	300

And as an Encouragement to the non-commissioned Officers & Soldiers they have been voted

A Serjeant.....	250 Acres
A Private.....	200 ———

These unsolicited & kind Marks of Attention & Respect I am sure cannot fail of making suitable Impressions on brave & generous Minds. As I feel a very sincere Pleasure in executing these Plans & Measures formed for the Comfort & Satisfaction of the Army I am also happy in communicating them, & request as a Peice of Justice to the Assembly you would make known to the Officers & Soldiers what has been done for them on this Occasion.

I also enclose you a Resolution of Congress on the Subject of your Pay, which I hope will be a pleasing Information as it shews a general Attention to the Interests & Comfort of the Army—of which it is in every Respect very deserving.

As soon as the Laws are printed I will forward you the Act for the Supply & honourable Reward of the Pennsylvania Troops & am with much Regard & Esteem

Sir

Your most obed^t & very

Hbble serv.

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., April 14, 1780.

SIR

I wrote you on the 11th Inst. giving you a short Sketch of the Provision lately made for the Army—since which I received your Favour of the 8th Inst. I am sorry the Surgeons & Mates after receiving Cloathing & other Supplies from the State should thus in a Body tender their Resignation, it looks like extorting rather than requesting. Happily in this Case their Interests were consulted & attended to before this Step was taken otherwise it might possibly have injured their Claim. Generous Minds should be careful how they impose Force or what has the Appearance of it, as there is a certain Pride in human Nature that recoils at Compulsion.—I now inclose you the Act of Assembly confirming the Provision for the Army—Besides which as I mentioned in a former Letter the House voted 2000 Acres of Land to every Major General & so in Proportion to inferior Officers—Surgeons & their Mates included.

I agree with you in wishing some permanent & general Plan could be fallen upon that would give Satisfaction & save us from adopting the Line of temporary Expedients.

If the Surgeons & Mates should still persist in their Resignation it will be more proper to make it to Congress than to us for tho we have the Appointment when they receive their Commissions they become the Officers of the United States.—Perhaps from the Changes making in the Hospital Department Congress could supply their Places, but I confess I am at a loss to see why the Gentlemen are dissatisfied with the State because their Views were disappointed by a Vote in Congress. I am with much Esteem Sir

Your obed & very Hbble Serv
JOS. REED.

PHILAD., May 10th, 1780.

DEAR SIR

Your favour of the twenty fifth of April last and the second Instant came duly and safely to hand. We are sorry that a point of punctilio with respect to the State Agent should be taken up at this time of

day and in the present state of our affairs when frugality is so indispensibly necessary. Whatever may be the customs of European armies it certainly rests in our own opinion whether such an appointment shall be derogatory to the Character of an officer. One thing I am very sure of, that if the person who is to undertake it is not supported and respected by the officers, his office will be a very difficult if not an impracticable one. If the thing is not too far gone I should be glad you would confer with the Baron Steuben thereon, and endeavour to divert him from a measure which appears to us attended with many inconveniences without any real advantages to ballance it. If I had time I would write myself, but I have no objection to your using my name and opinion.

Mr. Swaine's conduct is by no means pleasing to us but if you have the Resolve of Congress of the twenty third day of March 1779, you will find that tho nominated by us he is an officer of Congress and removable only by the Commander in Chief. It will be therefore quite acceptable to us if his conduct could be taken up in its proper place and Justice done both him and the publick. We have frequently intimated to him our desire that he should reside at Camp but it has not had the desired effect.

We had flattered ourselves that desertions had nearly ceased and thought ourselves warranted in our opinion by the estimate of stores lately sent us in which our Troops computed at 640 Officers and 3200 non Commissioned Officers and privates. The Justices of the Supreme Court having gone upon the Circuits we have recommended to them in the strongest manner the putting a stop to the interference of the Justices in the case of discharging soldiers. I am clearly of opinion that the Justices of the Supreme Court only upon a habeas corpus, have a right to determine the expiration of service and would advise that the Officers in such case should decently and respectfully decline their authority. General Lacey will write to you on the subject, and we have taken particular notice of Mr. Scott of York Town. I do not know how we can check

the supernumerary officers, but if we can stop the Justices their Certificates will have little comparative effect.

I must acknowledge my good Sir, that in the present state of our publick affairs as to money I see no prospect of recruiting the number of Men Baron Steuben calls for. We must therefore concur in some plan for levelling the regiments, I am sensible it is an unpleasant business, but the all powerful Law of necessity admits of no alternative. I am told that at this stage of the business the taxes are found too burthensome, at least relaxation is called for which shows they have been improvidently required or very injudiciously withheld. I am very glad you are like to bring your affair to an issue I think it is quite time it should be settled and your rank determined and have no doubt Justice will be done. Colonel Farmer has orders to prepare a quantity of linnen overalls and a supply of shirts which will be forwarded as soon as they are got ready. Pray inform me with respect to hats; if you can do without them till the fall cloathes it would be best. I am with much regard Sir

Your most obedient and very humble
servant

JOS. REED
President.

P. S. Since writing the above your Favour of Mr. Little is come to hand.

PHILAD., March 20, 1781.

Sir

I have duly received your Favour respecting the Affairs at Carlisle, which appeared of so much Importance that I thought proper to communicate it to the Assembly. I am sorry to inform you that it is in our power to give very little Relief. The Advances made to the Officers & Soldiers, the Purchase of Cloathing now in hand—the Supply of this City & the various Ports in the Country—with the Necessities of the Army at West Point, Fort Pitt &c. have reduced our Treasury to the lowest Ebb—so that I can with Truth assure you we have not now nor have we had for 2 Months past above 2

or £3000 State Money in it at any Time—You must be sensible what a heavy & necessary Demand must also attend recruiting. If the Bounties are not paid we can expect no Men. Your Observations on the Taxes of Cumberland are very just. Fair & punctual Payment of Taxes must not be considered among the good Qualities of your County—tho in Whiggism & Bravery I think it may vie with any County in the State or even in America. I wish our Friends there were more sensible of the Importance of this Duty but you must remember that it has been an old Complaint—Time & Experience will we hope improve & amend it.

Gen^l. Wayne laid a Letter from you to him before the Council containing some Observations on the Neglect & Omission of sending the Laws into the Country & particularly the late Law for calling Men by Classes. As the sending the Laws has been for some Time past considered a Duty of the Council the Members considered the sending the Letter to them as a gentle Animadversion on the Board but which in this Instance does not happen to be well founded. The Law in Question was sent by Express to the Commissioners of all the Counties above two Months ago—We find on Inquiry that he set out on the 3d Jan. taking with him also Instructions of the most particular Kind so as to establish a general Regularity & Uniformity in the Execution. The Express is not here to ascertain with judicial Precision the actual Delivery of the Law & Papers to the Commissioners of Cumberland, but as it was seasonably delivered in every other Part of the State we presume that County was not neglected & that you have not been properly informed on this Occasion, which I have been the more sorry for as the Letter has been communicated pretty generally & is wrote in a Language of Complaint rather adapted for confidential & private Correspondence than for publick Use.

Affairs in Europe have taken a surprizing Turn. War declared by England against the Dutch—We have no News from Chesapeake where the French & British Fleet

now are, but we are in momentary Expectation of great Events.

I am with much Esteem Sir

Your obed & very Hbble serv

JOS. REED.

P. S. There is at present no Law in Force enabling the Council to issue Orders to impress—all the Powers of that Nature being vested in the Commissioner under the Law which creates the Office.

PHILAD., June 1, 1780.

DEAR SIR

I am to acknowledge several of your Favours & especially the last informing of the unhappy State of the Army. I communicated it in Confidence to the General Assembly, who in Addition to the other Measures which we had pursued & the beneficial Effects of which we hope you have by this Time experienced have passed a Law authorizing Persons to seize all Cattle & Provisions, this Law we shall execute with Spirit immediately & I hope in a very few Days you will see that a different Spirit reigns here than in those States who perhaps being more remote are not touched equally with a Sense of the Necessity of immediate Exertions—We have also passed a Law for draughting Recruits for the Army which in this City and the 3 adjoining Counties will produce 600 Men.

Farmer is busily engaged making Shirts & Overalls—& Mr. Lyttle in forwarding the Stores which are purchased for your Refreshment & Comfort. It will do great Honour to our State if we can keep our Troops uncontaminated on so trying an Occasion with the Spirit of Discontent—for which after all we must acknowledge there is too much Reason.

The Arrangement of the Officers in Consequence of Vacancy & Promotion has been laid before the Board of War & no Difficulty arises in making out the Commissions but in the 3^d & 4th Regiment. It is said Mr. Marshal cannot take Capt. Ruly's Place until the Proceedings are had to dismiss the latter agreeable to the inclosed Resolution of Congress—the other Appointments in Consequence of Mr. Marshal's Promotion will of course

be postponed.—The same Difficulty in Case of Ensign Peter Smith or rather Lieutenant King. It is also queried how Mr. Onial was dismissed from the Surgeoncy of the 10th Reg^t, you will please to have this explained or I fear his Appointment will also be delayed.

As to the 4th Regim^t—The Rank of Messrs. Beecher & Steddiford must be settled before any Commissions can issue, and as the Gentlemen who have been Prisoners have some Reason in my Opinion to complain I flatter myself due Consideration will be had to the Justice of their Cases on the present Occasion.—We have received a Remonstrance from the other Officers but as it is a Rule with us not to interfere in these Questions we hope the matter will be settled at Camp, until which nothing can be done here.

Col. Butler is anxious for the Confirmation of some Ensigns appointed by Gen^l. Sullivan but as the General had no Authority to make such an Appointment we cannot violate a Rule of Congress as well as our own Determination or the Appointment of any new Officers but in the Mode which the Resolution of Congress directs viz—special Recommendation of the Commander in Chief to which we shall pay proper Attention. You will easily see that if done in one Case every other Colonel will expect it and as the Right of Appointment is in the State we cannot waive it. I mention this because it has been observed that Colonels admit young Fellows to do Duty & then ground a Claim for a Commission on their having served some Time which makes us mere Cyphers & is a Deviation from the Letter & Spirit of the Rule of Congress. If it was known that the Council did not think themselves at all bound by this Circumstance it would save us the painful Necessity of declining to confirm their Appointments.—I am in haste dear Sir

Your obed Hbble Serv

JOS. REED.

If Gen^l. St. Clare is at Camp please to communicate this Letter to him.

DEAR SIR

I shall be glad to meet the Officers of the Pennsylvania Line collectively next Monday at 12 o'clock at the City Tavern, & shall be much obliged to you to acquaint them with my Wishes.

As I do not know the Quarters of the Field Officers now in Town must also request you to convey my Compliments to them & request the Favour of their Company to dine with me on Wednesday next, 3 o'clock. I mean the Officers of the Six Regiments as I shall have Opportunities to see the other Gentlemen—but the Officers who continue will probably leave Town in a little Time. You will also oblige me with your own Company at the same Time.

I am Sir

Your obed & very

Hbble Serv

JOS. REED.

MARKET STREET
JAN. 27, 1781.

PHILAD., July 19, 1780.

DEAR SIR

I duly received your Favour of the 12th Inst.—& of this I cannot say I am disappointed in the Result of the Board of General Officers yet I wish they had seen their Way in proceeding to a Determination, because that of Congress will be tedious & probably intermingled with political Sentiments which do not pervade the Camp.

I have shewn your Letter to one of our Delegates who seems generally to be of Sentiment with you. However I have a doubt in one Point and that is, whether the Reference does not come more properly from the General to Congress than from the State. In that Case the matter would be taken up more free from Prejudice, than I am sure it would be if urged by our Delegates—and the less the Prejudice the better Prospect of your succeeding fully & quickly. Your Proposition of putting Gen^l. Hand on the general Scale, seems most likely to take if properly managed, & I am of Opinion it will end there as North Carolina has already her full Share of Brigadiers. My Advice therefore would be to get the General to state the Result

of the Board of Officers with their Difficulties & press Congress to a Determination, least he should be embarrassed in disposing the Commands.

Mr. Searle has sailed for Europe a Week ago partly on private Business & partly to procure the necessary Supplies of Cloathing &c. which cannot be done here—if he arrives safe & succeeds in his errand I trust the Pennsylvania Line will make an Appearance not only superiour to any in America but equal to any Thing in Europe—we have carried our Orders down to a Sleeve Button with every Thing answerable both for Officers & Men.—I wrote to Gen. St. Clair a few Days ago requesting that Lieut^r. Bigham & Benne might be sent down to confront a Capt. Gardener whom we have in Custody for insulting them while searching for Deserters. We are resolved to make an Example of him if the Facts appear as we presume they will from the Report made formerly by these Gentlemen.

We are sorry to find some Gentlemen express themselves so indiscreetly in Camp & write to their Friends here in the same Style with Respect to the new Recruits. We have gone on Gen. Washington's Opinion on draughting preferably to voluntary Inlistment. Draughts you know must be for short Duration & with good Management many may be entered for the War. But this is not all, we attempted voluntary Inlistment for the War last Spring without any Success—but not discouraged & willing to please all we have now began again—I advanced this Morning 10 half Johannes & I dare say many others will do the like to try what can be done—some Gentlemen took it up about 3 Weeks ago got a Subscription but went no farther. You may depend upon it there are no Men in America more anxious to fill up the Line—but Pennsylvania you must be sensible is composed of such a Mixture of People & we have so much Opposition that a Man might as reasonably expect the Fruits of our Climate to grow in another as to expect that the same Efforts could succeed in one State as another. Indeed I must declare it as my Opinion that the

Strength of an Army does not consist in its Numbers—Appointments comfortable Cloathing Equipments of various Kinds are as necessary as Men & a well appointed Army is equal to double its Numbers destitute of the Necessaries & Conveniencies of Military Life. And in this Respect Envy & Ill Nature must do us Justice & we depend especially on our Officers whose Comfort & Honour is deservedly dear to us to support ours ag^t Reproach. I am Dear Sir, with real Esteem

Your most obed.

Hbble Serv

Jos. REED.

P. S. Gen. Armstrong came to Congress some Time ago.

WAR OFFICE, March 27, 1781.

SIR

Col. Forrest has arrived here with an account of the Ill Temper of the Artificers at Carlisle for Want of Pay & Cloathing & it seems the same Spirit persists among them as to their Discharges which took Possession of the Pennsylvania Line. Since the Precedent has taken Place with respect to Discharges we do not see that any Difference of Treatment can be held up & therefore we think those enlisted for *three Years or during the War* must be discharged at the Expiration of the three Years. But it seems they will not take their Discharges unless they are paid & we are informed they have thrown out Threats to sieze the Stores and pay themselves. Their Pay is certainly due them yet they have less Reason to complain than the Troops in the Field as they have been paid within six Months. What they should receive would the farther disable the Public from paying the Troops and as these Men have all Trades it should seem that they could better support the Want of Pay than the Soldiers. It appears to us totally out of the Power of Congress to pay the Artificers at this Time & therefore if those entitled to them were discharged & permitted thereby to be at Liberty to follow their several Occupations in their own account they ought to

be satisfied. If we could get Guards from the Regiment of Continental Troops to secure the Stores the Artificers might be discharged & sent about their Business. But as probably this Expedient would be creating another Evil considering these Troops are under the same Predicament we have thought it best to state the Matter to you that you might fall on some Measures for securing the Stores and having the three Years Men discharged & sent from the Post. Probably some of the citizens might be prevailed on to take the Guard of the Stores till the Men who have evidenced a Disposition to seize them should be gone. But we leave the Matter to your Discretion & if you find Difficulties too great for the Attempt you will inform us as the Matter should not be began unless there is a Certainty of its being carried thro'. If it is possible to furnish Money it shall be done so far as a Months Pay; but at present we see no Prospect of it. It is really lamentable that the Public should be in this Situation but it is not in our Power to remedy it.

We are Sir

with much Esteem

Your very obed Servants

RICHARD PETERS

By order

Brigadier General IRVINE

IN COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, June 16th, 1781.

WHEREAS Brigadier General Irvine has represented to this Council, that a number of spirited well affected Inhabitants of the Counties west of the Susquehanna, have signified their intentions of equipping themselves to act as Light Horsemen and Volunteers, to be in readiness to repel any Incursion of the Enemy in this State, and in case of necessity to march to the relief and assistance of our neighbouring States, now invaded by the Enemy and in great distress.

Resolved, That this Board do highly approve the spirit manifested on this occasion, and also of General Irvines intention to form said Volunteers, and take charge of them in the proposed service, and do for that purpose assure him, and them, that

they shall receive all proper and necessary encouragement from this Board.

Extract from the Minutes

T. J. MATLACK Secy
Brigadier General IRVINE.

IN COUNCIL PHILADELPHIA July 28rd. 1781

SIR

I duly received your letter of the sixteenth Instant, and have laid it before the Council. As you was in Town at the time of the Change of our system of supplies, it is hardly necessary to inform you, that M^r Morris undertook to procure for this State, the articles required by Congress, which of course included the support of all Continentals in the State, this commenced on the twentieth Instant by agreement with M^r Morris, who then conceived himself in a condition to assume it. M^r Morris afterwards objected to the number of posts in the Country, and made it a point to confine his Contracts to certain enumerated places, which did not include Lebanon, Hanover, or Yellow Springs,—the latter he has since taken up. But with respect to the others there is a real difficulty as all the moneys designed for these purposes were taken out of our hands, and transferred to M^r Morris, so that we apprehend it will be necessary, if M^r Morris cannot be induced to extend his contracts (which we do not expect) to move the several parties down to those places where contracts are made, viz^t York and Lancaster. And as the prisoners are to be five miles from York, and the unconditional prisoners, closely confined in Lancaster, we hope this may be done, as it will be a great relief to us in the business, having no money, and little credit, and if you concur in opinion with us, we request you will give the necessary orders as General S^t Clair is not here. Your observation, that recruits must have provision and quarters immediately on inlisting, is very just, but we apprehend this would be more properly done by granting assistance at two shillings per day, until they reached the rendezvous which in the case of the ritle Corps to be raised, we have fixed — as per Copy of the recruiting Instructions

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sent you inclosed. The number of class recruits got in Philadelphia by our last account was thirty three, of whom I am sorry to inform you sixteen had deserted. We had earnestly requested they might be sent off as soon as they amounted to five, or six, but some delay happened, and privateers sailing in the mean time it is probable many of them are gone. We have not had regular accounts from the Country but we fear the harvest will make the business more tedious and difficult than we could have expected. York and Cumberland, have been generally slow upon these occasions. It has been observed and I believe with justice, that those Counties who suffered least by the Enemy have been most backward in furnishing their proportions of publick duty of every kind, and your remark, that the people are as secure as if there was no War in the Country, is applicable to more parts of the State, than you have under your Eye. I send you General Waynes letter to me on the affair of the sixth Instant, which came to us at first, in very alarming colours, but rather seems to do us honour at present,—tho' our loss is to be regretted when we see what difficulty there is in getting Men, and training them. By our accounts from Europe the prospect of possessing all the Southern States, and reducing Maryland and Pennsylvania this Campaign, will protract, if not frustrate all negotiations this summer. General Washington is at Kingsbridge or its neighborhood, but his operations are so slow that I suspect he is waiting for something, perhaps the fleet of the Count d'Grass this would give us some spirits and afford a favourable prospect of breaking up that important Post.

I am sir with much respect

Your obedient and very
humble servant

JOS. REED Presid^t

Brigadier General IRVINE

IN COUNCIL PHILADELPHIA August 29th. 1781

SIR

I received your favour of the ninth Instant per M^r Blaine, who returned before I had time to prepare an answer. The movements of the British army, having

relieved us from apprehensions for the prisoners we have in concert with General St. Clair, been endeavouring to arrange and equip the Troops now in the State, which we compute at five hundred. Captain Zeigler has accordingly received very sufficient supplies for that number, consisting of shirts, shoes, overalls, hats and hunting shirts; blue cloth not being procurable at any rate or price. I have also the satisfaction to inform you that Captain Mason from Amsterdam acquaints us, that Mr. Searle has succeeded in that part of his mission which relates to military stores, that he was shipping them early in the summer, on board a ship of most reputable force so that they may be hourly expected. Captain Mason having been taken and his papers destroyed, we have no particulars but are much flattered by the prospects he gives us. As soon as I received your letter due inquiry was made with respect to the supply of the post at York, and it appears that Colonel Blaine and his brother had taken that contract; that the Brother had expected Instructions and Money from Philad: which not receiving, he came down here, but his brother and Mr. Morris were all at Camp. However I endeavoured to hurry him back as fast as possible and hope that by this time the matter is in a more favourable train.

You have judged very properly with respect to the nature of Mr. Morris's engagements on account of the State. But should any like embarrassment arise, or any deficiency of provisions be apprehended, it will undoubtedly be proper to address him, either in the first instance or thro' the medium of the Board of War.

There seems at present a prospect of a considerable part of our Army going to the Southward, General Washington has ordered all the Recruits thither; which is a pleasing circumstance as the division of the Line is very inconvenient on many accounts.

I am sir with much esteem,

Your obedient and very
humble servant

JOS. REED
President

To Brigadier General IRVINE.

PHILADELPHIA September 21st, 1781

SIR

In the present situation of affairs I should be happy in being assisted with your good Judgment and advice, in forming such arrangements as may be most effectual, for drawing forth the strength and resources of the State in the most effectual manner, and concerting a previous general Plan for this purpose, and defending this City

I shall therefore, beg the favour of your Company in Market street at one o'clock to meet a few other Gentlemen proper to be consulted on such an occasion.

I am Sir with much esteem

Your most obedient and
very humble servant

JOS. REED
President

To General IRVINE

THE WASHINGTONS OF ENGLAND.

ACCORDING to Surtees' History of the County Durham, the chief ancestor of the Washington family in England resided at Washington, a ville in the Bishopric of Durham. Bolden Buke, written 1180 (27 H. II.) informs us that Willielmus de Hertburn held the Manor of Wassyngton or Wessington of the L. Bishop of Durham in capite, in exchange for the vill of Hertburn, rendering four pounds and doing service, therefore, in the great chace of the lord bishop, with two greyhounds, and also paying one mark to the palatine aid, when such tax should be raised. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century the resident family, as was customary, had assumed the name of the manor, which was situated a few miles from the mouth of the river Wear, near Hilton Castle; and we read of one William de Wessynton living in this vicinity as early as 1274 (3 Ed. I.). About the year 1328 (2 Ed. III.) Wanter de Wessyngton, on giving his daughter Isabel in marriage to Marmaduke Basset, granted unto the latter the Manor of Ossinton in Co. Durham.

Sir William de Wessyngton, Knight, was in active service during the Scotch

wars of King Edward III., and took prisoner with his own hands in battle a Monsieur Robert de Colvill of the Manor of Oxenham. An order, issued Dec. 8, 1346 (20 Ed. III.) desires Wm. de Weshynton to bring his Scotch prisoner, Alexander de Haliburton, to the Tower, and Thomas Grey received similar orders respecting his prisoners David Graham and John de Haliburton. The Scotch hostages being released by an order of Aug. 16, 1357, Monsieur de Wessyngton appears at the time to have been the custodian of Patrick, son and heir of Lord David of Graham. An inquisition post-mortem, held in the twenty-second year of the pontificate of Bishop Hatfield, informs us that the good Knight, Sir William Wessington, died in the year 1366, leaving a widow Katherine and an heir bearing his own name, and that at his death he held the manor and ville of Wessington by the same service as has been above mentioned.

Cotemporary with Sir William was Thomas de Wessyngton, who married Isabella, youngest daughter of Jacobus de Usworth. Isabella's brother Richard died sine prole in 1362, and her sister Dionisia, wife of Cuthbert de Kendale, died soon after, whereupon she and her sister Alice, as coheirresses, came into possession of the manor of Little Usworth. Thomas de Wessyngton died in 1378 (1 R. II.) aged 37, being seized of a fourth part of the vill of Great Usworth, parish of Washington, Co. Durham, and a moiety of the manor of Little Usworth; his daughter Christina married William de Chestre, who at his death was found to be seized of one-half the last named manor de jure uxoris. Usworth was in the immediate vicinity of the manor of Wassyngton.

Edmundus de Wassyngton, with others of the comitia of John, Duke of Lancaster and King of Castile, received royal letters of protection from Richard II., dated March 4, 1378, which were to remain in force till the next feast of St. Michael (Sept. 29). By inquis p. m. John de Washington held Milborn manor, in county Westmoreland on the borders of Cumberland, in 1397 (21 R. II.), Walter de Wis-

singdon, living in 1409 near New Castle, had free warren on the lands of the Bishop of Durham. In the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester, at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, was John Wissington, and a follower of Sir John West at the same time was named John Wassyngton; while the Prior of Durham, elected 5th Nov., 1416, was another John de Wessyngton, a person of much learning, who, dying in 1446, was buried in the Cathedral.

In Bishop Langley's time, 1406-37, the Washington Estate had passed to the Blaykestones, of Blakiston, Coxhowe, etc.,—an old Durham family whose arms were "argent, two bars gules, and in chief three cocks of the second." Yet we elsewhere learn that before 1400 the direct male line expired in a Sir William de Washington, Knt., of Washington, whose only daughter Dionisia (or Eleanor) married Sir Wm Tempest, Knt., of Studley-Royal, E. R. of York, who was M. P. for that county in 1401 (2 H. IV.). The Lady Tempest died Jan. 2, 1451, and her granddaughter, Dionisia Temple, married Sir Wm. Mallory, of Mobberley, Co. Chester, from which family the Washington estate passed to the Aislabies.

But notwithstanding the extinction of the eldest male line, younger branches of the Washingtons are supposed to have been still in existence, and from an early period the family were much scattered. We have already seen one of the name located in the north of Westmoreland towards the close of the fourteenth century, but some of the family were resident in the southern part of this country almost one hundred and fifty years previous, being thus cotemporary with the earliest of the Durham stock. James Lawrence (son of Sir Robert Lawrence, of Trafford, Co. Lanc.) living 1252 (37 H. III.), married Matilda the sole daughter and heiress of John Washington, and by his marriage acquired the Manors of Washington and Sedgwick (or Seggeswick). His son and successor John Lawrence levied a fine of Washington and Sedgwick in 1283, and was father of a second John, who presented to the church of Washington in 1326, and died about 1360, leaving as

his son and heir Sir Robert Lawrence. Seggeswick, on the river Can, in Co. Westmoreland, was about six or seven miles north of Warton, Lancashire, which in turn was situated near the influx of the Decker into the Kent Sands. At Warton, during the latter half of the fifteenth century, was living Robert Washington, Gent (the son of John W.), and the family arms, "argent, two bars gules and in chief three mullets of the second—" are to be found on the north side of the door of the parish church. Robert Washington had children by each of his three marriages; his first wife being a Westfield; the second a daughter of Miles Whittington, of Barwick (or Borwick juxta Warton manor), Co. Lanc., and the third Agnes, daughter of — Bateman, of Hersham (or Heversham), near Cartnel-Fella, Co. Westmoreland. From this family, as is alleged, was descended George Washington, President of the United States, while the last of the name remaining in the original locality was the Rev. Thomas Washington, Vicar of Warton, who died about the year 1823.

Again running backward in the course of time, we find Richard de Washington appointed March 2, 1273, to the Chantry or Chapel in the parish of Watton-at-Stone, Co. Herts, where he died about 1322. In the same county, George Washington, cap., was appointed Rector of Stapleford, May 4, 1504, and resigned in 1506; Thomas Washington, Clk., was appointed Oct. 24, 1556, as Rector of Widial, and died in 1559; while Adam Washington, Esq., a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and of Beaches (parish of Brent-Pelham), on the borders of Essex, married Elizabeth Fyer in 1639, and bore the same arms as the Washingtons of Lancashire, as before given.

Robert de Washington, living 1349 (23 Ed. III.), married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Andrew Hawkyn, who owned lands at Preston, in Holderness, E. R., of York. This Robert may have been an ancestor of Richard Washington, who under the reign of Edward VI. held the Manor of Armethorpe and lands at Hampall

(both near Dancaster), Co. York, together with the rectory of Sharpe and lands called Threplondes in Co. Westmoreland, while his son James, who died in 1580, aged 44, held in addition the Manor of Adwickle-street, Co. York. A pedigree of this family, from the Heraldic Visitation of 1666, exists among the Harl. MSS. of the British Museum, and it has been still further extended since that period; from Richard Washington and his wife Jane Lunde* was descended, in the eighth generation, Godfrey Washington of Doncaster, coroner of the W. R. of Yorkshire, who died in 1770 aged 60, and it is probable the latter gentleman was a cousin, in the third or fourth degree, of Baron James Washington who in 1844, at the age of 66, was the Royal Chamberlain of Bavaria. The arms of this family are given the same as those of the Lancashire stock, with a crescent for difference, though it is said they earlier bore arms "billetée, on a bend three swans," coloring not defined.

Besides the place called Washington, or Wassinton, in Co. Durham, we have Wessington, Co. Northumb., north-east of Heddon-on-the-Wall; Washington west of Alfreton in Derbyshire, called on Camden's maps of 1610 "Wessinton;" and lastly in Co. Sussex the parish of Washington. The latter place was known in the tenth century as Wasingatune, and herein, in 963, King Edgar granted certain lands to the chief Athelwold; under the Norman Conqueror it was held by William de Braose, and subsequently passed into the possession of the Dukes of Norfolk.

I. J. G.

THE COUNT REVILLA-GIGÉDO, VICE-ROY OF MEXICO.

From the time that Mexico, under the name of New Spain, became subject to Spanish rule, until the period of her Inde-

* Lunde Washington was at one time manager of Mt. Vernon estate for his kinsman Gen. Geo. Washington.

pendence, in the year 1821, the Province was governed by a series of officials with the title of Viceroy. With some noble exceptions, these rulers were men remarkable principally for their indolence, inefficiency, and rapacity. We do not propose to linger upon those who, with a little brief power in their hands, turned it only to selfish purposes, leaving the people they professed to protect in a degraded and miserable condition; but to point for a moment to some of those whose glory, like the glory of the stars, will never wane, because they identified themselves and their efforts with the great cause of humanity and human elevation.

As a luminary of the first magnitude stands the name of Don Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheco Horcasitas y Aguayo, Conde de Revilla-Gigedo. That his character, genius, and peculiar difficulties may be better comprehended, and his labors better appreciated, a glance at his immediate predecessors, and the state of the country he governed, will be necessary.

Between the years 1783 and 1789 no fewer than five Viceroys had received the staff of office. The first, Don Matías de Galvez, was a brother of the celebrated minister and *visitador*, Don José de Galvez, but he was destitute of the ambition, brilliant endowments, and capacities which marked the career of his distinguished relative. From the office of Captain-General of Guatemala, through the influence of Don José, he was promoted to the Viceroyship of New Spain in the year 1783, towards the close of the reign of Carlos III., and though old and infirm, he labored earnestly to acquit himself well in whatever pertained to the exalted post he occupied.

The colony at this period was in a state of almost sluggish tranquillity. Little seemed to be required, and correspondingly little was accomplished. The authority of the Viceroys was established and respected, the period of turbulence among the royal officials had passed, the spirit of independence which was wont to animate the Aztec bosom slumbered, and the Viceroys had only to *project* improvements

which the gradual advancement of the population might require. But the administration of Don Matías was not entirely without historic results; he began the work of paving the streets of the capital, and fostered the Academy of Fine Arts founded by his predecessor. Some of the best models in marble which adorn the collection of San Fernando at the present day were placed there in his time. The sentence of suppression was removed from the *Gaceta*, and it reappeared; the national Bank of San Carlos was established, a bubble which subsequently burst and involved many in ruin.

The administration of Don Matías continued but little more than a year; overpowered with infirmities, he resigned his authority into the hands of the Royal Council, and died on the 3d of November in the year 1784.

His successor Don Bernardo de Galvez, son of Don Matías, was one of the most distinguished Governors of the colony. From the Captain-Generalship of Havana, through the influence of his uncle, the Marquis of Sonora, he was elevated to the office made vacant by the death of his father. Young, zealous, ambitious, and popular, he undertook various works of public utility. He made or laid out several causeways from the city of Mexico, paved many streets, began the system of street-lighting, and, with a view to beautify his capital, embellished the vice-regal residence and commenced the towers of the cathedral.

But the most conspicuous measure of his rule was the rebuilding of the palace of Chapultepec and the construction of a fortress within it. The popularity of this undertaking and the ostentation in which the young Viceroy lived, combined with an act of royal clemency which he had the presumption to perform, in pardoning some criminals whom he had designedly met on their way to the scaffold, attracted the attention of the suspicious court. However this may be, without any known cause, this young man, gay, vigorous, and full of flattering expectations, yielded to the undermining power of a hidden malady,

and descended swiftly to the grave, after having held his authority one year and five months. His exequies were solemnly performed in the Cathedral, and in the darkness of the night, amidst the lamentations of the people, military display and funeral music, giving to the pageant an augustness almost royal, his remains were deposited in the church of San Fernando.

The powers of government fell, as usual on the decease of the Viceroy, into the hands of the *Real Audiencia*. Shortly, however, news came that His Majesty of Spain had named Archbishop de Haro for the vacancy. He was a man of great learning and benevolence; his short government, however, was unmarked by any notable historic event. In a few months he resigned his authority to Señor Don Manuel Antonio Flores, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armada, and Viceroy of Santa Fé de Bogotá. Old, in enfeebled health, and with few endowments for command, almost nothing can be said of his administration further than that he organized three military battalions, commenced the Botanical Garden, and paid some attention to the mining interests of the country. The death of Carlo III., and his celebrated minister, Don José de Galvez, occurred during his government. Unfitted for the exalted position he had attained, both by his tastes and qualifications, in a little more than a year Flores sent his resignation to his royal master, and the thanks he gave the king for his acceptance of the resignation demonstrated that he sincerely renounced the office, and earnestly desired to retire to the more quiet enjoyments of domestic life. In October, 1789, a ship arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing his successor, the second Count Revilla-Gigedo. At Guadalupe, Flores, according to the royal order, delivered to him the staff of office, and soon set sail for Spain in the same vessel that had brought the new Viceroy.

With the departure of Señor Flores for his native land, all obstacles are removed to the introduction of the main subject of our sketch—Don Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheco Horcasitas y Aguayo, Conde de Revilla-Gigedo, 52d Viceroy of New Spain.

This remarkable man came from an illustrious ancestry. His father was Viceroy of Mexico as early as 1749. In his childhood, his parents designated him for the quiet and comparative obscurity of cloistral life; but the activity and enthusiasm of his inclinations defeated this intention, and he embraced the more congenial profession of arms. He held a command at the siege which the Spaniards so obstinately maintained at Gibraltar in 1782, and acquitted himself with distinction in that desperate conflict. At the decease of his father he inherited his title, and was deservedly honored by his royal master with many dignities in Spain, and on the resignation of Flores, as we have seen, he was appointed Viceroy of Mexico.

His predecessors had made no considerable improvements in the general administration of the colony, as has been intimated, until a certain temporary vigor was infused into affairs by the arrival of the royal Commissioner (*Visitador*), Don José de Galvez, who came clothed with authority to adjust whatever might require adjustment. Active, ambitious, inventive, and restless, he directed his efforts to a class of creations, excisions, and reforms which should tend to exalt his own efficiency in the eyes of the Crown, and prove the incapacity and uselessness of the Viceroys. Don Manuel Flores had not the executive qualities necessary to sustain and perfect the improvements initiated by Don José. He might be a man of judgment, but he was not informed upon the affairs of the colony, was slow to comprehend the import of his office, and averse to burden himself with the thousand details with which it was necessary to have minute acquaintance. But whatever Don José might have done for the colony, it is certain that Revilla-Gigedo encountered defects, abuses, and disorders almost without number, which the broad comprehensiveness of his understanding seized, and the energy of his character corrected.

He assumed the government in October, 1789, and the first event which displayed his vigilance and integrity was the consigning to summary justice the perpetrators of

certain notorious assassinations, which by their atrocity had thrown the kingdom into consternation. A short experience convinced the new Viceroy that *labor*, in every sense, could alone give order and form to the mass of *disorder* which had been mis-called government. A glance at the situation of the Province in 1789 will convey the best idea of the merit of this celebrated magistrate, whom neither limited time, social considerations, nor the constant and daring struggle with antiquated and deep-rooted prejudices, deterred from his career of progress.

The streets of the capital were without drains, sidewalks, or pavements. They were the depositories, moreover, of all the impurities from the houses; and, in process of time, these filthy accumulations exhaled vapors extremely deleterious to the health of the population. The market stood opposite the palace, and was constructed with an open space in the centre, surrounded by wooden sheds in which provisions were exposed for sale, and the refuse thrown on one side, awaiting the good offices of swine, which fed at large in the city. The sheds afforded asylum at night for a promiscuous company of men and women, vagrants and drunkards. The baths were open to all who paid the required fee; and no reference was had to the proprieties arising from the distinctions of sex. After nine o'clock it was dangerous to go out, since the streets were lighted only by an occasional lamp, hung by the owners at the doors of shops and houses, in obedience to a municipal regulation. This requisition even was either neglected altogether, or the light withdrawn at an early hour. The lower classes went almost naked, their only clothing consisting of a sheet-like garment (which also performed the office of counterpane), and a palm hat. It was as customary to sell the clothing of the dead in public shops as it was to bury them in the churches of small towns. These practices, superadded to the foul condition of the streets, produced many epidemics.

In the erection of edifices no regard was observed to harmony or regularity. The city was destitute of public prome-

nades, except the single one planted by the Viceroy Bucareli. The fountains were large basins of mason-work, foul with sediment, the dust of the street, the contact with the hands of water-carriers; nor was the addition uncommon of that with which both hands and feet had been laved.

Another fertile source of public disorder and demoralization existed in the abundance of drinking establishments called *pulquerías*, where was sold the intoxicating beverage *pulque*, made from the juice of a species of aloes. Nearly all the squares contained a *pulquería*—an enormous hut or wigwam—and in the centre stood huge jars of the fermented liquid. Around these tempting vessels gathered half naked *leperos*, beggars, prostitutes, and all the worst elements of the population; and here, amidst gambling, licentiousness, and drunken merriment, germinated plots for thefts, assassinations, and their attendant depravities.

In fine, the condition of affairs, moral and physical, was quite bad enough to chill the courage of the most undaunted. Who but a man of unconquerable energy would have had the heroism to attack such a mass of disorder with any hope of its correction?

Great as were these evils, still greater existed in the judicial organization of the kingdom. There were tribunals and systems without end, nominally for the administration of justice, but they were really only so many systems of oppression. The *Acordada* alone exercised its tyrannical jurisdiction by means of twenty-five hundred subordinates, and imposed, without appeal, restraint, or molestation, the most opprobrious punishments—even death itself.

Neither was this multitude of judicial branches regulated by codes of laws or any other fixed rules; each had its peculiar formularies, and no organization existed which afforded guarantees to litigants or determined the attributes of the Judges. Revilla-Gigédo himself stood aghast before systems so monstrous and so complicated.

The provision for education, also, was to the last degree worthless. No school for primary gratuitous instruction had been

established in the capital or any part of the kingdom. Before the expulsion of the Jesuits, in 1767, the care of the youth had devolved upon them. Subsequently, the few schools that remained fell into the hands of ignorant and cruel teachers, who nourished the hearts of the children with absurd fictions, and brutalized them by ridiculous and inefficient discipline.

The roads of the kingdom were in such condition that the only available method of travel and transportation was on mule-back. The corporations of towns wasted their funds in sky-rockets, festivities, and all sorts of useless expenditures. Officers and office-holders were in unison with all this disorder. There were neither data nor ideas how to form statistics; books, entries, and judicial writings conformed only to the caprices of the chiefs. The tribunal of accounts, a place of pride and highly aristocratic, having its three ministers in large wigs and its army of accountants, was the most delinquent and worthless of any. It assumed great superiority, and the idlers at its head sometimes believed themselves above even the Viceroy himself.

The military organization was equally useless and incomplete. In the city and provincial militia, there was neither instruction nor discipline. The coasts and frontiers were without custody; and the few small veteran bodies that existed were unworthy of confidence, since military rank was considered salable and transferable—a kind of speculation of which several of the Viceroy's had availed themselves.

This is but an outline of the state of things in New Spain when Revilla-Gigedo entered upon his duties as chief officer of the Province. To ordinary minds, the remedy for these complicated evils would require years of study or perplexed experiment. The acute comprehension of the Count de Revilla-Gigedo soon unmasked the origin of the difficulties, namely: the indolence and avarice of most of the governors, whose only aim seemed to be the accumulation of a fortune to carry back to Spain when the period of their control expired.

With a firm and confident hand the Count applied methods of reform to the shapeless mass, and truly entitled himself to a higher tribute of gratitude than the nation for which he labored has awarded him. Declining all the festivities usually proffered to a Viceroy, he directed his attention to the condition of the fortresses and other provisions for defence; to the purification of the palace; to the removal of those unsightly old sheds that had served for markets, and the construction of others more decent and commodious; to sanitary regulations respecting the streets; to measures by which the half-naked laboring class should be induced to clothe themselves; to the establishment of ordinances concerning the public baths; the erection of edifices with some view to order; the paving and lighting of streets; provision for a night-watch and police system; the extinguishment of fires; the suppression of the disorders of the *pulquerias*; the constructions of aqueducts and fountains, by which the health of the population was materially promoted. He further provided for the same object, by prohibiting the sale of the clothing of the dead, and stopping burials in churches. The cemeteries of Vera Cruz and Puebla resulted from this prohibition. He repaired public highways and causeways, and established a Botanical Garden at Chapultepec, which had been projected by one of his predecessors. He caused primary schools to be opened in most of the important towns; furnished the Academy with professors in Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, &c.; wrought a general reform in the ordinances by which crafts and trades were regulated; and, as by a species of magic, gave life and animation to useful establishments, which neither time nor revolution has destroyed.

Neither did the Viceroy restrict his reforms to things merely material; he devised expedients to remove abuses in the moral administration, and cure some of its palpable evils,—though many of those expedients, of the highest importance, were so hampered, benumbed, and opposed in the Court of Spain that they were not carried into effect. For all in which he

did succeed, he had to struggle with the sluggishness of magistrates, inveterate prejudices, and all the train of obstacles they bring, and to plunge, sword in hand, upon the hoary vices he would extirpate; but his projects were so evidently good, and conformable to justice, that the Court could not withhold its sanction.

Mining, agriculture, and manufactures also received special attention from Revilla-Gigédo, and strong impulses were imparted to them through his wisdom and energy. With respect also to whatever facilitated communication, the purposes of the Viceroy were magnificent; but limited power, limited time, and limited means, together with the obstructions interposed by paltry private interests or favoritism, defeated many of his grandest schemes.

In order to accomplish, in the short space of five years, the reforms we have mentioned, and many others to which time does not allow us to refer, the most indefatigable industry was necessary. Revilla-Gigédo only allotted to himself three or four hours for sleep, retiring regularly at nine in the evening and rising at one, to pursue his labors, or to sally out that he might personally observe the manner in which the municipal laws were heeded.

He was neat and elegant in his person, and a strict observer of etiquette. He ate only twice in the day; and, while he supported all the proprieties of a state table, never tasted anything from his own table, but received his food prepared and seasoned from the convent of the Capucins. It was sent to him in a small trunk, locked, which had two keys—one kept by himself, the other by the Abbess.

Many curious anecdotes are related of this remarkable man. One or two may serve to illustrate more fully the striking features of his character.

On a certain occasion he went to the Tribunal of Accounts, an office for which he had an aversion by reason of the pride and indolence of its chiefs. It was ten o'clock, and not a soul was present. The Viceroy undertook to arrange a packet of papers, which were in the greatest confusion. When the employés entered, they were

almost petrified with astonishment. Revilla-Gigédo then took his hat, and, with a sardonic smile, said to them:—"Gentlemen, from eight to eleven I shall come to regulate this archive; meanwhile, there is no necessity that you should fatigue yourselves. You can sleep and breakfast, confident that the service of the king suffers no loss."

The following is related by Don Carlos Bustamante in his "Continuacion" of Padre Cavo:

A certain widow stated to the Viceroy that her husband on his death-bed had been arrested for debt, and that she had taken care to place in safety a small coffer of jewels which were her dowry. These jewels she had intrusted to a gentleman, without exacting any receipt or equivalent. Urged by the necessities of her widowhood, she had petitioned for her treasures, and he had not only denied that he had received them, but had treated her as if she were mad. The fertile mind of the Viceroy soon suggested a method of redress. The following night he concealed her in a place from which she was to sally at a preconcerted signal. The recipient of the jewels was summoned, and in a friendly manner was solicited to return them; but, as before, he denied all knowledge of the matter. The demand was politely renewed, with promises that his honor should be protected; still he persisted in the denial. In the course of conversation, the Viceroy inquired if he took snuff.

"Yes, Señor," he replied, offering his box. "Take what your Excellency pleases."

Affecting distraction and urgency to dispatch some important business, the Viceroy left him, and calling a confidential assistant, sent him with the snuff-box to the wife of the *depositorio*, with directions to ask for the coffer of jewels which had certain marks such as had been described by the lady. In a short time the messenger returned with the little trunk. The widow was then called from her place of concealment, and asked if that was the box she demanded.

"It is the same, Señor," she answered, "which I intrusted on deposit to this gentleman."

The Viceroy gave him a glance of indignation.

"How have you dared to deceive me, a gentleman and a Viceroy, when I removed all difficulties out of the way in order to cover your honor, and to satisfy this unfortunate woman? Henceforth you shall understand I am not to be trifled with. I have ordered a coach to convey you to the Castle."

In May, 1794, Revilla-Gigedo resigned his office* into the hands of Branciforte,

* One of the remarkable events which occurred during the government of Revilla-Gigedo, was the appearance of an Aurora Borealis of unusual splendor in the year 1789. A manuscript letter, written by his Secretary and signed by the Viceroy, giving an account of this phenomenon and the consternation it produced, has been preserved. We subjoin a translation from the original document:—

MOST EXCELLENT SENOR:

At 8 o'clock on the night of the 14th of November, an Aurora Borealis appeared in this city. The Indians of the country, who are greatly without instruction and are very faint-hearted, began to be terrified and to make such a tumult that the streets became thronged with people, who shrieked and wailed, believing that fire was about to fall from heaven—that the city was about to be overwhelmed—or other similar absurdity which this or that fanatic invented and propagated, the excited people immediately believing it. The Ecclesiastics, who ought to have tranquillized the ignorant, undeceived them and drew them away from their error, assisted in confirming them in it. They began to ring bells for the Supplicatory; they opened the churches, and even the Brotherhood of St. Augustin came forth carrying in procession St. Nicholas. Other priests began to preach, and all the town wandered about crazy, shrieking, praying, and performing acts of contrition in the streets. The number of persons who went out to Guadalupe to commend themselves to the Virgin was very considerable; and though the phenomenon disappeared before ten o'clock, even as late as two in the morning many people were still roaming about with burning brands, and praying in the public ways.

Seeing that the inhabitants left their houses unprotected, I determined that patrols should go the rounds to guard the property fear had caused the owners to forsake. I likewise sent a request to the Archbishop, that he would command the calling of Supplications to cease, that the churches might be closed; on his own part taking the necessary steps to quiet the tumult and disorder, since, as it could at once be perceived, the cause deserved not the least dread or solicitude. I caused, moreover, that several officers should go through the streets in a manner the most favorable to undeceive the people of their error and induce them to return to their houses.

who had been appointed his successor, and soon after embarked for Spain, where he became director of artillery, a military position of importance and responsibility. Five years later, May 2d, 1799, he died at Madrid, universally lamented, as he was in Mexico also, where the memory of his good deeds is never to be obliterated.

The celebrated "Instruccion," which he wrote for the benefit of Branciforte, is a memorial of the most important events that happened during his government. It is a national treasure which has been most jealously cared for, and remained unpublished until 1831. The attentive reader can glean from it the principles which guided the policy of the Cabinet at Madrid, in order to maintain the strong hand Spain had extended over Mexico; the source, amount, investment, etc., of the large sums with which this Province had enriched the Royal Treasury; it brings into near inspection the judicial system; acquaints us with the character of the population, the military organization, the condition of agriculture and the mining interests, home and foreign commerce, the state of arts and industry, and the policy of the Viceroyship, both general as regards the colony at large, and particular as regards the capital. It also records curious and acute observations, indicates reforms and projects, and embodies reflections which disclose the upright and magnanimous principles of the writer—his deep desire for the prosperity of the nation he ruled, and furnishes to legislators suggestions well worthy their consideration.

It is to be regretted that so far as Branciforte is concerned, it was practically an effort expended in vain. He neither thought nor worked like his illustrious predecessor, though he contributed to give the last touch to the reputation of Revilla-Gigedo, by influencing the Council to accuse him. Envy seems to be indispensable in order to

I give Your Excellency this account lest, perhaps, notice through another source might arrive, of such character as to cause anxiety.

Exmo. Señor,

EL CONDE DE REVILLA-GIGEDO.

Mexico, 30th Nov., 1789.

EXMO. SEÑOR DON ANTONIO PORLIER.

lift the splendor of great men, as the clouds of heaven are necessary, which, dispersed, cause the sun to shine with more clearness and brilliancy.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

OLD PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN.—Dr. Edward Vanderpool, 206 Fourth street, in this city, has in his possession a portrait of Dr. Franklin, painted at Trenton, N.J., a year or two before his death, by an English artist named Stibbs, which, with a very close likeness both in face and attitude to the well known Cochin Portrait, represents him with the marks of much more advanced age than any of the engraved likenesses. It is in oil on canvas, stretched on board 5½ by 4½ inches in size, with powdered wig and a red coat, one hand over the other resting on a cane. The expression is smiling, but evidently senile. It is, however, a most interesting relic, and its authenticity undoubted, the picture having been given by the artist's daughter to Dr. Vanderpool.

INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY OF NEGROES IN BOSTON.—Phillis Wheatley's was not the only instance in Boston, of the negro's capacity for intellectual improvement. A worthy Englishman, Richard Dalton, Esq., a great admirer of the Greek classics, because of the tenderness of his eyes, taught his negro boy, Cæsar, to read to him distinctly any Greek writer, without understanding the meaning or interpretation.—*Douglass*, ii. 345.

In the *Boston Chronicle* for September 21, 1769, is advertised:—"To be sold, a Likely Little negroe boy, who can speak the French language, and very fit for a Valet."

DRAW A PRIZE.—The following extract from an old newspaper may interest some of your readers, as serving to show that

one of our current witticisms is not as new as may be generally supposed.

"Instead of that alacrity with which every man in the United States was to turn out, as a volunteer, to fight Great Britain, as triumphantly foretold by the administration prints, we hear of nothing but lamentations and dissatisfaction from every militia man who has been so fortunate as to *draw a prize*, as it is called, by which he becomes liable to be called on any moment to join the detachment of thirteen thousand men that make up the quota of this State."—*New York Evening Post*, May 12th, 1812.

I have a strong impression that "copper-heads" is used, with its present political meaning, by the journal quoted above or some of its contemporaries. But, whether this is so or not, it is quite evident from the above extract that if the word did not exist at that time, it was, at least, sadly needed.

S. W. P.

PHILLIPS AND DAVIS—A COINCIDENCE.

—On the 8th of December, 1837, Wendell Phillips, speaking in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in reply to one who vindicated the mob that murdered Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, the previous month, used the following language:—

"Sir, when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis, and Hancock, and Quincy, and Adams, I thought *those pictured lips* [pointing to the portraits in the hall] *would have broken into voice* to rebuke the recreant American—the slanderer of the dead."

Twenty years later, October 11th, 1858, Jefferson Davis spoke in Faneuil Hall, and used similar imagery. He said:—

"If those voices, which breathed the first instincts into the Colony of Massachusetts, and into those colonies which formed the United States, to proclaim community, independence, and assert it against the powerful mother country; if those voices live here still, how must they feel who come here to preach treason to the constitution, and assail the Union it ordained and established? It would seem that the

criminal hearts would fear that *those voices, so long slumbering, would break their silence*, that those forms which look down from these walls behind and around, would come forth, and that their sabres would once more be drawn from their scabbards, to drive from this sacred temple these fanatical men, who deserve it more than did the changers of money and those who sold doves in the temple of the living God."

It is hardly credible that at the very time that Davis uttered these scorching words against those who lift up their hands against the Union and the Constitution, his "criminal heart" was meditating the treason that it has since perpetrated; but we have evidence that compels us to believe such to have been the case.

X. Y. Z.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.—We have noticed with pleasure the unanimous passage in the House of Representatives, at Washington, of a bill adding one hundred dollars per annum to the pensions of the little band of Revolutionary veterans who still survive, and whose lives, it is to be hoped, may be prolonged to witness the full triumph of those liberties which their valor helped to establish. It appears, by an official return, that the number now living of the heroes whose efforts in behalf of their country are still gratefully remembered, is but *twelve*. Of these the oldest has attained the age of 105 years, and the youngest is 94. The names and ages, with amount of pension allowed under existing laws, are stated in a communication from the Pension Bureau, as follows:—

Amaziah Goodwin, born in Somersworth, N. H., Feb. 16, 1759; pension \$38 33.

John Goodnow, born in Sudbury, Mass., Jan. 30, 1762; pension \$36 67.

Adam Link, born in Washington Co., Pa.,—1762; pension —.

Daniel Waldo, born in Windham, Conn., Sept. 10, 1762; pension \$96.

Jonas Gates, born in Barre, Mass., —, 1763; pension \$96.

Benjamin Miller, born in Springfield, Mass., April 4, 1764; pension \$24 54. (Died Sept. 1863.—ED. H. M.)

James Barham, born in Southampton Co., Va., May 18, 1764; pension \$32 33.

William Hutchings, born in York, Me., —, 1764; pension \$21 66.

John Pettingill, born in Windham, Conn., Nov. 30, 1766; pension \$50.

Alexander Maroney, enlisted at Lake George, N. Y., born —, 1770; pension \$96.

Samuel Downing, served in the 2d N.H. regiment; pension \$80.

Lemuel Cook, on the roll at Albany, N. Y.; pension \$100.

With regard to the last three, it will be observed that full particulars are wanting. In the case of Maroney, the files state that he was "enlisted" by his father, being a minor. To all of the pensions here stated, it is now proposed to add \$100 per annum.

There were at the date of the latest report in print seven pensioners on the State roll of Massachusetts receiving pensions from the treasury of this Commonwealth, under resolves of the Legislature independently of the action of Congress. Of these Benjamin Smith, of Grafton, who receives the largest sum, viz. \$150 per annum, is described as "a soldier of the Revolution," and we believe that some of the others received their pensions in respect of Revolutionary services.

The names of the others are Martin Wheelock, Lyman Webster, Peter Jowder, James Pomeroy, John T. Stone, James Daniels. If authorized by a vote of the Legislature similar to the movement in Congress which called forth the interesting facts above noted, respecting the United States pensioners, the Secretary of the Commonwealth would, perhaps, be able, by a search of the files, to furnish complete information on the subject.—*Boston Advertiser*.

DANIEL TAYLOR, THE SPY.—The physician who administered to Daniel Taylor (the British spy) the emetic on October 9, 1777, which brought up the silver ball in which was inclosed the short letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Burgoyne, was Dr. Moses Higby, afterwards of Newbury, in this

State. He resided at the time near the old Fall's house, at the Square in the town of New Windsor, where General (afterwards Governor) George Clinton had his headquarters temporarily in the fall of 1777, subsequently to the defeat at Fort Montgomery. He died in Newburgh May 3, 1823, at the age of eighty, and had practised there and in New Windsor for nearly sixty years. The letter inclosed in the ball was written on the previous day at Fort Montgomery, and was intended to inform Burgoyne (then encamped near Saratoga) that no colonial troops intervened their respective forces (which they intended, if possible, to unite) except the command of Gates, and expressed the hope that the recent English success at the Fort would facilitate his contemplated operations both above and below Albany. Immediately after the storming of the Fort, Gen. George Clinton made his headquarters at Mrs. Fall's house to collect his men, who had become scattered on the night of the storming, in order that he might march them, together with such new recruits as he might obtain, to Esopus (now Kingston) to prevent the English from landing from their vessels at that place, which he had been advised by his brother Col. James Clinton (serving under him), they would do if the vessels could break the chain which was across the river near the Fort (this obstruction across the river from near St. Anthony's Nose to Fort Montgomery was, in fact, a *chevaux de frise*, and was arranged by Capt. Machen,* the Engineer of Fort Montgomery, with the assistance of Capt. Hazelwood, whose similar work across the Delaware River had been so effectual previously; it was 1860 feet long, and separated in a few hours, by reason of the tide, after its completion, but was soon after relaid in another position under the

suggestion of Maj. Gen. Heath. It cost £50,000, and weighed 170 tons. When it broke, Congress refused to pay the bill for the iron-work upon it, until the quality of the iron was investigated. The investigation proved satisfactory).

He did not rally his men in time, but when he reached Kingston (by way of the valley of the Wallkill), he discovered that the English vessels had ascended the river, landed troops, set fire to the village, and had just retired, leaving it still in flames. The spy was captured before Clinton started from the Square. It is not known by what route the spy came from Fort Montgomery on his intercepted way to Burgoyne, and he refused to state it. His person was searched and the ball was accidentally found in his hair, where it had been ingeniously fastened, and probably before he started. Its form was oval, about the size of a bullet, and consisted of two sections which were firmly united by a screw in the centre. It was pure silver, for the probable reason that if the bearer should be compelled, by any exigency, to swallow it for its and his safety, the metal might not affect him as lead, brass, or copper would. The shell of it was about the thickness of a common wafer; and compactly folded in it was the short letter to Burgoyne, written on thin silk paper. The letter contained but three sentences, and was forwarded by Gen. Clinton to the "Council of Safety," after the court-martial of Taylor. When the ball was discovered, Taylor snatched it from the searching officer, and under pretence of throwing it away, swallowed it. This, however, was noticed. Clinton immediately sent for Dr. Higby, who, instantly upon his arrival, administered with much difficulty a powerful emetic. The ball was thrown up almost immediately; and Taylor picking it up, ran a short distance, was overtaken, and, upon being brought back, the ball could not be found, and he refused to state what he had done with it. Clinton promptly informed him that he believed he had again swallowed it, and that if it was not produced at once, he should instantly order him to be hung, and that he should be cut open to obtain it. He then produced it. Taylor was a

* Capt. Machen came to America about 1766 as an officer in the English service, but soon resigned. He then opened the outlet to "Machen's Pond," now called Orange Lake, four miles west of Newburgh, and erected a small building in which he made copper coin for change, and, though it was illegal, yet he was not interfered with. The public regarded the coinage as a convenience which was not at that early day sufficiently supplied by the government.

major in the English service. He was taken by Clinton to Kingston with the troops, and was there tried before a Court-Martial (of which Capt. John Woodward, the father of Judge Woodward who was afterwards one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, was Judge Advocate), and was unanimously condemned as a spy, and was hung the next day from an apple-tree on the outskirts of the village, and buried under it. He wore a citizen's dress at the time of his capture, was about forty years of age, and was privileged by Clinton to write several letters to relatives in England, which, after being read and found not to communicate any military information, were sent to Sir Henry Clinton for further disposition.

His remains were never removed. He was an officer of equal rank with André (each being a major), and both were selected as spies, and executed as such; and both intrusted with important duties, and for the same government, and by the same officer (Sir Henry Clinton), yet André was exhumed by order of the British Government, and his remains deposited with military honors in Westminster Abbey, while those of Taylor have been neglected by his country to the present time. The probable impossibility of identifying the particular spot of his burial may constitute the reason why his bones were not removed at the time when André's were. The grave of the latter was marked by a stone immediately after his execution, and a willow planted by it, both of which remained there at the time of the removal to England. No mark was put upon Taylor's grave, and the old apple-tree, no doubt, had long since gone, and probably no one then living or accessible could identify the spot.

JOHN M. EAGER, *New York.*

NAMES AND LOCATION OF TRIBES ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN, BY N. T. TRUE.—The tribes of New England were settled on the principal rivers. On the Connecticut were the Mohegans. Those on the sources of the Connecticut river were called Micmacs or Fresh Water Indians. On the Merrimac

were the Pennacooks. On the Saco were the Sokokis, of whom the Pequakeys at Fryeburg were a branch. On the Androscoggin were the Anasagunticooks, of which tribe were the Rokomekos at Canton Point, and the Pejescots on the Lower Androscoggin. The Norridgewocks lived on the Kennebec. The Penobscots, or Tarratines, as they were often called, on the Penobscot; the Wawenocks, on the St. George's, Sheepscot, and Pemaquid Rivers; the Passamaquoddies on the St. Croix; the Marechites on the St. John, and the Micmacs in Nova Scotia.

The Indians on the Androscoggin are known under the general name of Anasagunticooks, though it appears that it was originally confined to those residing above Lewiston Falls. At a late period it seemed to extend to the scattered remnants of Indians on the river, and at St. Francis in Canada.

It is a curious fact that the word Anasagunticook, Amoscoggin, and Amasaconte, are all derived from the same roots, and have essentially the same meaning. Amasaconte was the name of the tribe at Farmington, and as the carrying place, by means of numerous ponds, was very easy, it is probable that the intercourse between the Indians on the Androscoggin and Sandy Rivers was very intimate, and may thus have rendered them, in a certain sense, nearly identical.

The Pejescots occupied the territory between Lewiston Falls and the Kennebec River. Their headquarters were at Brunswick, where they had a fort near the falls. They also had a location at Little River Falls. Their position was a most important one. It was at the great carrying place between the Eastern and Western tribes. It was also the turning off place of the Indians coming down the river to Macquait. Their position early brought them into contact with the whites. An English trader occupied their territory below the Falls as early as 1624-5, and another at the Little River Falls, consequently they were the first to be broken up as a tribe.

They probably depended largely on fishing for their support, although they, no doubt, had corn fields in Durham, Brun-

wick, and Topsham. Colonel Church, as late as 1690, found a barn of corn to a large amount at their fort in Brunswick. Still, they did not appear to have any fixed habitation at that time below Lewiston Falls, unless it might have been on Sabattis river.

It is doubtful if any tribe in New England had greater facilities for procuring food at all seasons of the year than the Pejepscots. At certain periods, salmon, sturgeon, and other fish swarmed the river at the Falls, where they could easily spear them. Their hunting grounds were near, corn could be raised or brought down the river, while in the severest weather, or time of scarcity, they could reach Macquait, a distance of three miles, where clams were abundant. Like the immense water power at Brunswick, still unimproved, it would seem as though the natives did not themselves appreciate the natural advantages around them, though they may have been originally a populous tribe.

The Rokomekos had their headquarters at Canton Point, and this may be considered the centre of the Indian population on the whole river. They were a semi-agricultural people. The broad intervalles, to the extent of several hundred acres, were cleared and cultivated with corn. From what can be gleaned of their condition, it is probable that they were among the most populous of any tribe in Maine, previous to 1617, when they suffered from the plague which carried off so many Indians throughout New England.

No tribe of Indians was more dreaded by the whites than the Rokomekos. They would turn off from the river through the northern part of what is now Cumberland County, and pounce upon the settlers of the seaport towns, killing and taking captive the inhabitants, or coming down the river in a flotilla of canoes, prowl along the shores, or at a later period, through the influence of the French, they would ascend the river, go to Canada, join the French, and again descend to the sea-coast to annihilate, if possible, the English settlements. They embraced the Indians up and down the Androscoggin river, from Lewiston Falls to its source.

Our knowledge of the condition of the Indians about Rokomeko is very limited. They had cornfields near Rumford Falls and at Rumford Point.

It is not known whether there was a distinct tribe at Lewiston Falls. Some of the Pennacook Indians fled from their tribe in New Hampshire through fear of the Mohawks, and built a fort there about the year 1680, so that this place constituted a sort of garrison for the protection of their families while the men were away from home. The excellent facilities for fishing at the Falls must have always attracted the Indians to that place.

At Bethel, about two and a half miles above the village, there was undoubtedly a small tribe, possibly a branch of the Rokomekos, as they were said to have carried their dead to Rokomeko for burial. They had left the place long before the town was settled, as quite large trees had grown up in their corn-fields. About twenty cellars for the storage of corn, a dozen or more gun barrels, kettles, hoes, and other implements were found by the first settlers, indicating that they had left in a hurried manner.

CARTRIDGE PAPER IN 1778.—When the American army entered Philadelphia, in June, 1778, upon the evacuation of the English troops, there was a want of paper fitted for the construction of cartridges. It was advertised for, and but a small quantity procured. An order was then issued demanding its instant production by all people in that city who had it. This produced but little, and most probably on account of its scarcity. A file of soldiers was then ordered to make search for it in every place where any was likely to be found. Among other places visited in July, 1778, was a garret in a house in which Benjamin Franklin had previously had his printing office. Here were discovered about twenty-five hundred copies of a sermon which the Rev. Gilbert Tenant had written (printed by Franklin) upon "Defensive War," to rouse the colonists during the French troubles. They were all taken and used as cases for musket cartridges, and at once

sent to the army, and most of them were used at the battle of Monmouth. The requisites in cartridge paper were, of course, thinness, strength, pliability, and inflammability, and such paper was necessarily scarce then.

J. M. E.

New York.

INDIANS IN ORANGE COUNTY. — Oshas-quemonus, the chief of the Minsies tribe (the word having become corrupted into "Minisink," see Eager's Hist. of Orange Co., p. 407, and Stone's Life of Brandt), was one of the signers to the deed of the large Minisink Patent. Besides him, eleven other chiefs signed, though all did not belong to the same tribe, but set up some hunting and other ancient rights to the land. He was a chief of the Wawayanda tribe, whose village was located as early (or rather as late) as 1704, upon the Otter Hill, near Campbell Hall, and near the point where the Beaver Dam empties into that stream. He was also one of the signers to what is known as the Wawayanda Patent. This last patent was intended by the chiefs to cover but sixty thousand acres, but, when subsequently surveyed, was discovered to contain nearly or quite one hundred and fifty; but as the grant was made by meter and bounds, and no particular number of acres was mentioned in it, it could not, by the decisions of the English Courts, be revoked, nor the quantity of land be diminished to the intention of the Indians. Its date was March 5, 1703, and though the English Governor, upon ascertaining the mistake, petitioned Queen Anne to reduce the quantity, yet nothing was heard from the petition—at least nothing was done to that end. Among the other signers to this patent were Rapingonick (who died about 1730 at the Delaware Gap); Wawastawaw, Moghopuck (who subsequently lived on the flats now known as Haverstraw); Comelawaw, Nana-witt, Ariwimack (who was chief of the tribe then occupying the low grounds on the Wallkill, extending from near Goshen, down that stream to Shawangunks in Ulster County); Rumbout (a Minsies); Guliapaw (whose tribe had their village near

Long Pond, one of the feeders of the Morris Canal). This village was within fifty rods of the north end of the pond, and in the vicinity many rude utensils, and arrow-heads, and some stone axes, have been found. What is now known as Warwick Creek, was formerly called Wawayanda Creek, after an early tribe. At the early settlement of the lands along it (about 1742), there were some evidences of a fortified Indian village at the point where the Warwick falls into the Pochuck Creek. About 1811, a large number of Indian bones (supposed to be such from the earthen-ware found with them), were discovered between two large flat stones in the immediate vicinity of the confluence of the two streams. There were evidences of a village at the mouth of the Tinbrook when the Wileman Patent was granted in 1709. Also one on the west bank of the Wallkill, near where a part of the army, known as the Virginia Line, lay encamped in 1782. Another is known to have existed on the old Palatine Road, north of the village of Wardsbridge (now Montgomery), and near the site of the Lutheran church which the Germans erected who settled the Patent called Germantown, guaranteed in 1722. At Crist's Mill, near by, the remnant of a tribe is known to have lived as late as the old French war in 1755. The streams through Orange County abounded in otter and beaver in the early part of the last century, and this fact probably accounts for the large number of small tribes who have left proofs of their existence upon the banks of them. Some few years since an instrument of polished stone, evidently made to dress these animals, was discovered in the bed of the Beaver Dam near the old church at Neelytown. General John MacBride, of Hamptonburgh (still living), remembers to have seen the remains of a beaver dam upon the small stream which empties into the Otter Kill upon his farm. There was an Indian settlement within half a mile of this place in 1811.

J. M. E.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKSPEARE'S DEATH.—We are glad to observe that the New England Historic Genealogical Society has voted to properly observe the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare. At a recent meeting, the details of the celebration were referred to the government of the Society. On that occasion, one of the members spoke as follows:

Mr. President: With your permission, I intend to bring before this meeting a matter which I believe to be of interest to this Society. It is known to us all that the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare takes place on the twenty-third day of April of the current year. It is understood that appropriate notice of this event will be taken in England. But I have yet to learn that any measures have been inaugurated in this country for the celebration of that day. Should it be suffered to pass by without something being done by way of commemoration in this western world, the neglect cannot fail, in my opinion, to cause us disgrace.

England was, it is true, the birthplace of the greatest writer in our language, but he belongs to us as much as to the land of his nativity. There are probably fifty readers of him in the United States to one reader in Great Britain. I have been informed by a bookseller that he has frequently sold new copies of Shakspeare's works for one dollar and twenty-five cents each. Does any one suppose that this book has ever been on sale in England at five or six shillings sterling?

The question very naturally arises: "Whose business is it to provide for the celebration suggested?"

Boston has long claimed to be the Literary Emporium, the Athens of America. There are now, as there always have been, among us scientific and literary men, poets (perhaps), poetasters certainly, who in their own estimation and that of their friends are deserving of high honor. One would think that some of these would move in the matter. Veneration for the mighty dead, a deep appreciation of his matchless powers, gratitude for what they

have learned from him, and even an *esprit de corps* would, we should suppose, have prompted them to take measures that the birthday of Shakspeare should not pass unnoticed. But, as yet, all is still in that quarter. Perhaps it is as well. Should some of them attempt to commemorate him in song, the words which the object of their rhyme puts into the mouth of one of his characters might be applicable:

I had rather be a kitten, and cry—mew,
Than one of these same metre ballad mongers!
I had rather hear a brazen canstick turn'd,
Or a dry wheel grate on an axletree;
And that would set my teeth nothing on edge,
Nothing so much as mincing poetry;
'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag.

[First Part King Henry IV., Act III. Sc. 1.]

If, then, those upon whom it might seem to be incumbent to do this will not move, I would suggest that this Society should do something. Our title indicates the objects of our labors to be History and Genealogy. Both of these are so closely connected with English antecedents that we cannot separate them if we would. English history is our history till within less than two hundred and fifty years; it is measurably our history till within less than a century; and even now we have no small sympathy in the public movements of our fatherland. Our genealogy, however much it has become spread out over this "boundless continent," finds its source on English territory. Shakspeare lived in an age when maritime discovery was active. One of his warmest friends and most munificent benefactors was that Earl of Southampton, whose name appears in one of the early patents of the region in which we dwell. The poet's works are marked by mention of places discovered in his time, and are illustrated by tales brought home by early American voyagers.

These facts, and others which might be named, seem to render it proper that this Society should celebrate in some way the three hundredth anniversary of his birth. And should it so happen that ours should be the only celebration of this event in America, or even in New England, it will redound much to the credit of this Society,

and be a pleasant thing in our annals for posterity to read.

On account of personal reasons, Mr. President, I submit no motion, but would beg leave to suggest that a committee be raised, at this meeting, with full powers to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration which has been spoken of.

LATIN ODE ON WASHINGTON.—The following from the *Pennsylvania Magazine* of October, 1775, may interest your readers :

IN GEO. WASHINGTON DUCIS SUPREMI MUNERE A
SENATU, POPULOQUE AMERICANO DONATUM.

Te vocat Boston, (ubi dux iniquus
Obsidit cives miseros, et obstat,
Urbe quo cedant minus;) excitatque
Pristina virtus.

Prosperè cedat, bone, quod pararis.
Occidunt cives, gladio petita
Heu perit virgo misere! atque clamor
Personat aures.

Di boni dent nunc tibi quæ præcamur
Sospitem ac reddant populo dolenti:
Hostium turmas subito repellas
Cæde furentes.

Te manent plausus, favor et benignus
Omnium quotquot tenet ora nostra
Quo ruit ævus sanie profusus
Indicus olim.
H. P. W.

PHILADELPHIA.

QUERIES.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FENWICK.—Where can I find a genealogical account of the descendants of John Fenwicke, the early Quaker settler in New Jersey?

P.

RICHARD COX.—A New Jersey Masonic Committee appointed to write a Masonic History of that State, report that Richard Cox was the first Provincial Grand Master of America. Where was Henry Price at that time?

PRISON WALLS IN BOSTON.—The city of Boston has recently come into possession of an estate upon Cross street, near North

street, upon which is a building that the tradition of the neighborhood says was at a time prior to the Revolution the Town Jail. The walls, from their thickness and appearance, would seem to warrant the statement of its use. As the city authorities are about to remove the building, it occurs to the writer that some of our citizens may know the facts in regard to it, and, if so, would be glad to examine the premises before the ancient edifice is taken down. Can any antiquarian enlighten us in regard to this subject?

A POLITICAL LESSON.—Can any of your readers give an explanation of the following political caricature? The plate is a well executed mezzotint, ten by thirteen inches, entitled "A Political Lesson." It represents a richly dressed old gentleman booted and spurred, just thrown from his horse, his head striking a broken milestone, on which is inscribed: "To Boston, VI. miles." His hat and wig are on the ground. Near the milestone is a finger-board inscribed: "To Salem." The sky looks loving. Besides the table, the following is under the plate: J. Dixon, invenit et fecit. Published 7 Sept. 1774. Pr. 1s. 6d. Printed for John Bowles, at No. 13 in Cornhill.

A STATUE ON THE BATTERY, NEW YORK.—I recently heard an old resident assert, quite positively, that many years since there stood on the Battery an equestrian statue, in marble or bronze, of some public character. I can find no corroboration of this statement. I suppose it must be a mistake for the Pitt statue recently presented to the Historical Society. From the age of my informant, it could not be the old leaden affair of King George. Can any reader enlighten me? W.

THE ARMS OF HARBERDINCK.—What has become of the arms of Jan Harberdinck, which used to be back of the pulpit in the North Dutch Church, New York? It is a pity to see the mementos of old benefactors of churches thus displaced. H.

REPLIES.

WHIM WHAMS.—(Vol. viii., p. 79.) A copy of this work, with the original contract for publishing it, in the handwriting of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), and signed by him, Nov. 15, 1827, is in my possession. At that time the contents of the book had not been written, but before the ensuing Christmas, less than thirty days, the whole matter was handed to the publisher. The authors, who were members of a Literary Club, were James W. Miller, Oliver C. Wyman, Moses Whitney, Jr., and Henry J. Finn. All of these gentlemen, except the second named, are deceased. Of Mr. Miller, it is said that he has written some of the sweetest verses in the English language; the second named is well known as one of our best writers of satiric and humorous verse; the third was a well known contributor to our magazines and to the daily press; the last named—the lamented Finn—the inimitable actor and artist, was lost in the ill-fated steamer Lexington, January 13, 1840. The designs for the cover and the tail-piece, as well as the verses on the title-page, and the 12, 19, 22, 27, 30, and 31 articles were written by him. The 16 and 37 were by Mr. Whitney. The 5, 7, 9, 15, 20, 29, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, and 43, were by Mr. Miller; the remaining twenty-five articles were by Mr. Wyman. Soon after its issue here, a London firm re-published it, and it met with a ready sale.

Mr. Wyman edited "Poems and Sketches," by James W. Miller, with a notice of his life, in 1829.

Of the three writers above named, who are deceased, their companion can truly say:

"Green be the turf above them,
Friends of my better days;
None knew them but to love them,
None named them but to praise."

J. C.

Boston, March, 1864.

THOMAS ODIORNE.—Is the following his only work?

The Progress of Refinement. A Poem

in three 'Books, to which are added a Poem on Fame and Miscellanies. By Thomas Odiorne. Boston: Printed by Young & Etheridge, opposite to the entrance of the Branch Bank, State street, 1791.

BOSTON.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held March 15th, W. L. Newberry Esq., President, in the chair. The total collections for the past two months (including 135 bound books) were 1,053, from 106 contributions. They embraced the entire documentary publications of the Provincial Government of Canada, 1858-1863, with numerous publications from the United States and Great Britain.

The correspondence for the same time—ninety-one letters written, and forty received—was submitted. Letters accepting membership were read from Mr. Alpheus Todd, Librarian of the "Parliament Library," Quebec, Hon. Henry S. Baird of Wisconsin, and Mr. N. S. Cushing of Chicago.

A valuable paper was presented at the meeting from Prof. H. Bannister, of the "Garrett Biblical Institute," Illinois, being a translation from the German of J. G. Müller, executed by Prof. Bannister, of an essay on "*The Idea of the Great Spirit among the Indians of North America*," elaborately written, with comprehensive references to authorities.

Three papers were then read, obligingly prepared for the society by Hon. Henry S. Baird, an early and esteemed resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Their titles were as follows: 1. "The Early Commerce and Navigation on the Upper or Northwestern Lakes;" 2. "Indian Tribes, Chiefs and Treaties;" 3. "The Green Bay Fisheries—a Sketch."

The several papers called forth interesting remarks, especially from the President, who was requested to put in writing his personal recollections of the early commerce, settlement, and improvements of the Upper Lake region, for the benefit of the society. Forcible remarks were also made on the *national* importance of securing full, reliable, and detailed statistics and particu-

lars of the "Fisheries of the Great Lakes"—an industry whose products, it is believed, much surpass any estimate now formed.

Mr. Baird reports the annual catch "on Green Bay proper"—exclusive of the large fishing establishments situated on Lake Michigan, north and south of the entrance to Green Bay, also on the Fox River above the Bay, and Winnebago Lake, where large quantities are yearly taken and salted for export or consumed at home—at 30,000 to 35,000 barrels.

The catch—classified as to relative quantities taken—he thus enumerates: 1. White Fish; 2. Trout; 3. Herring; 4. Pickerel; 5. Black and White Bass, Catfish, Pike, Red-Horse, Suckers, about equal. Other varieties taken are Sturgeon, Mullet, Muskanongee, with a great variety of "Pan-fish." The Trout abounds in the small streams on the west side of Green Bay.

Mr. Baird gave interesting details of the modes of taking fish adopted by the Indians, and at the present day, noticing the general complaint against the use of "pound nets," as very destructive to the fish, many of which are caught and perish in the meshes of the nets, corrupting the surrounding water.

The recent decease of Dr. Franklin Scammon—a founder, late Treasurer, and a Resident Life Member of the society; also first Professor of Botany in the University of Chicago—was announced by the Secretary; who was followed by impressive remarks from E. B. McCagg, Esq. Mr. McCagg submitted resolutions expressive of the high and honorable esteem in which the deceased was held, which were unanimously adopted.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Augusta, March, 1864.*—The Maine Historical Society held a meeting in the Court-House.

Judge Williamson, of Belfast, read a paper in the afternoon on Slavery in Maine, giving account of the kidnapping of Indians, and showing that in early times negro slaves were held in what is now the State of Maine, at Kittery and as far east as Pownalboro.

Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Brunswick, read a paper relating to Indian Treaties.

Rev. D. Cushman, of Warren, an interesting paper on the Clam Shell Deposits of the State, showing that, like the oyster shell deposits on the Damariscotta, they are all found in pleasant localities, on southern declivities, on just such spots as would naturally be selected for settle-

ment by the aborigines; and from the fact that they are invariably so found—though now mostly killed out by sawdust deposits—he argued that these shell deposits were formed by human hands, the clams having been gathered for food.

In the evening Bishop Burgess, of Gardiner, read a paper contributed by Hon. Wm. Willis of this city—Mr. W. not being present—on statistics.

A letter was received from Hon. W. P. Haines, of Biddeford, accompanying an elaborately carved powder-horn, the work of a soldier at Fort Wm. Henry, on Lake George, during the old French and Indian war. The presentation of the relic to the society was made.

Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, read a long, elaborate, and very able paper on the Popham Settlement, in reply to Thornton, of Boston, who has argued that a Popham colony was only a penal colony. Judge B. controverted this idea.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb.*—A stated monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held at their rooms, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, the President paid a tribute to the memory of the late Frederick Tudor. We copy the closing portion of the eulogy:

As a cultivator of fruits and flowers, and trees, too, at Nahant, he not only placed himself in the front rank of horticulturists, but he gave a signal instance of how much could be done by ingenuity, perseverance, and skill, in overcoming the most formidable obstacles of soil and climate, and obtaining a victory over nature herself.

It has been said that New England is a region of rocks and ice. Mr. Tudor seemed willing to accept it as such, and to be resolved that rocks and ice should be the main ministers to his own fortune, and through him to the health and happiness of others.

I may not omit to add that while New England was his chosen and constant home, he was a man of enlarged and earnest patriotism. Taking pride in his father's Revolutionary services, and inheriting his place in the society of the Cincinnati, he stood fast to the Stars and Stripes and to the Union cause, of which they are the honored emblem, in adversity as well as in prosperity; and nowhere has our National banner been more frequently or more eagerly displayed on every fit occasion during the past three years, than from the windows of his beautiful residence

in Bacon street. He was of a spirit to have borne it bravely to the battle-field, had an occasion occurred before age had impaired the vigor of his arm.

Nor did he fail to observe and to honor true heroism in other parts of the world as well as in our own. It is an interesting fact, that when the tidings came to us from the far East of the noble endurance and brilliant achievements of the lamented Havelock, Mr. Tudor, without calling any one to his counsel, or allowing any one to share the cost, caused a magnificent sword to be made at Springfield, and prepared it with a suitable inscription to be presented to that great Christian hero. It was unhappily too late to reach him before his death.

It only remains for me to offer, in behalf of the Standing Committee, the customary resolution:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society have learned with deep regret the death of their valued associate, Frederick Tudor, Esq., and that the President be directed to name one of our members to prepare a memoir of him for our proceedings.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Hon. Emory Washburne read an elaborate paper on villenage and slavery in England, which was followed by an interesting discussion on this subject, in which Horace Gray, Jr., Esq., Hon. James Savage, and Hon. G. T. Davis took part. The Society then adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Wednesday, March 2.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, the President, Dr. Lewis, in the chair.

Rev. M. Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from the following persons:—Solomon Piper, E. B. Foster, Edward S. Rand, Rev. Lucius Eastman, William Whitwell, of Boston,—Henry B. Humphrey, of Thomaston, Me., and George H. Brown, of Groton, Mass., as resident members; and Alden J. Spooner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a corresponding member.

Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that during the last month donations had been received of 101 volumes, 66 pamphlets, a portfolio of manuscripts from the estate of the late George Eddy Henshaw, and an invoice of 1790 of a Japan merchant, written in Dutch. Seventy-five of the above volumes were the gift of the librarian from his own library.

Mr. Traak, the historiographer, read a memoir of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward, author of the *History of Shrewsbury, &c.*, a resident member, who died at Newtonville, February 18, in his eightieth year.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, who was a

classmate of Mr. Ward at Harvard College, offered the following resolution, which he prefaced by some remarks upon the character of his friend. He esteemed it the highest praise that could be bestowed upon a man to say that he had been a useful member of society. Mr. Ward he considered eminently such a man:—

Resolved, That in the recent and sudden death of Andrew H. Ward, Esq., of West Newton, we deplore the loss of a venerable and very early member of the society; and that as a benefactor, genealogist, and courteous gentleman, we shall long cherish the memory of this excellent man.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Prof. Calvin E. Stone, D.D., of Andover, read a paper in which he described the life and doctrines of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. For more than an hour he held an unusually large audience in profound attention. The paper was an erudite, eloquent, and masterly production—a voice *ex cathedra*.

He began with a fascinating picture of the angel-like character of that young Christian of seventeen—Miss Pierpont, of New Haven, whom Edwards married; and proceeded to give a brief narrative of Mr. Edwards's life, and the extraordinary influence of his ministerial labours; perhaps a purer character has never adorned the history of New England. He then undertook the elaborate task of expounding his great work on the "Will." After giving some account of his very numerous writings, some of which have never been published, he gave an exposition of his theology and its over-shadowing influence in the early Divinity schools; then of Samuel Hopkins, his successor, whose famous creed for a term darkened the religious world; then of Joseph Bellamy, the successor of Hopkins, who took up the line of religious metaphysics and went on; and then of Nathaniel Emmons, one of the best and most devout of men, at the head of another system. The views of Dr. Timothy Dwight, of whose theology he spoke in exalted terms; of Dr. Leonard Woods, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, all eminent divines and at the head of numerous partisans, were all set forth, and Prof. Stowe concluded after all, that these systems, and all other systems of divinity, were mere human inventions, and in their nature cannot rest on any immutable law; because they have been and always will be changing; leaving man's hope of salvation on the belief and practice of a few simple truths.

Rev. William S. Bartlet, of Chelsea, proposed that the society celebrate, on the 23d of April next, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare. In England appropriate notice will be taken of this event; but he had yet to

learn that any measures had been taken in this country to celebrate it. Should it be suffered to pass by without notice in this western world, the neglect, he thought, could not fail to cause us disgrace; for Shakspeare belongs to us as much as to the land of his nativity, and he has a much larger number of readers in the United States than in England.

The matter was referred for action to the Board of Directors.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*New York, March 11.*—This Society held a special meeting on Friday evening, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected, the election in each case being afterwards made unanimous:—

President—Frank H. Norton (Astor Library).

Vice-President—Dr. Geo. H. Perine.

Recording Secretary—Jas. Oliver.

Corresponding Secretary—Francis A. Wood, 68 E. 17th st.

Treasurer—J. Hanna.

Curator and Librarian—Edward Groh.

The Society took up the request of the Committee of the Metropolitan Fair for a loan for exhibition, laid over from the last meeting. On motion, the Society resolved to send a portion of its collection of coins and medals as a loan to the Fair; and the President appointed Messrs. Hanna, E. Groh, Perine, and Wood a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

A number of donations of coins, Confederate and other notes, etc., were made by various gentlemen, when the meeting adjourned.

This Society has now fully reorganized, and holds its regular meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in the Ladies' Reading Room of the Society's Library.

Its collection of coins and medals comprises upwards of 1000 specimens, and it also possesses a library of about 150 volumes and pamphlets.

Any information in regard to coins or medals will be cheerfully afforded by the Society, through its Secretary, who will also receive applications for membership.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, Feb. 1864.*—The weekly club meetings of the Society have been held as follows: January 21st, at Rev. Dr. Chester's, when a paper was read by Laurentius G. Sellstedt, on the Life and Character of the late Wm. J. Wilgus, as an artist; January 25th, at M. P. Bush's, when John Wilkeson read

a paper on the Manufacture of Iron in Buffalo; February 1st, at S. S. Jewett's, when a paper was read by Colonel William A. Bird, on the Boundary Survey between the United States and the British Provinces.

George R. Babcock said that a very important era in our lake commerce, was the placing of the first steamboat on the Upper Lakes—the Walk-in-the-Water. In view of the immense importance which the steamboat interest has since attained, it seems surprising that persons yet in active business among us saw that first boat built. Henry Daw^d, of this city, was one of them, and he moved that Mr. Daw, at his convenience, collect the facts in regard to the building of that vessel, and her history up to the time of her shipwreck; which motion was carried.

Mr. Daw remarked that, when at Detroit recently, he saw at the rooms of the Historical Society there, a drawing of the Walk-in-the-Water, made by a young man who was a passenger on the boat at the time she was lost.

G. W. Clinton thought it was desirable for the Society to have a picture of that first steamboat, and also one of the last of the great side-wheel steamers, the City of Buffalo.

H. W. Rogers desired to see likenesses of all the old citizens in the rooms of the Society—of the Mayors, Gen. Potter, Col. Blossom, B. D. Coe, etc. He said that Dr. Winne had a pencil portrait of the late John Root, and on his motion it was voted that application be made to Dr. Winne for it.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members:

Austin Flint, M.D., New York; Chas. A. Lee, M.D., Peekskill; E. M. Moore, M.D., Rochester; Wm. H. Bull, Bath, N. Y.; Henry R. Mygatt, Oxford, N. Y.; J. Watts DePeyster, Tivoli, N. Y.; Frank H. Hamilton, M.D., New York. Also as honorary members: Rev. Samuel M. Fisher, D.D., Clinton, N. Y.; Hiland Hall, Bennington, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, March, 1864.*—The Society held its regular monthly meeting at their Hall in the Athenæum. An unusually large number of members were present, attracted as well by the interest now so-frequently had in the proceedings, as by the anticipation that possibly some definite initiatory decision might be had on the subject of a New Historical Hall. The matter had been introduced at the late annual meeting, where some gentlemen gave it

as their opinion that a sum could be raised sufficiently large to erect a hall somewhat like that of the New York Historical Society at that moment.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to have general charge for the building of a hall for the Society:—Hon. Joseph B. Ingersoll, Hon. John M. Read, Joseph Harrison, Charles Macalester, Joseph Patterson, John Jordan, J. Francis Fisher, J. William Wallace, Wm. Duane, Wm. Bucknell, J. Morris Waln, A. G. Cattell, A. G. Coffin, A. G. Fell, H. N. Broughton, and Colonel G. W. Childs.

Colonel Childs offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to procure the photographs of recent battle-fields, which was unanimously adopted.

A list of valuable historical contributions to the Society was read by the Secretary.

Mr. William Dewey, of Philadelphia, presented a curious manuscript formerly owned by Mr. Anthony Benezet, and apparently all in the handwriting of that well known and excellent citizen of ancient Philadelphia. It was a book of the discipline of Friends, and went back to A.D. 1719. Among the queries which Friends directed to be made in 1747 are these:

“Are Friends careful to attend their meetings both on First-days and other days of the week? Do they refrain sleeping in meeting, or do they accustom themselves to snuffing or chewing tobacco in meeting? Are there any Friends that frequent music houses, or go to dancing or gaming? Do Friends observe the advice of former meetings, not to encourage the importation of negroes, nor buy them after imported?”

Mr. H. G. Jones, the Corresponding Secretary, read the following letter from John William Wallace, Esq., lately elected a Vice-President:—No. 728 Spruce street, Feb. 22, 1864.—Sir:—I have received your communication of the 10th instant, informing me of my election as a Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the year 1864-5.

I am obliged to the members of the Historical Society. Not having had at any time active relations to the body, I receive it as a mark of their good-will.

At no time, I think, of our national history, so much as now, have duties fallen on those persons who form the Historical Associations of the country. The great, immediate, and practical interests of the conflict going on about us are so absorbing that we are scarcely conscious of anything in the scene but a great, immediate, and practical issue. In some senses, it is well that we should see no more.

Yet in the moral interest of it all, in the display of armies which it exhibits, in the scenes

and occurrences of battle, which stand out as upon a foreground, it cannot be doubted that the events of the day which is passing over us are destined to form for succeeding ages a theme of inexhaustible and still deepening interest.

We are, I suppose, so much, ourselves, partakers in these events; we are so entirely of this age and of its type, that we are not capable, perhaps, of estimating, in their full truth and genuine character, either the events themselves, or the persons who appear to originate and give them definition. We see no great deal, perhaps, in either persons or events, which resembles the type of that heroism and of that statesmanship which history has thus far considered the American type, dignified and remarkable type, no doubt, and one which perhaps will never be reproduced; the type, I mean, of that day which achieved our Independence, and established our Constitution; the day of 1776 and 1787.

Yet it cannot be denied, I apprehend, that both the events and the men of this day have their own type; a remarkable type also; one which, if it finds no exemplar in any previous age or in any other country, is probably not the less a genuine type in its relations to greatness. It is a type cast in the mould of a new and individual creation; the product of that indigenous and self-vital spirit which inhabits a vast country of popular institutions; a spirit of power strong in its own strength.

Time alone, “in whose train Truth walks ever slow and late,” can reveal how far the whole, or part of this, is true.

In the meantime, sir, it seems to me that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania rightly enlarges its designs and labors. Not forgetting the ancient duties of the past, and continuing still to rescue from dumb forgetfulness the records of earlier days, it is of late, in some sort, “leaving the things that are behind,” in order to preserve for future times our now present fame and records; records and a fame which, when this present shall have become the past, will thus stand forth genuine, undimmed, and honorable.

The Society, I believe, is now collecting, in justice to her children, whatever illustrates great passing events, and whatever conduces to the true appreciation of distinguished living character among them. Trophies of Gettysburg which are now gathered in its halls prove this. The zeal with which she has co-operated in establishing the State Cemetery on that battle-field is an evidence in the same direction. The proposition lately made, I understand, for the erection of a new Historical Hall and for placing the historical honor of the Commonwealth with greater external dignity before its peo-

ple, includes perhaps and illustrates the same idea.

Certainly, in a country like ours, where everything which belongs to individual or family distinction is fugitive, where neither the greatest of our statesmen nor the most successful of our Generals can become the founder of a powerful and enduring house, it is the duty of our historical societies to collect and preserve the mementos of true greatness wheresoever exhibited throughout the country. History, in her own time, will assume the pen and immortalize it for the nations.

Were the Historical Society of Pennsylvania less fortunate, sir, in its President, or were my fellow officers less able to discharge the duties in his rare and always regretted absence, I should hardly be willing to accept the post you offer me, when duties, such as those I speak of, attend its offices of trust. As it is, sir, I receive the mark of your kindness with thanks, and with the expectation of indulgence for my discharge of its labors.

I have the honor to be, with great truth, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE.

Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. H. G. Jones, the Corresponding Secretary, exhibited an original unpublished letter of General Washington, in these words. The address, fortunately for the fame of the person to whom it had been directed, had been torn off:—

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, }
23d February, 1777.

SIR:—The cry of want of provisions comes to me from all quarters. General Maxwell writes word that his men are starving. General Johnson, of Maryland, yesterday, informed me that his people draw none. This difficulty, I understand, prevails also at Chatham. What, sir, is the meaning of this? And why were you so desirous of excluding others from this business, when you are unable to accomplish it yourself? Consider, I beseech you, the consequences of this neglect; and exert yourself to remedy the evil and complaints, which cannot be less fatal to the army than disagreeable to

Sir, your very humble servant,
GO. WASHINGTON.

After the transaction of a few items of business of no public interest, the meeting adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.
—Providence, March 15th, 1864. A society bear-

ing the above name has been organized in the City of Providence by a few gentlemen interested in Numismatics.

In consideration that they are as yet upon the first round of the ladder, their prospects are very auspicious, and as the members all manifest deep interest in the cause, they hope to make an interesting and profitable association.

The meetings are held monthly. The following are the officers elected for the year ensuing:—

President—Robert B. Chambers; Vice-President—George J. Paine; Secretary—Desmond FitzGerald; Treasurer—Edward H. Robinson; Cabinet Keeper—Charles A. Cooper.

Miscellany.

As a step in bibliographical progress, may be noticed the first successful attempts at printing on vellum in this country. The earliest actual specimens executed were three copies of a rare Cromwellian tract, *The Soldier's Pocket Bible*—a little manual of Scripture texts, drawn up for the use of the Commonwealth Army, and reprinted by Mr. George Livermore, from one of the two known copies that are extant. It consists of three or four leaves only. The vellum copies were printed by Houghton, of Cambridge, at the well known Riverside press. More recently Prof. Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, has caused two copies of his *Life of Philidor* to be printed on vellum, at the office of Sherman and Co., of Philadelphia. It forms a post octavo volume of some 200 pages, so is a considerable specimen of this elegant application of the typographic art. We have not heard how far these specimens have overcome the difficulties presented by the material; but both in England and France all attempts at producing an article like the delicate soft vellum of a rich cream color, or ivory hue, employed by the Italian printers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have failed, and the secret of its manufacture may be considered one of the lost arts. Even the bibliographical enterprise of Dr. Dibdin failed before the difficulties of a vellum impression of any of his works. He commenced to print a single copy of his *Typographical Antiquities of England* in this style, but abandoned the attempt when a few sheets had been executed, and the unique copy of this specimen, as far as it was proceeded with, is now in the choice library of an amateur at Providence, R. I.

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From Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal, Maplewood Young Ladies Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., Nov., 1882.

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C. V. SPEAR.

ALBANY (N. Y.) FEMALE ACADEMY, Feb. 6th, 1883.

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Vol. IX. ~~VIII~~,

May 23 -
No. 5.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES,
CONCERNING
The Antiquities, History and Biography
OF
A M E R I C A.

May, 1864.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Historical Magazine, to the great annoyance of the Publisher and Editor, has recently by accidents been greatly retarded; and after some planning for its future usefulness, Mr. Richardson, who has the merit of having been the first to give historical scholars an organ and medium of intercommunication, concluded reluctantly in view of his own increasing business engagements, to withdraw from its direction, and leave it entirely to the undersigned, who has been its editor for the last few years. Jip

In thus suddenly assuming the direction of the business department also, which I do simply from a desire to see the Magazine sustained in a way to meet the wants of scholars, I beg for this month and the next the indulgence of its patrons. The July number will appear early in the month, the future numbers punctually on the first of each month.

The friends who have hitherto sustained it will, it is hoped, continue to give it their favor, and endeavor to extend its circulation.

The Historical Societies, especially, are invited to become its patrons by active exertion.

JOHN G. SHEA.

NEW YORK, June, 1864.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE:

VOL. VIII.]

JUNE, 1864.

[No. 6.]

General Department.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN COLONIES AND STATES.

*Continued from page 30.**

NO. IV.—MASSACHUSETTS.

BUT the humane efforts of Roger Williams and John Eliot to abate the severity of judgment against captives, and mitigate the horrors of slavery in Massachusetts, hardly amounted to a positive protest against the institution itself.

In their time there was no public opinion against slavery, and probably very little exercise of private judgment against it. Even among the Quakers the inner light had not yet disclosed its enormity, or awakened tender consciences to its utter wickedness.

Morgan Godwyn, a clergyman of the Church of England, who wrote and published in 1680 "The Negro's and Indian's Advocate, suing for their Admission into

the Church," etc., hardly intimates a doubt of the lawfulness of their slavery, while he pleads for their humanity and right to religion against a very general opinion of that day, which denied them both.

Dean Berkeley, in his famous sermon before the Venerable Society in 1731, speaks of "the irrational contempt of the Blacks, as Creatures of another Species, who had no right to be instructed or admitted to the Sacraments." *Sermon*, p. 19.

And George Keith (then Quaker), whose paper against the practice was said to be given forth by the appointment of the meeting held by him in the city of Philadelphia, about the year 1693, gave a strict charge to Friends "that they should set their negroes at liberty, *after some reasonable time of service.*" *Pamphlet quoted by Dr. Franklin in his letter to John Wright, 4 November, 1789. Works, X., 403.*

This would seem to have been the very earliest testimony against slavery in America, if, indeed, it went far enough to deserve that character. Keith appears simply to have repeated the words of George Fox in Barbadoes in 1671, when he urged the religious training of the negroes, as well as kind treatment, in place of "cruelty towards them, as the manner of some hath been and is; and that after certain years of servitude they should make them free." *Journal, II., 140.* The explicit answer of Fox to the charge that the Quakers "taught the negroes to rebel," shows very clearly that anti-slavery doctrines were no part of the Quaker creed at that time. *Ibid.*, pp. 147-9. *Compare 454. See also Ralph Sandiford's Brief Examination, etc., Preface.*

* In article No. I., Vol. vii., p. 348, in the references to *Winthrop's Journal*, the dates should be July, 1637, instead of May, 1637, and February, 1638, instead of December, 1637.

In the concluding sentence of article No. III., Vol. viii., p. 30, "a Dudley" was mentioned with Williams, Eliot, and Sewall, as having been in advance of their contemporaries in their views of slavery. The reference was to Paul Dudley, who was the author of a tract, published in 1731, entitled "An Essay on the Merchandize of Slaves, and Souls of Men. With an Application to the Church of Rome."

This title and references to the tract by others, gave us the impression that it was against slavery; but an opportunity recently enjoyed of examining the tract itself showed the mistake. It is altogether "an application to the Church of Rome"—in fact "an oration against Popery," of which Massachusetts had a much greater horror than of slavery.

But for half a century afterwards "that people were as greedy as any Body in keeping Negroes for their Gain," so as to induce the belief that they "approved of it as a People with one consent unanimously." *Lay*, 84. Ralph Sandiford, in 1729, in his "Brief Examination," etc., thus bemoaned the fact, "that it hath defaced the present Dispensation."

"Had Friends stood clear of this Practice, that it might have been answered to the Traders in Slaves that there is a People called *Quakers* in *Pennsylvania* that will not own this Practice in Word or Deed, then would they have been a burning and a shining Light to these poor Heathen, and a Precedent to the Nations throughout the Universe which might have brought them to have seen the Evil of it in themselves, and glorified the Lord on our Behalf, and like the Queen of the *East*, to have admired the Glory and Beauty of the Church of God. But instead thereof, the tender seed in the Honest-hearted is under Suffering, to see both Elders and Ministers as it were clothed with it, and their offspring after them filling up the Measure of their Parents' Iniquity; which may be suffered till such Time that Recompence from Him that is just to all his Creatures opens that Eye the god of this World has blinded. Though I would not be understood to pervert the Order of the Body, which consists of Servants and Masters, and the Head cannot say to the Foot, *I have no need of thee*; but it is the Converting Men's Liberty to our Wills, who have not, like the Gibeonites, offered themselves willingly, or by Consent given their Ear to the Doorpost, but are made such by Force, in that Nature that desires to Lord it over their Fellow Creatures, is what is to be abhorred by all Christians." pp. 9-10.

Again, he says in another place: "But in Time this dark Trade creeping in amongst us to the very Ministry, because of the profit by it, hath spread over others like a Leprosy, to the Grief of the Honest-hearted." *Preface*.

Public sentiment and opinion against slavery were first aroused and stimulated in America in the latter part of the seven-

teenth century by sympathy for the Christian captives, Dutch and English, who were enslaved by the Turks and the pirates of Northern Africa. The efforts to ransom and release these unfortunate persons, excited by the terrible sorrow of relatives and friends, kinsmen and countrymen, brought home to some minds (though few) the injustice of their own dealings with the negroes. The earliest writers against slavery urged that argument with peculiar force and unction, but with little effect. They seem to have made no impression on the legislation of the colonies, and curious and zealous research only can recover the memorials of their righteous testimonies.

The earliest positive public challenge to slavery in Massachusetts of which we have any knowledge, was in the year 1700, when a learned, pious, and honored magistrate entered the lists alone, and sounded his solitary blast in the ears of his brother magistrates and the people, who listened in amazement and wonder, not unmingled with sorrow and contempt. His performance is all the more remarkable from the fact that it stands out in the history of the time separate and distinct as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

SAMUEL SEWALL, at that time a Judge of the Superior Court, and afterwards Chief Justice, published a brief tract in 1700, entitled: "*The Selling of Joseph a Memorial*." It filled three pages of a folio sheet, ending with the imprint: "*Boston of the Massachusetts; Printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen. June 24th, 1700.*"

The author presented a copy of this tract "not only to each member of the General Court at the time of its publication, but also to numerous clergymen and literary gentlemen with whom he was intimate." *MS. Letter. Compare Brissot*, I., 224. Although thus extensively circulated at that day, it has for many years been known apparently only by tradition, as nearly all the notices of it which we have seen are confined to the fact of its publication early in the eighteenth cen-

tury, the date being nowhere correctly stated.

Beyond this, it appears to have been unknown to our historians, and is now reproduced probably for the first time in the present century. Indeed, we have met with no quotation even from it later than 1738, when it was reprinted in Pennsylvania, where anti-slavery took an earlier and deeper root, and bore earlier fruit than in any other part of America.

Its rarity and peculiar interest will justify us in placing the reprint before our readers in this connection. It is somewhat remarkable that so signal a testimony against slavery should have escaped the research of those who have in their custody "the historic fame" of Massachusetts. It is a most honorable memorial of its venerated author.

○ "THE SELLING OF JOSEPH A MEMORIAL.

By the Hon'ble JUDGE SEWALL in New England.

"FORASMUCH as LIBERTY is in real value next unto Life; *None ought to part with it themselves, or deprive others of it, but upon most mature consideration.*

"The Numerousness of Slaves at this Day in the Province, and the Uneasiness of them under their Slavery, hath put many upon thinking whether the Foundation of it be firmly and well laid; so as to sustain the Vast Weight that is built upon it. It is most certain that all Men, as they are the Sons of Adam, are Co-heirs, and have equal Right unto Liberty, and all other outward Comforts of Life. God hath given the Earth [with all its commodities] unto the Sons of Adam, Psal., 115, 16. And hath made of One Blood all Nations of Men, for to dwell on all the face of the Earth, and hath determined the Times before appointed, and the bounds of their Habitation: That they should seek the Lord. Forasmuch then as we are the Offspring of God, &c. Acts 17. 26. 27. 29. Now, although the Title given by the last ADAM doth infinitely better Men's Estates, respecting God and themselves; and grants them a most beneficial and inviolable Lease under the Broad Seal of Heaven,

who were before only Tenants at Will; yet through the Indulgence of God to our First Parents after the Fall, the outward Estate of all and every of their Children, remains the same as to one another. So that Originally, and Naturally, there is no such thing as Slavery. Joseph was rightfully no more a Slave to his Brethren, than they were to him; and they had no more Authority to Sell him, than they had to Slay him. And if they had nothing to do to sell him; the Ishmaelites bargaining with them, and paying down Twenty pieces of Silver, could not make a Title. Neither could Potiphar have any better Interest in him than the Ishmaelites had. Gen. 37, 20, 27, 28. For he that shall in this case plead *Alteration of Property*, seems to have forfeited a great part of his own claim to Humanity. There is no proportion between Twenty Pieces of Silver and LIBERTY. The Commodity itself is the Claimer. If Arabian Gold be imported in any quantities, most are afraid to meddle with it, though they might have it at easy rates; lest it should have been wrongfully taken from the Owners, it should kindle a fire to the Consumption of their whole Estate. 'Tis pity there should be more Caution used in buying a Horse, or a little lifeless dust, than there is in purchasing Men and Women: Whereas they are the Offspring of God, and their Liberty is,

Auro pretiosior Omni.

"And seeing God hath said, *He that Stealeth a Man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his Hand, he shall surely be put to Death.* Exod. 21, 16. This Law being of Everlasting Equity, wherein Man-Stealing is ranked amongst the most atrocious of Capital Crimes: What louder Cry can there be made of that Celebrated Warning.

Caveat Emptor!

"And all things considered, it would conduce more to the Welfare of the Province, to have White Servants for a Term of Years, than to have Slaves for Life. Few can endure to hear of a Negro's being made free; and indeed they can

seldom use their Freedom well; yet their continual aspiring after their forbidden Liberty, renders them Unwilling Servants. And there is such a disparity in their Conditions, Colour, and Hair, that they can never embody with us, & grow up in orderly Families, to the Peopling of the Land; but still remain in our Body Politick as a kind of extravasat Blood. As many Negro Men as there are among us, so many empty Places are there in our Train Bands, and the places taken up of Men that might make Husbands for our Daughters. And the Sons and Daughters of *New England* would become more like *Jacob* and *Rachel*, if this Slavery were thrust quite out of Doors. Moreover it is too well known what Temptations Masters are under, to connive at the Fornication of their Slaves; lest they should be obliged to find them Wives, or pay their Fines. It seems to be practically pleaded that they might be lawless; 'tis thought much of, that the Law should have satisfaction for their Thefts, and other Immoralities; by which means, *Holiness to the Lord* is more rarely engraven upon this sort of Servitude. It is likewise most lamentable to think, how in taking Negroes out of *Africa*, and selling of them here, That which God has joined together, Men do boldly rend asunder; Men from their Country, Husbands from their Wives, Parents from their Children. How horrible is the Uncleaness, Mortality, if not Murder, that the Ships are guilty of that bring great Crouds of these miserable Men and Women. Methinks when we are bemoaning the barbarous Usage of our Friends and Kinsfolk in *Africa*, it might not be unreasonable to enquire whether we are not culpable in forcing the *Africans* to become Slaves amongst ourselves. And it may be a question whether all the Benefit received by *Negro* Slaves will balance the Account of Cash laid out upon them; and for the Redemption of our own enslaved Friends out of *Africa*. Besides all the Persons and Estates that have perished there.

"Obj. 1. *These Blackamores are of the Posterity of Cham, and therefore are*

under the Curse of Slavery Gen. 9. 25. 26. 27.

"Ans. Of all Offices, one would not beg this; viz. Uncall'd for, to be an Executioner of the Vindictive Wrath of God; the extent and duration of which is to us uncertain. If this ever was a Commission; How do we know but that it is long since out of Date? Many have found it to their Cost, that a Prophetical Denunciation of Judgment against a Person or People, would not warrant them to inflict that evil. If it would, *Hazael* might justify himself in all he did against his master, and the *Israelites* from 2 *Kings* 8. 10. 12.

"But it is possible that by cursory reading, this Text may have been mistaken. For *Canaan* is the Person Cursed three times over, without the mentioning of *Cham*. Good Expositors suppose the Curse entailed on him, and that this Prophesie was accomplished in the Extirpation of the *Canaanites*, and in the Servitude of the *Gibeonites*. *Vide Pareum*. Whereas the Blackmores are not descended of *Canaan*, but of *Cush*. *Psal.* 68. 31. *Princes shall come out of Egypt* [*Mizraim*]. *Ethiopia* [*Cush*] *shall soon stretch out her Hands unto God*. Under which Names, all *Africa* may be comprehended; and their Promised Conversion ought to be prayed for. *Jer.* 13. 23. *Can the Ethiopian change his Skin?* This shows that Black Men are the Posterity of *Cush*. Who time out of mind have been distinguished by their Colour. And for want of the true, *Ovid* assigns a fabulous cause of it.

*Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato.
Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem.
Metamorph. lib. 2.*

"Obj. 2. *The Nigers are brought out of a Pagan Country, into places where the Gospel is preached.*

"Ans. Evil must not be done, that good may come of it. The extraordinary and comprehensive Benefit accruing to the Church of God, and to *Joseph* personally, did not rectify his Brethren's Sale of him.

"Obj. 3. *The Africans have Wars one with another: Our Ships bring lawful Captives taken in those wars.*

"*Ans.* For aught is known, their Wars are much such as were between *Jacob's* Sons and their Brother *Joseph*. If they be between Town and Town; Provincial or National: Every War is upon one side Unjust. An Unlawful War can't make lawful Captives. And by receiving, we are in danger to promote, and partake in their Barbarous Cruelties. I am sure, if some Gentlemen should go down to the *Breusters* to take the Air, and Fish: And a stronger Party from *Hull* should surprise them, and sell them for Slaves to a Ship outward bound; they would think themselves unjustly dealt with; both by Sellers and Buyers. And yet 'tis to be feared, we have no other Kind of Title to our *Nigers*. Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them: for this is the Law and the Prophets. Matt. 7. 12.

"Obj. 4. *Abraham had Servants bought with his Money and born in his House.*

"*Ans.* Until the Circumstances of *Abraham's* purchase be recorded, no Argument can be drawn from it. In the mean time, Charity obliges us to conclude, that He knew it was lawful and good.

"It is Observable that the *Israelites* were strictly forbidden the buying or selling one another for Slaves. *Levit.* 25. 39. 46. *Jer.* 34. 8—22. And God gaged His Blessing in lieu of any loss they might conceit they suffered thereby, *Deut.* 15. 18. And since the partition Wall is broken down, inordinate Self-love should likewise be demolished. God expects that Christians should be of a more Ingenious and benign frame of Spirit. Christians should carry it to all the World, as the *Israelites* were to carry it one towards another. And for Men obstinately to persist in holding their Neighbours and Brethren under the Rigor of perpetual Bondage, seems to be no proper way of gaining Assurance that God has given them Spiritual Freedom. Our

Blessed Saviour has altered the Measures of the ancient Love Song, and set it to a most Excellent New Tune, which all ought to be ambitious of Learning. *Matt.* 5. 43.

44. *John* 13. 34. These *Ethiopians*, as black as they are, seeing they are the Sons and Daughters of the First *Adam*, the Brethren and Sisters of the Last *Adam*, and the Offspring of God; They ought to be treated with a Respect agreeable.

"*Servitus perfecta voluntaria, inter Christianum & Christianum, ex parte servi patientis sæpe est licita, quia est necessaria; sed ex parte domini agentis, & procurando & exercendo, viz potest esse licita; quia non convenit regulæ illi generali: Quæcunque volueritis ut faciant vobis homines, ita & vos facite eis. Matt.* 7. 12.

"*Perfecta servitus poenæ, non potest jure locum habere, nisi ex delicto gravi quod ultimum supplicium aliquo modo meretur: quia Libertas ex naturali æstimatione proximæ accedit ad vitam ipsam, & eidem a multis præferri solet.*

"*Ames. Cas. Consc. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 23. *Thes.* 2. 3."

Thus signally and clearly did Judge Sewall expose the miserable pretences on which slavery and the slave-trade were then justified in Massachusetts, as they continued to be long years after he "slept with his fathers." And he exhibited in his correspondence his desire that "the wicked practice of slavery" might cease, as well as his strong conviction that there would be "no progress in gospelling" until slavery was done away. When about to sit on the trial of a master for killing his negro, he wrote to a friend:

"The poorest boys and girls in this Province, such as are of the lowest condition, whether they be English, or Indians, or Ethiopians, they have the same right to religion and life that the richest heirs have; and they who go about to deprive them of this right attempt the bombarding of heaven; and the shells they throw will fall down on their own heads."

But Sewall was far in advance of his day and generation in these views, and has himself left the record that he met more

"frowns and hard words" than sympathy "for this undertaking."—*Letter to Higginson, April 13, 1706.*

Nor was his publication allowed to pass without reply. JOHN SAFFIN, a judge of the same court with Judge Sewall, and a slaveholder, printed an answer, of which we regret to say we have been able to find no copy. Could it be found, it would undoubtedly be an interesting document and very important in illustration of the history of slavery in Massachusetts. We might naturally expect to find in it some references to the laws, the principles, and the practices of the Puritan Fathers of that colony.

It must not be forgotten that "the question of tolerating the slave trade and the question of abolishing slavery rested on different grounds. The one related to the refusal of a trust, the other to the manner of its exercise."—*Bancroft, III. 410.*

It was obvious that the first step towards the destruction of slavery was the restraint or prohibition of the importation of slaves. We have already noticed the acts of 1705, with the additional acts of 1728 and 1738, imposing and enforcing the collection of an import duty of four pounds per head upon all negroes brought into the Province.

There is no indication in the acts themselves, nor have we been able to find any evidence that they were intended other than as revenue acts, beyond that which we have presented in these notes.

We have heretofore quoted the instruction of the town of Boston in 1701. It is not improbable that it was the result of Judge Sewall's efforts in 1700. Fruitless as it seems to have been, it shows that even at that date some were wise enough to see that the importation of negroes was not so beneficial to the Crown or Country as white servants would be. In 1708, an essay or "*Computation that the Importation of Negroes is not so profitable as that of White Servants,*" was published in Boston, which may properly be reproduced here. It was the first newspaper article against the importation of negroes published in America, and appeared in the

Boston News-Letter, No. 112, June 12, 1708. We are inclined to attribute this article also to Judge Sewall.

"By last Year's Bill of Mortality for the Town of Boston, in *Number 100 News-Letter*, we are furnished with a List of 44 Negroes dead last year, which being computed one with another at 30*l.* per Head, amounts to the Sum of One Thousand three hundred and Twenty Pounds, of which we would make this Remark: That the Importing of Negroes into this or the Neighboring Provinces is not so beneficial either to the Crown or Country, as White Servants would be.

"For Negroes do not carry Arms to defend the Country as Whites do.

"Negroes are generally Eye-Servants, great Thieves, much addicted to Stealing, Lying and Purlloining.

"They do not People our Country as Whites would do whereby we should be strengthened against an Enemy.

"By Encouraging the Importing of White Men Servants, allowing somewhat to the Importer, most Husbandmen in the Country might be furnished with Servants for 8, 9, or 10*l.* a Head, who are not able to launch out 40 or 50*l.* for a Negro the now common Price.

"A Man then might buy a White Man Servant we suppose for 10*l.* to serve 4 years, and Boys for the same price to Serve 6, 8, or 10 years; If a White Servant die, the Loss exceeds not 10*l.* but if a Negro dies, 'tis a very great loss to the Husbandman; Three years Interest of the price of the Negro, will near upon if not altogether purchase a White Man Servant.

"If Necessity call for it, that the Husbandman must fit out a Man against the Enemy; if he has a Negro he cannot send him, but if he has a White Servant, 'twill answer the end, and perhaps save his Son at home.

"Were Merchants and Masters Encouraged as already said to bring in Men Servants, there needed not be such Complaint against Superiors Impresssing our Children to the War, there would then be Men enough to be had without Impresssing.

"The bringing in of such Servants would much enrich this Province because Husbandmen would not only be able far better to manure what Lands are already under Improvement, but would also improve a great deal more than now lyes waste under Woods, and enable this Province to set about raising of Naval Stores, which would be greatly advantageous to the Crown of England, and this Province.

"For the raising of Hemp here, so as to make Sail-cloth and Cordage to furnish but our own Shipping, would hinder the Importing it, and save a considerable sum in a year to make Returns for which we now do, and in time might be capacitated to furnish England not only with Sail-cloth and Cordage, but likewise with Pitch, Tar, Hemp, and other Stores which they are now obliged to purchase in Foreign Nations.

"Suppose the Government here should allow Forty Shillings per head for five years, to such as should Import every of these years 100 White Men Servants, and each to serve 4 years, the cost would be but 200*l.* a year, and a 1000*l.* for the 5 years. The first 100 Servants, being free the 4th year they serve the 5th for Wages, and the 6th there is 100 that goes out into the Woods, and settles a 100 Families to Strengthen and Baracado us from the Indians, and also a 100 Families more every year successively.

"And here you see that in one year the Town of Boston has lost 1320*l.* by 44 Negroes, which is also a loss to the Country in general, and for a less loss (if it may improperly be so called) for a 1000*l.* the Country may have 500 Men in 5 years time for the 44 Negroes dead in one year.

"A certain person within these 6 years had two Negroes dead computed both at 80*l.* which would have procured him six white Servants at 10*l.* per head to have Served 24 years, at 4 years apiece, without running such a great risque, and the Whites would have strengthened the Country, that Negroes do not.

"Twould do well that none of those Servants be liable to be Impressed during their Service of Agreement at their first Landing.

"That such Servants being Sold or Transported out of this Province during the time of their Service, the Person that buys them be liable to pay 3*l.* into the Treasury."

A few years after the publication of Judge Sewall's tract, Elihu Coleman of Nantucket is said to have written and published a tract against slavery. *Coffin's Newbury*: p. 338.

In 1755, March 10, the town of Salem authorized a petition to the General Court against the importation of negroes. *Felt's Salem*, II. 416. There may have been other occasional efforts of this sort, but they must have been comparatively few and fruitless.

We have thus noticed the most important, if not the only anti-slavery demonstrations which appear in the history of Massachusetts down to the period immediately preceding the revolution. Excepting those already mentioned, we know of no public advocates for the slave in that Colony and Province until the cry of resistance to British tyranny began to resound through the Colonies.

James Otis's great speech in the famous Cause of the Writs of Assistance in 1761—the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain—declared the rights of man inherent and inalienable. In that speech the poor negroes were not forgotten. None ever asserted their rights in stronger terms. *Adams's Works*, X. 315. Mr. Bancroft postpones Otis's "protest against negro slavery" to a later year (1764), when he translated the "scathing satire" of Montesquieu in his assertion and proof of the rights of the British Colonies. The difference in time is not material for our present purpose. Many years were to pass away before his views on this subject were accepted by the children's children of those to whom his words then sounded like a rhapsody and an extravagance.

It was a strong arm, and it struck a sturdy blow, but the wedge recoiled and flew out from the tough black knot of slavery, which was destined to outlast the

fiercest fires of the revolution in Massachusetts, though kindled with live coals from the altar of universal liberty.

John Adams heard the words of Otis, and "shuddered at the doctrine he taught," and to the end of his long life continued "to shudder at the consequences that may be drawn from such premises." Yet John Adams "adored the idea of gradual abolitions." *Works*, X. 315. For his later views on emancipation, see *Works*, VI. 511., X. 379.

The views expressed by Otis must have sounded strangely in the ears of men who "lived (as John Adams himself says he did) for many years in times when the practice [of slavery] was not disgraceful, when the best men in my vicinity thought it not inconsistent with their character." *Works*, X. 380.

If there was a prevailing public sentiment against slavery in Massachusetts—as has been constantly claimed of late—the people of that day, far less demonstrative than their descendants, had an extraordinary way of not showing it. Hutchinson, who was certainly the man of his time most familiar with the history of his native province, says in his first volume, published in 1764: "Some judicious persons are of opinion that the permission of slavery has been a publick mischief," p. 444. This is certainly the indication of a very mild type of opposition—by no means of a pervading public sentiment.

John Adams was not alone in his astonishment at the ideas expressed by Otis. These ideas were as new as they were startling to the people of Massachusetts in that day. And to the calm judgment of the historian there is nothing strange in the fact that the foremost man of his time in that province should have shuddered at the doctrines which Otis taught.

More than a century passed away before all the ancient badges of servitude could be removed from the colored races in Massachusetts, if indeed it be even now true that none of those disabilities which so strongly mark the social status of the negro still linger in the legislation of that State.

E. Y. E.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS 1779.

REPORT OF BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

OVERTURES having been made by General Washington for settling a Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, Commissioners met by appointment at Amboy, April 12th, and remained there until the 23d, when Colonel Hyde of the Foot Guards and Captain Andre, Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, returned to New York and made the following Report.

To His Excellency

SIR HENRY CLINTON, K.B.

&c., &c., &c.

REPORT.

Report of Colonel Hyde and Captain Andre, Commissioners on the part of His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, for negotiating an exchange of prisoners, &c.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K.B.
Sir,

We beg leave in this report, to refer your Excellency to our letters from Amboy: In these we expressed our surprise to find that General Washington's commissioners objected anew, to the powers we produced, as being incompetent to a general cartel, which must rest, as they termed it, on the broad basis of national faith, not on personal confidence; they quoted on this occasion, the customs of *nations* at war where commissioners were vested with powers from the supreme authority of the State, not from the Commanders of armies: We would not consume time in refuting such inapplicable parallels, or in questioning the great breadth of basis ascribed to the faith of unrecognized power which ratified the Convention, but desired to proceed on the powers we *had*, to an immediate exchange of prisoners, and to frame regulations for others in future, under whatever name they chose to enter into such an agreement, as it was surely an object of importance enough to deserve our attention, and fully within the compass of our commission to redeem some * * * * *

and to provide for the more speedy relief and more comfortable maintainance of such as should hereafter be taken. We thought it rather derogating from the zeal professed by the enemy in this affair, to hear their commissioners propose in answer, that in case your Excellency was not authorized to pledge the faith of the nation, the exchange might be deferred till such authority could be obtained from Europe. They however admitted, that they could treat on a present exchange. In order therefore, to enter closely on the subject, we proposed a mutual communication of the nature of the agreement we had in view, and we produced to them an imperfect sketch of a cartel which we had drawn up, according to the spirit of our instructions, and of which we subjoin a copy.

In return they exhibited to us some articles which they had compiled, and had intended as the chief tenor of a general cartel, had they judged our commissions to have been sufficient. These pieces were not interchanged, we can therefore only observe as to them, that most of the articles differed widely from ours, and many appeared to us ill defined and leaving room for arbitrary constructions, which might easily afford ill grounded pretences for violations. We could not but be very cautious in harkening to terms of such a tendency, when the business under our consideration, brought to mind such flagrant instances of perversions of that nature in the affair of the Cedars, and in a treaty of much greater importance, where a few cartouch boxes were wrested into a pretext for invalidating a solemn convention.

The American Commissioners refused their assent to our first article for the universal delivery of prisoners, in which we conceived they would on computation, have remained indebted to us, but from our account, they struck off all prisoners in Georgia, having, they assured us, no authentic intelligence concerning them, probably upwards of 1000 men; likewise between 4 and 500 officers and soldiers pretended to be forfeited by an infringe-

ment on the agreement at the Cedars: Officers of militia not taken in arms, therefore styled citizens. By these and similar deductions, they transferred the balance to their own side.

We were not more successful in bringing their ideas to coincide with ours, when we proposed to agree on an exchange as far as our abilities should be found to extend, involving in the exchange of all officers, that of a certain proportion of private soldiers.

Upon the whole they appeared to circumscribe their views to the redemption of their officers on Long Island, pressing us to mention the number of private men we should insist on receiving if any exchange took place, as if whatever equivalent we might have, their instructions had been to limit the private men they were to surrender.

Unable to bring them to compliance with our terms, or induce them to name their own, we at length on Monday the 19th inst., presented the following definitive proposals, the form and diction of which, we said, might be altered, if necessary, as we had not adverted particularly to those points.

As each subject of these others had been fully discussed in our several conferences during the preceding week, we thought, if the enemy's instructions admitted of *any* agreement, much time could not be required for deliberation. But as they had throughout the negotiation objected to everything in a minutious spirit of contention, we drew no favourable inference from their delay in answering, and presumed they were only framing a reply which should serve as an apology to the unhappy people who, through the obvious policy of avoiding all exchange (except possibly on a very particular and confined principle) are to remain in captivity. We, therefore, after waiting three days, wrote to them the letter which we annex, together with their answer.

Having thus closed our business, we quitted Amboy. We have now with our warmest acknowledgments to assure your Excellency of our sense of the honour you

conferred upon us, and to entreat you to be persuaded, that our zeal to effect the benevolent purposes of our commission is only equalled by the concern we feel at their having been so unhappily frustrated.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

WEST. HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

Definite Proposals to Colonels Davies and Harrison, Commissioners on the part of General Washington, for an Exchange of Prisoners.

WE renew our first proposal which we still think the most equitable that could be adopted: That a general restoration of all prisoners of war now in possession of both parties take place, including the troops of the Convention of Saratoga, the balance in favour of either to be accounted for by the other with the first prisoners taken: In default of similar ranks unequal to be interchanged on a Tariff which we annexed.

But as this was objected to on a supposition that the prisoners of one party would not extend to the redemption of those of the other, a more partial mode was suggested. Having in our several conferences on that subject fully investigated the matter, we now offer the following terms as the result and a final proposal.

1. The troops of the Convention shall be first exchanged, and in the following succession as far as the prisoners in the hands of the British in any part of the Continent will suffice to exchange.

	Half the Artillery	}	<i>Right Wing</i>
	One Regt. British		
	One Foreign		
Major	General	}	
	Foreign		
	British		
Lieut. General	General	}	
	British		
	Foreign		
Major	General	}	<i>Left Wing</i>
	Foreign		
	British		
	Foreign	}	
	Half the Artillery		

Dragoons, Staff-Officers and Corps not included above, to be exchanged half with each wing, and disposed of as may be agreed upon.

Brigadier Generals with their regiments.

2. In the above exchange officers shall be accounted for according to the ranks they held on the 17th Oct. 1777 (the day of signing the Convention) and shall be exchanged by us for officers of equal rank as far as numbers will admit. In cases where the ranks and numbers will not exactly apply, officers shall be exchanged by an adequate proportion for other ranks the nearest to their own, according to the Tariff annexed.

In the exchange of our General Officers we will return those of the highest ranks in our possession, reserving a sufficient number of Brigadiers and Field-Officers to release all those of ours who are prisoners, according to the principle of equality.

On the other hand, the private soldiers of the Convention who shall exceed the number of privates we may have to return for them, shall be exchanged by an adequate proportion (according to the Tariff) of such Staff-Officers, Subaltern-Officers, and afterwards officers of next inferior rank as may remain in our possession more than the number of Subalterns or Staff-officers of the Convention troops.

The account of these balances to be settled according to the returns of officers and men actually and *bona fide* restored on each side, and such British regimental officers as are absent on parole shall be accounted for with their regiments, or if required, be exchanged amongst the first on the footing of their being already restored.

3. And should there, after this, remain prisoners in the hands of the British in any part of the Continent—Georgia particularly included—they shall be assigned to a further exchange of prisoners, as far as they will extend.

4. Officers who being on parole have not complied with the summons to return, and officers who have violated their paroles, are to be sent back immediately, or accounted for first in the exchange. And

Sir Henry Clinton leaves it with General Washington in the present case to determine as to officers of the American army, which shall be accounted for as having unwarrantably absented themselves.

5. And though we are instructed to assert the just pretension, and to claim in the most explicit manner the due performance of the Capitulation of the Cedars, yet that no obstacle may remain to impede the immediate object of these proposals, we consent that the discussion of that affair shall remain for some future opportunity.

6. And we further consent, in the same view of removing difficulties, that sergeants continuing to be exchanged as heretofore as privates, subaltern-officers shall only be rated as you propose at 6 men, though we think the appreciation inadequate.

7. In case either party from motives of generous confidence, and to accelerate relief, should be induced to dispossess themselves of a portion of prisoners before circumstances admit of receiving an equivalent, the plighted honour of the Generals, or some adequate security, must guarantee the delivery of the said equivalent, so that no pretence whatever may be made use of to delay or evade it. But we can neither on the present or in any future case admit that officers and soldiers of militia not on service shall be exempted from being made prisoners of war.

We are not unwilling to frame regulations to establish and facilitate future periodical exchanges upon terms of mutual advantage, and which can leave no room for altercation or misconstruction. Whether such an instrument shall be called a General Cartel, we will not dispute, and shall be contented with powers on the part of the American Commissioners of a like manner with our own.

TARIEFF.

General commanding in chief.....	5000
Lieutenant General.....	1200
Major General.....	350
Brigadier General.....	250
Majors of Brigade } according to rank in the army	
Aides de-Camp }	

Colonel.....	150
Lieutenant Colonel.....	75
Major.....	35
Captain.....	20
Lieutenant.....	10
Ensign.....	5
Adjutant.....	10
Quarter-Master.....	10
Chaplain.....	10
Serjeant.....	2
Corporal.....	1
Private.....	1
Drummer.....	1

If the above rates are agreed to, it will be easy to settle others for the Staff, &c., upon the same principles of equity.

(Signed)

WEST. HYDE.

JOHN ANDRE,

Commissioners on the part of
SIR HENRY CLINTON.

Amboy, Thursday, April 22, 1779. ?

Gentlemen,

With a patience inspired by our anxious wishes to effect the end of our commission, and supported by the duties of personal politeness, we have waited three days to receive your assent or negative to the proposals we offered you on Monday; as they are determinate and unalterable, so we hope they are clear. In the first case, they can only require a decisive answer; should they be deficient in perspicuity we shall be happy to explain them.

We present you on our part terms unpropped by argument, and resting only on the basis of their equity; should you not be inclined to acquiesce in them, we trust you will not, on your side, detain us for the purpose only of entering at large into your motives, especially as we have Sir Henry Clinton's orders to bring this negotiation to a speedy conclusion, and to return to New York as soon as we are convinced there are no hopes of success.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servants,

WEST. HYDE,

JOHN ANDRE.

Colonels Davies and Harrison.

Amboy, April 29d, 1779.

Gentlemen,

We are sensible of your personal politeness through the whole of our negotiation, and should be extremely unwilling you should indulge an idea that in any instance we would wish to detain you unnecessarily.

We affect not delay, but actuated by the warmest desires to accomplish the humane purposes of our appointment, we have paid the closest attention to the proposals you have offered; we have found them extensive and important in their consequences, involving a variety of interests, which necessarily required much consideration. With a truly anxious zeal we have endeavoured to accommodate them to our mutual advantage and that of the prisoners, and are sensibly distressed to find ourselves unexpectedly restricted to a bare assent or negative to your proposals. Should they, however, be finally determinate and unalterable as you express, we have only to lament that they are such as we cannot accede to without manifest injury to our country, and incurring the disapprobation even of our unfortunate prisoners themselves.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servants,

WILLIAM DAVIES,

ROB. H. HARRISON.

Col. Hyde and Capt. Andre.

Copies of the Letters referred to in the Report.

Amboy, April 14th, 1779.

Sir,

We landed on Monday at about 12 o'clock, and yesterday had a first Conference with the gentlemen deputed to meet us. At interchanging our powers, we were not a little surprised to find ours objected to as to their competence to effect a general permanent cartel, these being the same grounds on which they had before obliged British Commissioners to break off a similar conference. They wished to have read in our Commission

from your Excellency—"I do hereby in virtue of full powers to me delegated nominate and appoint you, &c., &c."

We also thought it rather inauspicious and not easily to be reconciled to the zeal expressed by the enemy for an exchange, to hear their Commissioners in a first interview propose, that if your Excellency were not authorised to pledge the faith of the nation, the release of prisoners might be deferred till such authority could be obtained from Europe.

Solicitous, however, to find if any desire of treaty existed on their part, and cordially resolved to attempt everything on ours, we entered on the subject; and in our conversations of yesterday and this morning have been able to observe:

That although they conceive our powers inadequate to a general cartel, they do not alledge them to be so as to a present exchange of prisoners, nor can we find where they mean to draw the line which is to circumscribe our regulations for the future; we are therefore inclined to hope that in this we are disputing on words.

They disclaim all intention to draw us into an acknowledgement of their independence, and have fully satisfied us that the preamble may be couched in terms not repugnant to our general mode of expression with respect to them. They appear willing to talk of an exchange without entering into accounts.

But they stile General Burgoyne a *Commander-in-Chief*, and intimate that he and the other General Officers should be first exchanged.

They will not accede to the general delivery of prisoners, pretending, contrary to what we know to be the case, that the balance is greatly in their favour.

They profess ignorance of all transactions in Georgia and refuse to enter into any agreement extending to prisoners taken there.

They cavil upon the rates at which unequal ranks might be interchanged where their interest in the present case appears concerned.

And they seem to be aiming, in the mode of exchange, at an arrangement

which may leave private soldiers in their possession.

We will not however despair of agreeing upon some measures for granting relief to the whole or a large portion of the prisoners now in their hands, and of fixing some line by which to be guided on future occasions of this nature.

We take the liberty to observe to your Excellency that we cannot recommend the concession they require in the matters relative to our powers, confident that the main point of shortening or alleviating the pain of captivity is in no manner connected with it, and as we think it only demanded in the same spirit of encroachment with which in each successive power granted to Commissioners for treating on this subject, they have affected to display more at large their usurped dignities.

We must acknowledge that the Gentlemen we have met, are personally such as we could have wished to confer with.

We have the honour, &c.,

WEST. HYDE,

JOHN ANDRE.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

Amboy, April 16th, 1777.

Sir,

We have to give your Excellency some further information as to our proceedings.

We find that the American Commissioners still urge the enlargement of our powers as necessary for a *General Cartel*, but we evidently see that it is for the purpose of appearing to treat on the footing of a *nation* at war; and we cannot perceive that a concession on this head would have any other effect than giving them a triumph, especially as they introduce very improper matter to be acceded to, which this would not tend to remove.

We have candidly shown them the ground on which we can proceed, and even made a proposal as to the rates at which officers of dissimilar ranks, and privates, might be exchanged for each other; but we have told them on the other hand, that if only a partial exchange was to take place, we insisted on, and would not de-

part from our demand of receiving private men, with officers, in a battalion proportion; or by exchanging the soldiers of each regiment of the convention army at the same time with their officers, in order impartially to afford relief to all conditions of men.

They appear as though they felt they must accede to something of this nature, and consequently want to confine it as much as possible, and to reduce to the lowest, the proportion of privates given with officers, rejecting that proposed; and they lay some stress on the different value of our trained soldiers, enlisted for life, and their own troops, whose term of service is daily expiring, or who are a rude militia, lending a precarious assistance, thus justifying their reluctance to giving ours up; they also, with the utmost perseverance, strive to enhance the ranks they chiefly possess, and depreciate those where we have the advantage in number, without reference to precedent, or regard to impartiality.

The articles which they have shewn us in a model for a cartel are many of them utterly inadmissible, and for the most part are vague and obnoxious to wilful constructions, tending to furnish pretences for retaliative infringements. Whatever success may attend our labours, they shall be unremitted: We shall continue to compare our ideas upon matters that can become the objects of this negotiation, and shall see, if (when all is rejected on both sides that cannot be agreed upon,) there will be a residue worthy of making the substance of a treaty. We shall at least acquire materials for evincing your Excellency's generous intentions, and the satisfaction of having followed up the enemy's difficulties, till we found them originating in severe and unjustifiable policy.

We shall be happy to know that your Excellency approves our conduct, and to receive your further commands and advice.

We have, &c.

WEST HYDE,

JOHN ANDRE.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton,

New York, April 17, 1779.

Gentlemen,

I have received your letters of the 14th and 16th of this month, from the hope that the Enemy's Commissioners would soon be convinced of the generous intentions with which you mean to prosecute the business, and would in consequence meet you with as fair an inclination. I do not think it necessary to answer your account of their first cavils ; I am concerned to find by your second letter, that on their Part there still subsists an Hesitation and Chicane, so little merited by the Tenor of your Propositions.

I have only to say, that I approve entirely, both the Liberality and Circumspection of your Conduct in those Points of your Negotiation you have hitherto laid before me ; should the conference prove fruitless, the Uprightness of your Proceedings will at least mark undeniably the generosity of our views.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Humble Servant,
H. CLINTON.

To

Col. West Hyde, and Capt. John Andre.

Amboy, the 17th April, 1779.

Sir,

We had the honour to inform your Excellency, that whatever might be our hopes of our success, we wou'd, if possible, make ourselves acquainted with the real views of the enemy, as to an exchange : We are sorry to have to report, that the more we become acquainted with them, the more dissonant we find them from liberality, and the less hopes we conceive of being able to come to any kind of arrangement. They appear to us to be totally governed by the policy of not giving up private men ; and the whole of their meeting us, seems to have been to amuse the clamorous prisoners in our hands. There are, perhaps, some extravagant terms on which they wou'd accede to a partial exchange, excludng from it 450 officers and privates due from the agreement at the Cedars. The prisoners of Georgia, of whom they have no authentic

account, amounting perhaps to upwards of a thousand, striking off militia-officers and soldiers, whose capture whilst out of service, they think inadmissible, reducing the rank of others, and rating officers for privates, at a proportion of their own ; but even these terms we cannot bring them to propose, and only find that they would not give us anything approaching to a battalion proportion of men with officers.

In consequence of their refusing their assent to a general delivery of prisoners, and declaring they cou'd not frame a General Cartel on the powers we had, we proposed to them to exchange two regiments of the Convention at a time (one British and one foreign) a Major-General with a wing ; General Burgoyne after the first half, &c., as far as the number of Prisoners, both officers and men here, or *elsewhere*, in our power, should extend.

In the whole course of our conferences, they have found obstacles to whatever we have thrown out ; nor have we been able to discover that any opening to compound, or even any concession, tended to soften or bring them nearer to an agreement— We have therefore resolved to make a definitive offer, as soon as we shall hear from your Excellency what your determination is on the prisoners of the Cedars, &c., have you further instructions, where you may see them necessary. On a refusal to accede to that offer, we shall with the utmost disappointment and mortification close this fruitless negotiation.

We have, &c.,

WEST HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

New York, April 18th, 1779.

Gentlemen,

I have received your letter of yesterday, and am sorry to find, that the fixed determination of the enemy's Commissioners to evade every preliminary which might tend to real negociation, becomes hourly more palpable.

I agree in sentiment with you, that this conference was solicited by Congress, mere-

ly to still clamours of their officers; their real indifference for whose fate, appears clearly through every step of their proceedings.

With this conviction, possibly the most becoming step would be to break off instantly, and spurn the idea of further negotiation with a people who invariably meet you with such ungenerous resolutions: But a just tenderness for the sensations of our officers and soldiers in their hands, and even a desire to prove to those of the enemy, prisoners with us, how averse we are to take any unworthy advantage of the severity of their situation, oblige me to attend to two or three articles on which the enemy ground their principal subterfuges.

I am not sufficiently informed as to the transaction at the Cedars; but having always heard that affair stigmatized as a glaring breach of faith on the part of the Americans, I cannot give my sanction to the infraction of that capitulation, by yielding the claim in this public negotiation: Yet, that from thence no bar may arise to your present business, I will consent that the charge shall sleep 'till Sir Guy Carleton, or those more particularly interested shall have made their representations.

The principle of not accounting for officers bearing commissions in the militia, and not taken actually in the field, is utterly inadmissible, the proposition is as illiberal towards us, as it is cruel to the unfortunate objects concerned; It is a point which could not have been disputed, but for their present purpose.

With regard to the prisoners whom we have taken in Georgia, as I have sent with you a formal return, signed by Major General Prevost, of all taken before their defeat at Briar Creek, I cannot accede to the enemy's proposal of paying no regard to those prisoners, should exchange either general or partial be agreed upon. When they say they have no authentic documents on that head, I must consider it merely an evasion: It is not to be conceived that they have not yet procured exact returns of a matter, in which so many anxious

families amongst them must be distressingly interested. I will suspend, if necessary, the consideration of the prisoners taken at Briar Creek, 'till a more formal report shall have been made of their rank and number.

As to the arbitrary and incongruous proportion of men for officers, on which they hint a possibility of their acceding to a Tariff, which would, toward us, be very inequitable, it is not to be supposed that they even expected your concurrence to such vague and partial propositions.

I have now, gentlemen, given you my final determination on those points of their changeable and indefinite pretensions, to which they seem most to adhere. Should that spirit of evasion still subsist on their part it will neither be becoming, nor will my wishes for your satisfaction permit, that you should remain with them an hour longer; and I do therefore in that case, direct your immediate return.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

H. CLINTON.

To

Col. West Hyde, and Capt. John Andre.

K.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

"JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., of 1775.—(Vol. VII. p. 192).—In consequence of the notice of the death of Josiah Quincy, Jr., of 1775, in "THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE for June, 1863," it is requisite to state that the account of his death, given in the memoir published by his son in 1825, was received from his widow, and confirmed by his sister, Mrs. Storer, who died in 1826, at the age of ninety years. Previous to the publication of the memoir, a letter was addressed to Mr. John Rogers, who held the office of Town Clerk of Gloucester, Cape Ann,

for upwards of forty-five years, and also that of Notary Public. In the reply of Mr. Rogers to Mr. Quincy, dated "Gloucester, April 2, 1825," he regrets that "after examining the Records of that Town and of the Board of Selectmen for that period, and after conversing with two aged men who attended the funeral of Josiah Quincy, Jr., in April, 1775, he has no farther information to impart, except the assurance that the last services were very fully attended, and every testimony of respect and of sorrow for the loss the country had sustained rendered by the inhabitants of Gloucester."

This communication has been delayed until the letter of Mr. Rogers, written thirty-nine years ago, could be found and consulted.

The conflicting accounts of the death of Mr. Quincy are to be attributed to the agitation and alarm prevalent in the country around Boston in April, 1775, when all direct intercourse was interrupted.

ELIZA S. QUINCY.

No. 5 PARK ST., BOSTON, May 11, 1864.

CAPT. THOMAS MACHEN.—Vol. VIII. p. 149.—It is due to the memory of Capt. Thomas Machen to say that the note, page 149 of the April number of your magazine, is not correct in the statement that his coinage was illegal. In 1787, Capt. Machen formed a partnership with Samuel Atlee and others, of New York, for the purpose of coining money under charter to be obtained from the Legislature of New York. They either failed to obtain such charter or made better arrangements, for in 1788 they united with Reuben Harrison, and others of Bennington, Vt., who had a charter from that state, and also authority to coin for the state of Connecticut, and it was under this authority that Capt. Machen's mill at *New Grange* was conducted. As soon as the coinage of money was taken from the states by the adoption of the federal constitution, Capt. Machen's mill was stopped. The business was certainly discontinued in 1790. Capt. Machen never transacted any illegal business, and the authorities never had occasion to interfere with him. Mr. Bushnell,

of New York, and Gen. Thos. Machen, now residing in Albany, can satisfy your correspondent upon these points.

INDIANS IN ORANGE COUNTY.—(Vol. viii. p. 152.) The article on "Indians in Orange County" (p. 152) would be of much value if authorities were given. I have been led to believe that there never was a "Wawayanda Tribe," and I beg to say that "Minsies" was never corrupted into "Minisink." The fact in the latter case is, that the terminal *ink* is pure *Dela-ware* or *Algonquin*, and signifies locality—literally the country of the Minsies. The term *Wawayanda* was applied as describing land, not tribe, or my reading of the original deed is sadly at fault (see land papers at Albany). Will "J. M. E." favor me with his authorities? X.

AN ACROSTIC from the *Massachusetts Magazine* for September, 1789:—

"Great in the martial field, in council wise;
Each virtue guides thee in thy pleasing way,
On wings triumphant, how thy glories rise!
Refulgent as th'uncclouded God of Day!
George on his sea-girt throne beholds his *sons*,
Eclips'd forever by a *Washington*!

When War's tumultuous bloody front alarmed;
And civil discord every torch had fired;
Serenely brave, the tyrants thou disarmed,
Hence, at thy frown, Britannia's host retired,
In peace; reverting to thy Vernon's stream;
No views ambitious pointed thee to *thrones*;
Genius of Freedom, thou art hailed supreme,
The chosen guardian of Columbia's sons.
On *brass* and *marble* shall thy *deeds* remain;
No time's corroding breath can blight thy *fame*."

H. P., JR.

PHILADELPHIA.

COL. PICKERING.—(Vol. VIII. p. 66.)—The tradition that this distinguished patriot died at the Hasbrouck house, Newburgh, N.Y., at the close of the Revolution, alluded to in the interesting sketches of Mr. Eager, is not correct. He died at his native town, Salem, Mass., Jan. 29, 1829, in his 84th year, after a life of great usefulness and honor. R.

LINEAGE OF THE "SIGNERS."—On looking over the immortal roll of the Signers

of the Declaration of Independence, curiosity has led me to examine from what stock they sprang. I find that 4 of them were *natives* of Ireland, viz. Thornton, Rutledge, Smith, and Taylor; 2 of Scotland, Wilson and Witherspoon; 1 of Wales, Lewis; and 1 of England, Robert Morris. There are also 3 of *direct* Welsh origin, Williams, Floyd (originally Lloyd) and L. Morris; 3 of Irish, Carroll, Read, and McKean; 2 of Scotch, Hooper and Livingston; 1 of Swedish, Morton; 1 of Norman, Bartlett, and 1 of Austrian, Lynch. The others are of old English stock generally; though there is Welsh blood in the ancestry of John Adams, Jefferson, Hewes (probably), Clymer, Gwinnett (originally Gwinnett), and perhaps Robert Morris, as I am informed by a gentleman better informed on genealogical matters than myself. Morris was born in Lancashire, near Wales, and from the name there cannot be much doubt of his Welsh origin. Clymer and his wife, the daughter of Reese Meredith (originally Meredith), were both of Welsh origin. The Signers from New England were generally direct descendants from the Puritans.

J. B. E.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RULED PAPER.—Why will paper-makers and stationers persist in leaving the last page of letter or note-paper blank, in ruling it? I believe this question is daily asked by thousands. Now that the use of envelopes is all but universal, there is no sense or reason in leaving the last page unrulled, to the annoyance of every letter-writer. Let some stationer try the experiment of ruling and advertising a lot, half with the blank page and half without, and see which sells first. *Although it is really less trouble to rule over the whole sheet completely*, I would pay twenty-five cents per ream more for paper thus ruled, being somewhat of an extensive

LETTER-WRITER.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF ANDREW JACKSON.—Among the donations of a sanitary fair was an official letter by General An-

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drew Jackson, written during the troublous times of 1814.

TO COL. PHILLIP PIPKIN.

FORT JACKSON CREEK NATION }
HEADQUARTERS 7TH DIST. }
Mobile Sept 12th 1814 }

SIR: It is with extreme regret, that I learn from your letter the mutinous disposition that has made its appearance in your Regt. This is a bud of that spirit that was excited long ago by the officers of the volunteers and militia last fall, and the indulgence of the Governor and thro his influence that was extended to them by the General Government.

I told him it would have a baneful influence on the service—but must be checked or our independence and liberty is gone forever. Unless checked a war cannot be carried on, a defence against that foreign coalition that we have every right to believe does exist, cannot be made.

I have ordered a general court martial to be held at Fort Jackson. A proper example will put an end to all further attempts at meeting—and if the troops or any part should attempt to desert, the troops now organizing at Fayetteville will be competent to apprehend them.

On such an event, send an express direct to have them apprehended and confined.

A few being shot, will learn the ballance that the have a country, and the have rights to defend; and if the expect the protection of the law, the must perform the duty of good citizens.

We have various accounts of the British. They are in Pensacola, and would the Government say the word we would soon have a frolic.

With sentiments of esteem and respect,

I am your most ob't serv't,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. General Commanding.

LATIN ODE ON WASHINGTON.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154.)—The following translation of this ode, more literal than poetical, will allow the English reader to see its measure and the classic spirit in the heroic times of 1775:

On Geo. Washington appointed to the office of General-in-Chief by Congress and the American people.

Boston demands thee, (where a wicked leader
Shuts up the hapless people, and forbids them
Leaving the city); and she is exciting
Courage of old time.

Brave man! may prosper what thou art preparing.
They slay the people, and the maid assaulted
Perishes wretchedly! and the shrill outcry
Sounds on our hearing.

May God afford thee what we are entreating,
Safely return thee to a grieving nation:
Quick may'st thou smite the armies of the foemen
Raging with slaughter.

Praises await thee, and the kindest favor
Gives thee a welcome from the face of all men,
Where once the cruel Indian spread his havoc
Sprinkled with bloodshed,

BRUNSWICK, ME.

QUERIES.

GILMARTIN.—What is the force of the first syllable, GIL, in this and similar combinations; Gilman, Gilpatrick (Kilpatrick), and perhaps others? B.

Gil in Irish and Scotch names is from the word *Giolla*, meaning *servant*, and is found before the name of God, Jesus, Christ, Mary, forming *Gildea* (Culdee), *Gillis*, *Gilchrist*, *Gilmore* (Gilmory); before the name of St. Martin alone of foreign saints; but before a great number of Irish saints—*Gilpatrick*, *Gilbride*, *Gilsenan*, *Kil* is often a corruption of *Gil*, but as a local name means *church*.

TRIAL OF TORTOISES IN CANADA.—In a note on trials of animals for crimes and misdemeanors in the *London Notes and Queries* it is stated that tortoises were tried in Canada towards the end of the 16th century. He seemed to draw his statement from *Berriat St. Prix* (Mem. de la Société des Antiquaires). What can be the meaning of this? As there was no French settlement in Canada at the close of the 16th century, we are left in the dark?

REPLIES.

THE ARMS OF HERBENDINCK.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—If "H." (instead of putting an idle query in the April number of the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*) had taken the trouble to look into the North Dutch Church in William street some Sunday morning he would have seen the hatchment containing John Harpendinck's or (Herbendinck's) arms hanging over the pulpit, where it has been for the last ninety years, since it was first removed from the old Garden Street Church. E. B.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FENWICK.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—There appears to have been a close connexion between the families of "Lorraine," of Northumberland, and "Fenwiche;" thus Sir Thomas Lorraine had a son William, a daughter Catharine, and a son "Fenwich"; his son William had a daughter Jane, who married "John Fenwiche," thought to be the Major John Fenwich who was of Cromwell's army, and was on duty at the execution of King Charles the First; and possibly, though I should think not probably, the West Jersey proprietor in connexion with Penn, who was I believe a royalist and courtier. Catharine above named as daughter of Sir Thomas Lorraine, married (a runaway match I believe) *David Lyell*, an artizan of London, and they came to this country and settled at Amboy; they had a son "*Fenwoiche* Lyell" (died in 1742), he left a son *Fenwoich* Lyell; the name of both Fenwich and Lyell, however, I think is now extinct in that line; there are descendants from him of the name of *Micheaux* in New Jersey; this is all I know. I should like to club my slender stock with your querist's for common benefit.

ASHER TAYLOR.

NO. 37 WALL STREET.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S LAWS.—(Vol. VIII. p. 116).—In the last March number of the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* it is asked, "When and where did the idea originate that Clarendon drew up these laws? Was not 'scissors' more properly the author?"

Let me answer both queries. Judge C. P. Daly, in his introduction to E. D. Smith's Common Pleas Reports, published in 1855, states that *after the Duke of York learned the success of Nicolls's expedition, he applied to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, "to draw up a body of laws for the government of his new territory. Clarendon accordingly prepared a code, and this code or digest was transmitted to Nicolls, who immediately called a convention formally to ratify and adopt it."* In a foot-note, Judge Daly reiterates "the fact that Clarendon was the author of this code," adding that "many circumstances might be adduced, the result of a very full investigation of the subject, to show that he was author." This appears to have been the first publication of the theory.

In a letter to Secretary Hedges, dated July 15, 1705, Lord Cornbury states that when the Duke sent Nicolls to take possession of New York, "he gave him certain laws by which the Province was to be governed, which to this day are called the Duke's laws."—*Colonial Documents, IV.* 1154. There is also a marginal note in *Leaming and Spicer's Grants and Concessions*, page 174, that the Duke's laws were "supposed to be sent over with Governor Nicolls." Both these statements are without authority.

On the other hand, Chalmers, in his *Political Annals*, p. 577, says that the "Court of Assizes" (which Nicolls "copied" or continued from that established by the Dutch, and in which he had the chief voice), prepared the code before the meeting of the Assembly at Hempstead on the 28th of February, 1665, at which it was promulgated. On page 578, Chalmers adds, "there is the most decisive evidence that the code was compiled at the Assizes before mentioned." The code was evidently the work of Nicolls himself, assisted by his Provincial Secretary, Mathias Nicolls, who was a lawyer, and perhaps by other members of the Court of Assizes. Many of its provisions are borrowed from those "in practice in His Majesty's other colonies in New England."—See *Thompson's Long Island, II.* 324. It resembles them

in its general arrangement. The laws of New Haven had been printed as early as 1656 (*New Haven Rec. II.* 146, 154, 186, 559), while those of Connecticut were left in manuscript until 1673 (*Trumbull I.* 332; *Thomas I.* 260; *Col. Rec., Conn., II.* 190, 201, 214, 567, 568). Nicolls seems to have had copies of the printed New Haven and Massachusetts codes, and appears to have asked Governor Winthrop to furnish him with a copy of that Connecticut not yet printed. But he was disappointed in the latter case; for on the 23d of February, 1665, five days before the Hempstead Assembly, he thus wrote to Winthrop—"I am very sorry that the copy of your Lawes will not come early enough to my hands, out of which I might have made a choice before the generall meeting which will be next Tuesday at Hempstead; having made it my whole business to prepare a body of Lawes against that time:—but however, I shall be glad to receive your lawes, knowing that nothing of so public a nature as Lawes can be perfect at first, especially from my collection, whose genius and capacity (if any) hath not been applyd to matters of that nature."—*Trumbull Papers, XX.* 74. *MSS. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Nicolls sent his code to the Duke of York for confirmation after November, 1665: *Col. Doc. III.* 104, 226; *Chalmers*, 577, 580, 599. I trust this will settle the question of the authorship of "The Duke's Laws."
J. R. B.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—April 19, 1864.
—The stated monthly meeting was duly held, W. L. Newberry, Esq., presiding.

The library collections for the month, making an aggregate (of all classes) of 1,422, included an extensive contribution from the literary remains of the late John Russell, LL.D., of Bluffdale, Illinois, the obliging gift of the family. A bound volume of autographs of officers of the

"Confederate" army, prisoners on Johnson's Island, was presented by Lieutenant J. R. Johnson, U.S.A. A valuable collection of MS. statistics from the several counties of Iowa was donated by Mr. N. H. Parker.

The monthly correspondence (twenty-six letters received, and sixty-seven written) was then communicated. A letter was read from Mr. Spencer G. Russell, giving interesting particulars of the life and literary remains of his father, the late John Russell.

A paper was then read, presented to the Society by Mr. L. Proudfoot, of Chicago, furnishing the substance of information given by Gordon S. Hubbard, Esq., relative to the Indian Treaties of 1832, by which the Pottowattomie Indians ceded to the United States their lands, then embraced in the territories of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, Mr. Hubbard having been "Indian Interpreter" during the treaty negotiations.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society was held at the Hall of the American Academy, in the Athenæum Building in Boston, April 27th. The President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, in the chair. The semi-annual report of the council was read by Hon. Ira M. Barton. It reviewed the condition of the funds, library, and cabinet, and contained a defence of the Puritans of New England against the charge of cruelty in the removal of the French neutrals from Acadie.

The report of the treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., showed the present state of the funds of the society as follows: Librarian's and general Fund, \$21,763.82; Collection and Research Fund, \$8,910.06; Bookbinding Fund, \$6,691.04; Publishing Fund, \$6,092.64; aggregate, \$44,267.56.

The librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., introduced his report by a reference at some length to the position occupied before the world by an American antiquarian society in connexion with the fact of the superior antiquity of this continent, while the supposed primitive inhabitants of Europe, in respect to arts, habits, and even physical conformation, had apparently their exact counterpart in the recent aborigines of America, and while the extinct mammals and fishes ascribed to remote geological periods are here still represented, or have been coexistent with man of no very distant date. 302 bound volumes and 1,002 pamphlets had been added to the library, including a large collection of matter relating to the war.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Shakspeare, and paying a tribute to his wonderful intellectual endowments, offered by the president, was adopted.

The following gentlemen, recommended by the council, were nominated and elected members of the society: Ashbel Woodward, M.D., of Connecticut; Hon. Wm. Willis, of Maine; President Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester University, New York; Alexander S. Taylor, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Folsom presented to the notice of the Society an interesting Latin inscription on a plate of copper recently discovered at Castine, Me. This plate was evidently once attached to the foundation of a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1648, and dedicated to the Virgin under the title of "Nostræ Domine Sanctæ Sp̄i"—"Our L. dy of the Holy Hope"—the inscription being written by a Capucin missionary, Leo of Paris.

It was voted that the reports and proceedings of the meeting should be printed in the usual manner.

After a vote of thanks was passed to the American Academy for the use of its rooms, the meeting adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, April 6*—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, Vice-President Moore in the chair.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported eleven volumes of books and two of newspapers, seventy-three pamphlets and two manuscripts, received as donations since last meeting.

Frederick Kidder reported that the Board of Directors had decided in favor of celebrating the tercentenary birthday of Shakspeare, and had invited Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D., to deliver an address on the occasion.

Colonel Almon D. Hodges announced the death of his friend, John Barstow, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and offered the following resolutions, which he prefaced with a few remarks upon his character:

Resolved,—That in the death of John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., our Society has experienced the loss of one of its most liberal benefactors—an upright, honorable, and honest man, a true and faithful Christian, an enterprising and universally respected citizen, and one who has filled all offices of responsibility and trust with honor to himself, and for the good of all with whom he has been connected.

Resolved,—That a memoir of the deceased be prepared for publication in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Resolved,—That we deeply sympathize with

the afflicted family of the deceased, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to communicate to them these resolutions.

Rev. A. P. Putnam, of Roxbury, read an able and interesting paper on *Our Country, as seen from a Distance*.

Rev. F. W. Holland, from the committee to whom the communications of Rev. G. G. Hepgood, of Delta, N. Y., were referred, made a report adverse to the views on the Eastern languages advocated in those communications.

Boston, May 4.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon. Rev. Mr. Bradley, the Corresponding Secretary, reported a letter from Frederick W. Sawyer, of Boston, accepting resident membership, to which he had been elected.

Thanks were voted to Rev. J. F. Clarke, D D., John H. Sheppard, and Rev. F. W. Holland, for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration of Shakspeare's birth, April 23, and copies of the addresses and ode were requested.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Cambridge, was unanimously elected a director in place of the late John Barstow.

Rev. William P. Tilden, of Boston, read a carefully prepared and discriminating memoir of Hon. Horace Mann, whose labors in the cause of education have laid New England, and especially Massachusetts, under a lasting debt of gratitude.

Boston, April 23.—**SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION.**—The 300th anniversary of the birthday of Shakspeare was celebrated in this city by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, commencing at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Winslow Lewis, the President, called upon Governor Andrew to preside, and the Governor, on taking the chair, said he did so merely for the purpose of introducing those who were to make the addresses on the occasion.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke delivered the principal address, and in speaking of the little that was known of the early life of Shakspeare, said the class of critics who denied the existence of Homer, Moses, and Christ, might find equally strong grounds for doubting whether such a man as Shakspeare lived. With all the labor that had been expended by the numerous critics that had been on his track, there had been but a few incidents of his life learned. These were that he married, had three children, was an actor in London and a writer of plays; became tolerably wealthy, returned to Stratford, and died at the age of fifty-two.

Shakspeare was better known by his works, but neither in the century in which he lived nor

the following one was he appreciated. It remained for a German, Schlegel, to rediscover him, and since his day, the standard of learning and taste was to be measured in proportion to the appreciation in which Shakspeare was held, until it had come to this result, in the estimation of men of learning, to place him at the summit of human intellect. The conclusion from this followed that imagination was the highest of human faculties.

The speaker referred to some of the characteristics of the plays of Shakspeare, the greatest of all which was his wisdom in the knowledge of the laws which govern the world—his knowledge of human nature, of man as an individual, and mankind in action. The address was closed with quotations which were said to be applicable to the affairs of our own country at this time, and to Great Britain in expressing sympathy for a rebellion which was likened to that of Jack Cade.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian of the Society, made some quotations of the opinions of Fisher Ames, Rev. Dr. Chalmers, and others, of the genius of Shakspeare, and gave some reminiscences of his early remembrance of the Federal Street Theatre in the days of Cooper. He then recited with spirit the following original poem upon Shakspeare:

In Stratford upon Avon
Where the silent waters flow,
The immortal Drama woke from sleep,
Three hundred years ago;
When, as the long, dark ages roll'd away,
A light from Heaven shone on SHAKSPEARE'S
face.
Land of the illustrious Dead! With thee this
day,
We love to linger near that hallowed place.
For thou wert there the Fatherland of our New Eng-
land race.

Beyond the Rocky Mountains,
From the Golden Gate of fame,
To Schooodia's distant misty shores,
Is heard his honored name.
Live where we may, such life-like scenes he drew,
Arrayed in robes of beauty, all his own,
Nature herself proclaims each picture true
To Albion's echoing hills;—nor there alone,
Even Niagara speaks in Prospero's thunder-tone.

Ah! what a halcyon memory
Our school-boy days bring on,
When young Othello told us how
He Desdemona won.
Where are the voices that once fill'd the air?
Let no stern manhood deem the allusion wrong,
When the boy dream'd the enchanted isle was
there

Near Academic grove, unknown to song
Where Kennebec among the hills meandering glides
along.

Not in the Theatre alone
Is seen his wondrous power,
Though some great actor tread the stage,
The pageant of an hour;
He visits many a humble home—and when
Some brave thought stirs the heart sorrow riven,
We feel like heroes—though we live like men.
In lowly lot; and yet where oft at even
The Bard of Avon sweeps th' Æolian harp of Heaven.

England! with all thy glory
From the Druid days of old,
Not Cressy's pride, nor Agincourt,
Nor Field of the cloth of gold,
Shine with such virtue in all coming time
As genius, learning, minstrelsy inspire.
They fill the ideal world with thoughts sublime,
Guiding Ambition's eye to aim far higher,
Than light the flames of civil war, with strange, un-
holy fire!

They gleam like stars in history
Along a dreary waste,
Who first enlarged the bounds of mind,
Or raised the tone of taste.
Thus Bacon looms up in that glorious age
Of Spenser's lay and Johnson's critic eye,
When a Promethean spark illum'd the Stage,
And SHAKESPEARE drew such scenes of time gone
by
That life seems but a Drama here—midst shadows of
Eternity.

Rev. F. W. Holland also made an Address, in
which some of the principal characteristics of
Shakspeare were pointed out.

These addresses closed the celebration, the
Hall of the House and the galleries being well
filled on the occasion.

NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, May.*—A special meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening. Prof. West in the chair. A donation of \$250 for the purchase of books on American biography was received from Mr. William H. Swan. Dr. Stiles, the librarian, read a paper on the battle of Long Island, translated from Max von Elking's "History of the Hessians in the Revolution." Mr. John Fowler, jr., read a paper on Wayne's attack on the Jersey Block House. It was announced by the chairman that the annual meeting would be held

on the first Thursday in May, at which time there would be an election of officers for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 5.*—The President, Frederick De Peyster, presided.

The minutes were read.

Dr. Osgood, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, read letters from Alexander C. Anderson, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, accepting his election as a corresponding member; and from Jared P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio, giving an account of the discovery at different times in Rockport (five miles west of Cleveland) of warlike instruments, and especially of an extensive common grave, containing very many human skeletons.

The Librarian, among a long list of donations, called the especial attention of the members to that of the President, Mr. De Peyster, an original pencil portrait of the once famous John Cleves Symmes, by the late Mr. Audubon. Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop presented on behalf of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, a copy of the original "Conditions for New Planters," promulgated by Governor Nicolls soon after the conquest of New Netherland, regarded by the Society as one of the most interesting memorials of early New York history.

Mr. Moore also mentioned the recent donation by Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., of all the original letters and documents connected with the great meetings of the Loyal National League, and referred to Mr. Stevens's previous gift of a similar collection of the papers of the Loyal Meeting of the 15th July, 1862.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Messrs. Winthrop and Stevens for their donations.

Judge Kirkland, from the Executive Committee, reported on the nominations for membership, and the following gentlemen were elected:—As an honorary member, M. Edouard Laboulaye, of Paris. As resident members: Thomas R. Hawley, Rinaldo M. Waters, Reuben W. Howes, Jr., S. Howard Howes, Leonard W. Tobey, John W. Somers, James B. Stokes, John Wolfe, Thomas E. Brown, Thomas A. Whittemore, Appleton Sturgis, John E. Barron.

Candidates for new members were submitted and referred to the Executive Committee.

The President read a letter from Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, presenting to the Society, on behalf of the vestry, "the monumental stone which formerly marked the grave of William Bradford, and which has been recently replaced by a new head-stone, its perfect facsimile."

Thanks were voted to the vestry for the interesting relic.

Mr. Edward Satterlee, from a Special Committee appointed at a preceding meeting, read a report confirmatory of Mr. Thomas J. Bryan's views of his intention to present to the Society his collection of paintings, about 250 in number, which he had been collecting during the past thirty years; his object being to form a collection of pictures representing the early schools of painting, and to illustrate in some degree the relation existing in early times between Art and Religion. Mr. Satterlee submitted the form, a conveyance setting forth the terms of the gift, which are substantially that the pictures shall be properly taken care of, and advantageously exhibited in the buildings of the Society for public inspection, and that artists and visitors shall have the privilege of studying and making copies thereof, subject to the rules and regulations of the Society.

The Society adopted the report of the committee, and ordered its officers to execute the necessary instruments to carry into effect the munificent intentions of Mr. Bryan.

Dr. Osgood made a report on behalf of the committee appointed to tender a welcome to the Iroquois chiefs, on visiting this city, on their way to Washington, stating that committees of the Ethnological and Geographical, and of this Society, had performed that duty, and that the chiefs were welcomed in the hall of the Historical Society on the evening of the 21st March.

John Fowler, Jr., Esq., of New Rochelle, read the paper of the evening, entitled, "Wayne's Attack on the Jersey Blockhouse, July 21st, 1780."

The Society returned thanks to Mr. Fowler for the reading of his paper, and asking him for a copy for its archives.

Mr. George H. Moore, in a suitable resolution, called the attention of the Society to the death of its fellow-member, Thomas Tileston. Dr. Osgood made some remarks on the character of Mr. Tileston, and was followed by General W. K. Strong, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Fowler, after some remarks, submitted a resolution expressive of the sentiments of the Society on the recent decease of its fellow-member, William J. Davis. The resolution was adopted.

The Society then adjourned.

New York, May 3.—The regular meeting of the Society took place on Tuesday evening. President De Peyster in the chair, and a large audience present. The literary exercises of the occasion

consisted of two papers prepared by Mr. Geo. H. Moore, the librarian; one of them upon the War-sword of Washington and John Bailey the cutler who forged it, and the other, a sketch of a Council of the Six Nations, held in 1785 upon the spot where Buffalo now stands. This sketch is part of an account of a journey from Montreal to Detroit in 1785, written by Miss Powell, the daughter of a Boston loyalist who fled away in 1776, sister of Chief Justice Powell, of Canada, and a connexion by marriage of Lord Lyndhurst. A paper by Judge Charles P. Daly was also read, entitled, "When was the Drama introduced into America?" Some interesting articles from the Metropolitan Fair, gifts from Col. Rush C. Hawkins, were exhibited, including a complete model of a pontoon train and bridge, John Morgan's saddle, and one of those ingenious "letter boats" by which the rebels used to communicate with the mainland from Fort Macon and other island places. A resolution, moved by Col. Hawkins, was adopted, to constitute a Committee to secure for the Society trophies, arms, and other memorials of the war, and the Committee was appointed, Colonel Hawkins, Chairman. Upon occasion of the presentation of a book to the Society by Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Bancroft delivered a very eulogistic address upon the attainments and merits of the donor. Mr. Bancroft also made some remarks upon Mr. W. J. Davis, a deceased member of the Society. Mr. Davis was a man of many pleasant qualities, possessed of a large store of local antiquarian knowledge, and for some time, we understand, a faithful and useful literary assistant to the historian.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, March.*—At the meeting for the month of March, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings:—

Guy H. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, in his written report for the preceding month, mentions the matters below noted.

The weekly Club meetings during the month were held at the following places: Feb. 15th, at Gibson T. Williams's, where O. G. Steele read a biographical sketch, prepared by him, at the request of the Society, of the late Walter Joy; and Charles D. Norton read a similar sketch, relative to the late Silas Sawin—both of the deceased having been members of the Society; February 22, at E. S. Prosser's, where a memoir of the late Judge James Mullett, formerly of this city, was read—having been prepared by O. Stiles, Esq., of Fredonia, for the Scientific and Historical Association of that place; Feb. 19th at Dr. Jas. P. White's, where a portion of

a History of the Lake Marine, prepared by Capt. Augustus Walker, was read.

An important historical feature of the month, was the "Old Folks' Festival," held at American Hall, during the entire week, commencing Feb. 22d. The hall was hung with portraits of many of our oldest residents, and all of the exercises had were of an interesting character. Papers, intended to be read on the occasion, were furnished as follows:

By Col. Benj. Hodge, a sketch entitled, "Buffalo—Past, Present, and Future."

By Wm. Hodge—A brief narrative of the journey performed by his father, the late William Hodge, when he came from Exeter, Otsego County, in 1805.

By Henry Lovejoy—An interesting review of the progress of Buffalo during the past half century.

By Mrs. Jane Bidwell—Her recollections of the War of 1812, during a part of which her husband, Mr. Benjamin Bidwell, was engaged in building the American fleet at Sackett's Harbor and Erie.

By Mrs. Frances E. Lay—Her mother, Mary Enos, came to Buffalo in 1804, and shortly after married Asahel Atkins, who held a Lieutenant's commission in the war of 1812.

By Mrs. Thaddeus Weed—Her father, Doctor Cyrenius Chapin, first came to Buffalo in 1801, before the land was surveyed into village lots, and proposed to Joseph Ellicott, that he and forty others would buy a township, including the site of Buffalo, but the application was unsuccessful. After the village was laid out, he located here permanently, and opened the first apothecary's shop in the place. He was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and did most efficient service.

By Mrs. Dr. Warner—A brief notice of her father, the late Benjamin Caryl, who came to Buffalo in 1807, but in 1812 removed to Williamsville in this country, where the firm of Juba Storrs & Co, in which he was a partner, had a store, and several large mills. He returned to Buffalo in 1812, and lived here nearly forty years.

By Ira Merrill—A statement of his first journey to Buffalo in 1814, with a stock of goods, and a recital of his adventures in Canada, in disposing of them.

By Sophia Reynolds—Recollects well the burning of the village. Her brother-in-law, John Reynolds, then owned a farm of 200 acres on Batavia street, about a mile east of the Court House, now covered with hundreds of houses.

By Daniel Brayman, of Hamburg, Erie County—Came to Buffalo in 1810, and furnished a detailed statement of the burning of the village,

in the defence of which he participated. He removed to Hamburg in 1815.

By Nathaniel Wilgus—Relating an incident that occurred when Judge Wilkeson was building the harbor at Buffalo Creek; also, that he was employed to paint and decorate the "Seneca Chief," the first boat that made the passage through the Erie Canal, from Buffalo to New York in 1825.

By Capt. F. P. Billings—In the spring of 1839, he fitted out and sailed the Brig "Osceola," belonging to Kingman and Durfee of Black Rock, and Oliver Lee, of Silver Creek, and during that season, brought the first load of wheat in bulk that was shipped from Chicago.

By Theodore N. Boynton—In relation to the Old School House that stood at the junction of Swan and Erie streets, 35 years ago, its teachers, and its scholars.

By Mrs. Mary B. Wesley—Came to Buffalo in 1836—is mother-in-law of the late Capt. Edward Drew, and has sacrificed several of her family upon the altar of the country's cause during the present war.

By James Clark, of Lancaster, Erie Co.—Came to what is now Lancaster, 1808, when there were but twelve dwelling-houses on the road from Buffalo to the eastern bounds of the county. He was in the war of 1812, and describes the appearance of Buffalo, the next day after it was burned.

By Mrs. Elizabeth Keller—A poem, entitled "Fifty Years Ago."

By Guy H. Salisbury—An ode, which was sung at the Old Folks' Concert.

Charles D. Norton tendered to the Society his resignation of the office of Recording Secretary, which was accepted, and George Gorham was duly elected in his stead.

The following persons were elected as Corresponding Members: Rev. James K. Hosmer, of Deerfield, Mass.; George F. Houghton, of St. Albans, Vt. Edward Everett, of Boston, was elected an honorary member.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Buffalo, April.—At the meeting for April, M. Fillmore in the chair, and George Gorham, Recording Secretary, the following were among the proceedings. Guy H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary, submitted his monthly report, in which the matters below mentioned are noticed:

The deaths in the families of old residents have been unusually numerous. They are noted as follows: March 1st, at San Francisco, Alexander G. Ramsdell, aged 41 years, formerly of Buffalo, and son of the late Capt. Ramsdell; March 8th, Albert L. Baker, Jr., aged 20, Midshipman in the U.S.N., and youngest son of Judge A. L.

Baker; March 14th, Charles Taintor, aged 58; March 15th, Mrs. Francis Kimmett, aged 58; March 18th, Mrs. Julia Pool, wife of Cyrus O. Pool, and daughter of the late Wm. Meade; March 19th, at Louisville, Ky., Maj. Isaac Sanford, son-in-law of Geo. W. Bull, of this city; March 22d, Pliny F. Barton, aged 58; Wm. Rink, aged 35; March 27th, at Cleveland, Mrs. Maria Fiske, aged 73, mother of Mrs. Orson Phelps, of this city, and eldest daughter of the late Gamaliel and Margaret K. St. John, who were among the earliest residents of the village of Buffalo; April 3d, Geo. Hadley, aged 17, son of Elijah Hadley; April 6th, Aaron Rumsey, aged 67, a life member of the Buffalo Historical Society and the fifth member that has deceased since its organization; April 11th, Charles Wolfe, aged 26, only son of Christian Wolfe.

The Historical Society Club Meetings have been held as follows: March 14th, at Geo. Palmer's, where Capt. E. P. Dorr read a paper on "Insurance;" March 21st, at H. W. Rogers's, where Prof. Bradish, of Fredonia, read a memoir of the late Douglas Houghton, State Geologist of Michigan, prepared by him for the Fredonia Scientific and Historical Association; March 28th, at Capt. E. P. Dorr's, where A. R. Ketchum read a paper on the Buffalo Water Works, Judge Clinton an obituary notice of the late Edward S. Warren, and Judge Skinner one of the late Hon. Jas. G. Hoyt. No further weekly Club meetings are to be held this season.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to express to Peter Emslie, Civil Engineer, the thanks of the Society for his valuable donation of a manuscript map of the "Village of New Amsterdam," now part of the city of Buffalo, showing the original lots and subdivisions of them, with names of grantees, and the date of each deed from the Holland Land Company.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a memoir of the late Aaron Rumsey, and resolutions expressive of the regret of the Society for his loss. The President appointed as such committee Judge Skinner, H. W. Rogers, and Judge Hall.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to procure a book for the registration of visitors, to be opened May 1st.

The Library Committee reported in favor of purchasing a complete set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, from its commencement, being 18 volumes; and were authorized to make such purchase.

The following Corresponding Members were elected: Theodore C. Peters, of Darien, N.Y.; Henry E. Davies, New York; Joel Munsell,

Albany; Monroe Weed, Wyoming; Samuel B. Woolworth, Albany; Dr. Samuel Freeman, Saratoga; Jas. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wisconsin; Henry S. Randall, Cortland Village, N.Y.; Wm. W. Campbell, Cherry Valley; Ohas. E. West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Guy H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, tendered his written resignation of those offices, which was accepted, and Dr. Wm. K. Scott was, by ballot, unanimously elected in his stead.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Guy H. Salisbury, for his untiring zeal and faithful efforts in behalf of the Society, since its inception.

An arrangement formerly made by the Secretary with the proprietors of the daily papers who publish the notices and proceedings of the Society, and furnish their respective newspapers to the Society, for preservation, in return for one membership for each paper, was confirmed; and the privilege hereafter extended to two memberships.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, May 9.*—A meeting of the members of this Society was held at their room, Dr. Benjamin H. Coates in the chair.

Several interesting communications and memorials, etc., were presented. Among them was a handsomely engraved invitation card to a ball given on the President's birth-night in 1796, in the amphitheatre. Admittance at six o'clock. A letter was read from Hon. John William Wallace, written at Newport, R.I., transmitting a volume as having been found in that ancient town, which was the first ever issued from the press of the middle colonies. This tract was printed in Philadelphia in the year 1685.

In May last, at the celebration in New York of the Bradford bi-centenary, Mr. Wallace referred to this tract in the following words, having then known but little about it:

The earliest issue of Bradford's press known to me is an Almanac for the year 1686, produced of course in 1685. One copy alone seems to have survived to this day, and that one has wandered far from the place of its origin. New England boasts its possession. It was called "America's Messenger." A certain Samuel Atkyns edited it. Among the remarkable events which were set down opposite to particular days, there was set down opposite to that one on which Mr. Penn assumed the control of things in Pennsylvania, the following

entry: "The beginning of Government here by the Lord Penn." This title of courtesy given to their Governor was offensive to the Provincial Magistracy. Atkins was summoned before the Council and ordered to blot out the words "Lord Penn." and Bradford was warned "not to print anything but what shall have licence from the Council."

The copy which Mr. Wallace now writes about is a second one, the one to which he referred in New York not being in the possession of any one, so far as he knows.

The Librarian then read a long list of donations to the library since the last meeting, among which were several valuable pamphlets. Among the number was "A Confession of Faith" of the Quakers, printed at Philadelphia by William Bradford, in 1693.

There was also exhibited one of the original diaries kept by Mason and Dixon, surveyors of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line. This has been given to the Sanitary Fair.

Other communications were read, after which the meeting adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—*Madison, Jan. 2, 1864.*—Prof. O. M. Conover in the Chair. The Librarian reported many additions to the Library and Cabinet:

Messrs. Shipman and Carpenter were appointed on the Auditing Committee, with S. G. Benedict, to audit accounts and Treasurer's Report, which were reported correct; and the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was approved.

The annual meeting was called to order, Jan. 2, 1864; twelve members present. Hon. Geo. B. Smith in the Chair.

Messrs. Benedict, Carpenter, Gurnee, Conover, and Firmin, were appointed a committee to nominate suitable officers for the ensuing year.

During the absence of the committee, the annual reports of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee were read and adopted—the latter as follows:

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT—1863.

While our national troubles, with their constant excitements and anxieties, have so completely monopolized the attention of all classes of people, an institution like this could not reasonably expect to receive the same amount of public favor and patronage as in the halcyon

days of peace and prosperity. Though the additions to the library and cabinet have been considerably less the past year than during any preceding twelve months since the society's reorganization, yet the additions are not without their interest and intrinsic value.

The Treasurer's report shows the financial condition of the society for the past year—exhibiting \$1,042.78 received, including the small balance on hand at the commencement of the year, and \$852.17 disbursed, leaving an unexpended balance of \$190.61.

During the past year, the library additions have been 248 volumes, and 356 unbound documents and pamphlets, making the total additions 604. Of these additions, 112 are bound volumes of newspapers, of folio size, 5 volumes of works of quarto size, the rest being chiefly octavos. The library now numbers 790 volumes of folios, and 795 quartos.

The present condition of the Library, with its successive annual increase, for the past ten years, since the reorganization of the Society in January, 1854, may be seen in the following table:

	Vols Added.	Doc's & Pam'ls.	Both Together.	Total in Lib'y.
1854 Jan. 1.....	50	50	50
1855 " 2.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,050
1856 " 1.....	1,065	2,000	3,065	5,115
1857 " 6.....	1,005	300	1,305	6,420
1858 " 1.....	1,024	959	1,983	8,403
1859 " 4.....	1,107	500	1,607	10,010
1860 " 3.....	1,800	723	2,523	12,533
1861 " 2.....	837	1,134	1,971	14,504
1862 " 2.....	610	711	1,321	15,825
1863 " 2.....	544	2,373	2,917	18,742
1864 " 2.....	248	356	604	19,346
	9,290	10,066

During these ten years, the total cash disbursements have been \$9,980.53; of which \$5,387.79 has been for books and binding alone, and \$4,592.74 for rents, fuel, postage, cataloguing, and other incidental expenses—thus exhibiting an average annual book expenditure of \$538.78, and \$459.27 for incidental purposes.

The whole number of bound newspaper files in the Library reported last year, was 811; we now add, as the result of another year's effort, 112 volumes—making a total of 923 volumes of bound newspaper files in our collection.

Of the past year's additions, the newspaper files are the most valuable and important. They are as follows:

Boston Evening Post, 1769-74, purchased, 3 vols. folio.

Pennsylvania Packet & Advertiser, 1782 to

1822, nearly complete, and from 1831 to 1838, inclusive, purchased, 79 volumes folio.

Carolina Gazette, 1798-1800, 1 vol. folio, from E. Herrick, Jr.

Western Courier, Louisville, Ky., November, 1812, to December, 1816, 1 vol., rescued from a burning rebel house, at Greenville, Miss., March, 1863, and presented by Capt. A. R. Jones, Lt. J. M. Sumner, and Adj't W. G. Pitman, of the 23d Wis. Infantry.

Plough Boy, Albany, 1820-1, 1 vol. quarto, from Mrs. A. H. Gilman.

Metropolitan, New York, 1834-5, 1 vol. quarto, from E. Gibbs.

Western Eagle, Cape Girardeau, Mo., May, 1849, to March, 1851, 1 vol. folio, from Quartermaster J. C. Mann, 1st Wis. Cavalry.

And the following files sent to the Society, and recently bound, viz.:

New York Daily Herald, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

New York Daily Tribune, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

New York Daily World, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Janesville Daily Gazette, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Madison Daily Journal, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Madison Daily Patriot, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Madison Daily Argus, July to December, 1862, 1 vol., folio.

The venerable files of the *Boston Evening Post*, and the *Pennsylvania Packet and Advertiser*, deserve especial notice: The former volume contains 24 numbers for the year 1769, 17 for 1770, 34 for 1771, 16 for 1772, 5 for 1773, 31 for 1774, and 4 for 1775. The *Packet & Advertiser* are quite complete for the years 1782, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, one half of 1790, three quarters of 1791, nearly all of 1792, 1796, 1797, and 1798; and consecutively from 1800 to 1822, and from 1831 to 1838; and being a daily nearly from the commencement, each full year is divided, for convenience, into two bound volumes.

The volume of the *Carolina Gazette* for the year 1798-99 and 1800, is rare and valuable.

Ten maps have been added to the map department of our collection, and a beautiful topographical map on linen, of the battle of Stone River, and another of the battle of Prairie Grove.

During the year we have received about the usual number of magazines and newspapers—seventy-one altogether; and these are preserved with great care. One hundred and four volumes of ancient and modern newspaper files have been bound, thus making available a large accession to that invaluable department of our collection.

The Librarian, during the year, has arranged and catalogued several thousand pamphlets and documents—so that anything in our document department is now readily accessible. The cataloguing of the Library has also been continued, as opportunities have offered.

Space will not permit naming all donors of the year, but we may particularly mention Hon. T. O. Howe, Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Cyrus Woodman, J. F. McMullen, Rev. J. Watta, Capt. S. V. Shipman, Prof. Butier, D. Appleton & Co., D. T. Valentine, Cyrus Catlin, and D. W. Patterson, Esq., of Connecticut—the latter of whom has been constantly attentive to the Society's interests, and well merits the special acknowledgments of the Executive Committee, for his valuable services and donations.

The Picture gallery remains as reported last year—fifty-six oil paintings. Quite a number of pioneers and distinguished persons have heretofore promised their portraits—promises which, we hope, will not be forgotten.

The additions to the Cabinet, embracing documents, manuscripts, specimens of natural history, oriental relics, photographs, engravings, and coins and trophies, were there enumerated.

Probably few Historical or Literary Institutions in our country have succeeded, in so brief a period, in accumulating so rich and rare a collection of American and English newspaper files of the last century as it has been our good fortune to bring together. It is probably much more extensive than has been supposed even by those most familiar with that department of our collections. As a matter of general interest we give a list of such files as were published in the last century alone—being only about *one-ninth* of our whole newspaper collection, yet this particular portion numbers 123 volumes, and may almost be literally said to be worth their weight in gold:

	Vols.	Year.
London Gazette.....	1.....	1680-2.
True Briton.....	1.....	1723-4.
Edinburg Evening Courant.....	1.....	1727....
Pennsylvania Gazette.....	4.....	1756-63
London Evening Post.....	1.....	1757-8.
London Evening Post.....	1.....	1757-9.
Edinburg Chronicle.....	1.....	1759...

Edinburg Chronicle.....	1...1760...
Maryland Gazette.....	1...1760-62
Maryland Gazette.....	1...1763-67
Boston Gazette.....	1...1764...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1...1765...
Boston Chronicle.....	1...1767-3.
Boston Evening Post, &c.....	1...1769...
Boston Evening Post, &c.....	1...1770...
Boston Evening Post, &c.....	1...1771...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1...1772...
Boston Evening Post, &c.....	1...1772-3.
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1...1773...
Boston & New York Papers.....	1...1774...
Pennsylvania Gazette, &c.....	1...1775...
Pennsylvania Evening Post.....	1...1776-77
Boston Gazette, &c.....	1...1776-77
Boston Journal, &c.....	1...1778...
Boston Journal, &c.....	1...1779...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1...1779...
Boston and New York Papers.....	1...1780-83
Royal Jamaica Gazette.....	1...1782...
Pennsylvania Packet.....	1...1782...
Boston Chronicle.....	1...1782-84
Pennsylvania Packet.....	2...1783...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1...1783...
Maryland Gazette.....	1...1784...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	2...1784...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1...1785...
Pennsylvania Journal.....	1...1785...
Pennsylvania Packet.....	3...1786...
Massachusetts Gazette.....	1...1786...
Edinburg Advertiser.....	1...1786...
Pennsylvania Packet.....	2...1787...
New York Journal.....	1...1787-88
Pennsylvania Packet.....	2...1788...
Pennsylvania Journal.....	1...1788...
United States Gazette.....	1...1789-90
Pennsylvania Packet.....	1...1790...
United States Gazette.....	1...1790-91
Pennsylvania Advertiser.....	1...1791...
London Chronicle.....	1...1791...
London Chronicle.....	1...1792...
Pennsylvania Advertiser.....	2...1792...
Massachusetts Spy.....	2...1792...
London Chronicle.....	1...1793...
Poughkeepsie Journal.....	1...1793-94
Massachusetts Spy.....	1...1793-94
New York Diary.....	1...1794...
London Chronicle.....	1...1794...
Philadelphia Advertiser.....	1...1794-95
Baltimore Intelligencer.....	1...1794...
Baltimore Gazette.....	1...1795...
United States Gazette.....	1...1795-99
Philadelphia New World.....	1...1795-97
Philadelphia Minerva.....	1...1795-99
Pennsylvania Advertiser.....	2...1796...
Massachusetts Spy.....	1...1796...
Pennsylvania Advertiser.....	3...1797...
Massachusetts Spy.....	1...1797...
New York Time Piece.....	1...1797-98
New York Journal.....	1...1797-99
Philadelphia Advertiser.....	2...1798...
Philadelphia Advertiser.....	1...1798-99

Columbian Centinel.....	1...1798...
Carolina Gazette.....	1...1798-99
Columbian Centinel.....	1...1799...
Baltimore Gazette.....	1...1799...
London Gazette.....	34 1767 to 1799

Ten years ago this very month, Gen. W. R. Smith, Rev. Charles Lord, Hon. Hiram A. Wright, Dr. John W. Hunt, Prof. O. M. Conover, S. H. Carpenter, and L. C. Draper, met in the office of State Superintendent Wright, in the N.W. corner room of the main floor of the old capitol, adopted a new constitution, and re-organized the Society under the charter obtained the year previous. The Society had had a nominal existence for five years, and had secured a small book-case, three and a half feet wide, and four feet high, containing four shelves. During the first year, Frank Hudson—the first donor to the Society—contributed two volumes of Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, and an original drawing of a lizard-shaped mound, discovered by him, in 1842, near Third Lake, in Madison; a bibliographical volume on the Literature of American Local History, was received from the author, Herman E. Ludwig, of New York; and a patent deed of land in the State of New York, dated 1794, and signed by Gov. George Clinton, from Dr. J. W. Hunt. Gen. W. R. Smith delivered the first anniversary address. And thus we have the sum total of the first year's doings and collections of the Society. During Gov. Farwell's term, he caused a set of the Territorial and State Legislative Journals to be placed on the shelves as the gift of the State; an unbound file of three or four years of the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* accumulated; and Hon. M. L. Martin delivered an historical address, and Rev. A. Brunson and Joshua Hathaway contributed historical papers. Thus the first five years' gatherings of the Society did not exceed fifty volumes; and considerable unoccupied space was still left in the small book-case. This case—which we still retain—occupied a conspicuous place in the Executive Office during the administrations of Governors Dewey and Farwell, with a lettered plate at the top, "STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY." The Society during that period was certainly in no very prosperous condition.

But at the annual meeting of January, 1854, it was resolved to make an earnest effort to accomplish something commensurate with the hopes and purposes of such an institution. A circular was directed to be prepared and distributed by the Corresponding Secretary, appealing for suitable contributions for a Library and Cabinet. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature for an annual appropria-

tion to aid the Society in its objects and collections; and when the Secretary read the memorial he had prepared for that purpose to Gen. W. R. Smith, the latter approved the general scope of the document, but strenuously objected to asking for so large an appropriation as five hundred dollars a year—two hundred, he thought, was as much as should be asked for; that by asking for five hundred, we should defeat the whole object, and get nothing. The Secretary replied, that he thought the Legislature would as readily grant five hundred as two hundred for such a purpose; that little could be accomplished with two hundred dollars, but with five hundred we could make a beginning, and he was willing the wisdom of the appropriation should be judged by its results. While the old General shook his head in doubt, the memorial was signed by the committee and a few others—was presented to the Assembly by Judge Orton, then the Madison representative, who had it referred to the committee on State Affairs, of which Hon. Sam. Hale, of Kenosha, was chairman. At Judge Orton's suggestion, Judge Hale and his committee spent a Saturday afternoon with the Secretary, at his private library, who entertained them with an exhibition of his private collections on Western history; and the committee concluded—we hope wisely—that if a single individual could accomplish so much, what might not the associated effort of a whole state, like Wisconsin, effect? They unanimously recommended the passage of an act in accordance with the prayer of the memorialists—and, with the friendly attention of Judge Orton in the Assembly, and Beriah Brown's efforts among the Senators, the bill passed without any material opposition. This was the beginning of friendly legislative action in the Society's behalf, which has since led Hon. Richard S. Field, of New Jersey, to point to its success as the result of the "enlightened liberality of the Legislature of Wisconsin."

At the re-organization of the Society, in January, 1854, Dr. Hunt was chosen Librarian, and transferred the Society's book-case from the Executive Room to the office of the Secretary of State, where it remained that year; though long before the year closed, it was crowded with additions to the Library, and several hundred volumes had to be stored in the private library of the Secretary. In January, 1855, a small room, 15 feet square, in the south-eastern corner of the basement of the Baptist Church, was rented and occupied for two years, when further room was needed—and in January, 1857, a room on the west side of the basement of the same building, forty-four feet in length by fourteen in breadth, was rented and occupied for one year—

when we removed into our present quarters, which have since been somewhat enlarged. Our rooms, covering a ground area of 45 by 60 feet, are so well packed, that further extension would be exceedingly desirable.

More room *we must have*, sooner or later,—and the next removal should be a permanent one and to a fire-proof building, if possible.—A few friends sufficiently realize its importance, and evince their willingness to lend a generous helping hand in providing a fund for a fire-proof building sufficiently commodious for the present and prospective wants of the Society. Will not the friends of the Society in Madison and elsewhere, resolve to make suitable provisions for this greatly needed edifice?

And when, ten years hence, those who may have the management of the Society meet to review its progress during its second decade, may we not fondly hope that they may have—not twenty thousand volumes, as our present number nearly approaches—but twice twenty thousand volumes upon its shelves, in a durable fire-proof building, worthy of our noble Society, and worthy too of its generous, unflagging friends who, from first to last, have sturdily and manfully adhered to its fortunes?

The nominating committee reported the following ticket for officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously elected:

President:

INCREASE A. LAPHAM, LL.D., Milwaukee

Vice Presidents:

1. Gen. Wm. B. Smith, Mineral Point.
2. Hon. Henry S. Baird, Green Bay.
3. Gen. James Sutherland, Janesville.
4. Hon. James T. Lewis, Columbus.
5. Hon. Charles S. Benton, La Crosse.
6. Hon. Charles Durkee, Kenosha.

Recording Secretary. Frank H. Firmin.

Corresponding Secretary. Lyman C. Draper.

Treasurer. Prof. O. M. Conover.

Librarian. Daniel S. Durrie.

Curators:

Hon. H. S. Orton,
Gen. S. Mills,
Gen. D. Atwood,
Gen. G. B. Smith,
Hon. D. J. Powers,
Horace Rublee,
Prof. J. D. Butler,
Gen. L. Fairchild,
Hon. D. Worthington,

Gen. G. P. Delaplaine,
Hon. George Hyer,
Hon. E. B. Dean, Jr.,
S. G. Benedict,
F. G. Tibbits,
S. V. Shipman,
J. D. Guinee,
S. H. Carpenter,
John H. Clark.

After the result of the election was announced the annual meeting adjourned.

Immediately succeeding the adjournment, the new Executive Committee, thirteen members being present, were called to order—Hon. G. B. Smith in the chair.

Hon. Simeon Mills, Hon. H. S. Orton, Hon. G. B. Smith, Samuel Marshall, and J. D. Gurnee were re-elected Trustees of the Building Fund for the ensuing year.

An arrangement was entered into with D. S. Durrie for cataloguing the Library and arranging newspaper files for the year 1864.

Voted, that the Society favorably entertain the question of rooms in the new capitol, should any be tendered for its use.

Stated Meeting, April 2d, 1864. Present, eight members of the Executive Committee—Hon. D. Worthington in the chair.

Thirty-five letters were submitted by the Secretary.

The Additions to the Library and Cabinet included 71 vols.; 31 broadside slips from N. E. Loyal Publication Society; and 76 pamphlets, from various donors.

Messrs. Carpenter, Conover, Shipman, and Dean, were appointed a committee to report upon the Drake historical papers.

Hon. Chas. S. Todd, of Kentucky, a surviving aide of Gen. Harrison, of the War of 1812, and subsequently Minister to Russia, was chosen an honorary member of the Society; Hon. J. P. Usher, Hon. Wm. P. Dole, Hon. Isaac Newton, Hon. F. W. Seward, Hon. Alfred Ely, Dr. Geo. Smith, Wm. L. Stone, Frank H. Baldwin, F. A. Marble, Hon. Anthony Van Wyck, Horace W. Smith, Pierre M. Irving, and others, were chosen corresponding members; John S. Dean, Geo. W. Gilman, and B. W. Suckow, active members.

Adjourned.

NEW JERSEY.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, etc., Vol. VIII. p. 121) held its regular May meeting in Newark, on 19th May. The Hon. JAMES PARKER, of Perth Amboy, in his 88th year, and the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princetown, Vice-Presidents, presiding.

Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, made his report of the correspondence since the last meeting, and presented a large number of letters, including one from Hon. John Clement, communicating some information respecting the Swedish records of South Jersey, and others from Mr. C. O. Tichenor, of Appleton, Wis., relative to the early settlers of his name in Newark;

from Mr. J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey office, transmitting copies of Dr. Kohl's Notes on the Eastern Coast of New Jersey, etc.; from Mr. T. J. Richards, of Burlington, relative to the settlement of Washington Township, in that county; and from various gentlemen engaged in genealogical researches, seeking information.

In regard to the resolution of the Society suggesting the name of HUDSON for the new fort at Sandy Hook, Gen. R. S. Canby, Assist. Adj't Gen., had informed the Society that there is a battery of fifty guns on Staten Island named "Battery Hudson," and the Department does not deem it proper to change the name to confer it upon the new fort.

The Treasurer, Mr. ALOFSEN, reported a balance of \$908.60 in the Treasury.

The Librarian, Mr. CONGAR, reported the donations of books since January, including upwards of forty-five different publications, relative to the present war, from Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, whose donations already, referring to the same subject, fill several shelves of the library.

The Committee on Publications reported that the Society's "Proceedings" and the sixth volume of its "Collections" (Newark Town Records) had been delayed, but were now in press.

The Library Committee made a strong appeal for renewed subscriptions to enlarge and improve the library, and preserve its valuable documents.

Several new members were elected and new nominations received.

John Rutherford, Esq., presented the original Field Book of John Lawrence, containing his notes while running the Quintipartite Line between East and West Jersey in 1743. Mr. Whitehead explained the contents, which include many items of local interest as to the location of houses, lands, &c., along the line at the period of the survey, and he regarded their identification as well worth the attention of some local historian. The little volume would also be valuable in many questions affecting the landed property, and should be printed by the State.

A beautiful volume of the "Dodd Genealogies," recently published, was presented by Dr. B. L. Dodd—a book reflecting great credit on all engaged in its publication.

Mr. Walter Rutherford remarked on the importance of the action of the last Legislature to ascertain the rights of the State and private parties to lands under water, and offered a resolution requesting the Librarian to furnish the Commissioners appointed by the State such information as the Society's archives contain on the subject.

The Society then took a recess for dinner, and on reassembling, Mr. Whitehead presented and read extracts from the unpublished reports of

Dr. Kohl, relative to localities along the Eastern Coast of N. J., which were obtained from the Coast Survey in Washington, with Dr. K.'s notes of early maps referring to the Province, illustrated by tracings of some of them. Some of the maps referred to are in the possession of the Society, and with others from the private library of Mr. Whitehead, were also exhibited.

Captain W. S. BORDINOR presented a photograph and a rare print of Washington, when President of the Convention, in 1787.

From Captain CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N., was received a valuable donation of manuscripts, about one hundred in number, many of them of several folio sheets, connected with events in New Jersey between 1733 to 1808, papers which belonged to Robert Hunter Morris, Chief Justice, etc., and Robert Morris, Judge of U. S. District Court. Among the later documents were the *original packages, unopened*, containing the electoral votes of New Jersey, in 1800, for Thomas Jefferson as President, and C. C. Pinckney as Vice-President; and in 1808, for James Madison as President, and George Clinton as Vice-President. These were the triplicate packages which, as directed by the constitution, were deposited with the District Judge, the others having been forwarded to Washington at the time. The commission of the electors who cast the vote of the State for Washington in 1792, under the great seal of the State, was also among the papers. These memorials of other days and their political parties, which had so long remained undisturbed, were regarded with lively interest by all present; the venerable presiding officer of the Society stating that he had made one of the interested throng that witnessed the administration of the oath of office to Washington.

The Society then listened with much satisfaction to a paper of the Rev. JOHN PROUDFOOT, D.D., "On Early Confederacies and Our Own," in which an interesting review was given of the peculiar features of the Italian, Grecian, Germanic, Hollandic, and other federations, as compared with our own, and showing the superiority of the latter. It exhibited a very thorough acquaintance with the subject, and its reading occupied about an hour.

The Society then adjourned, and the remainder of the afternoon was passed by the members in examining the books and objects of interest in the library.

Miscellany.

THE ALLAN LIBRARY.—The principal event of the last month, in a bibliographical sense, has been the sale of the curious collection of books, engravings, and knick-knacks, which the late John Allan left as evidences of his perseverance as a book-hunter, his taste as an illustrator, and his unconquerable love of his native Scotland—love which not even his seventy years' residence in this city could overcome, or even sensibly diminish.

Of *Mr. Allan himself* nothing need be said in this place, so well was he known while living to every collector in the country.

Of *the Collection itself*, were we to say that it was just such a one as any man, possessing such a character as that which we have quoted, might reasonably be expected to collect, we might leave the subject. It was simply a collection of odds and ends,—books, engravings, minerals, costumes, snuff-boxes, old china, old armor, shoe-buckles, old watches, etc., without any apparent object beyond the mere *collection* of them, and with no other aim than the mere *possession* of them. Not even his own beloved Scotland could induce him to make her a *specialité*; while America, his home for much the greater portion of his life, attracted so little of his attention, that it appears to have been a subject of minor importance to him. So far from the collection having been a useful one in any department of knowledge, we venture to say that no student, in any department, would have remained in its owner's library a day for the single purpose of gathering information—he would have stayed much longer, it is probable, to enjoy the genial society of the venerable man, to look at things which were rare and curious, and to gather from the spirited descriptions of "Old New York," by Mr. Allan himself, an insight into the society and manners of the city in the beginning of this century, an accurate detail of the family connexions of our older families, and a graphic description of events which are remembered only by the few, and appreciated only by even a smaller number. The illustrated works, on which Mr. Allan had spent much time and money, and on which he greatly prided himself, afforded fewer evidences of his taste and good judgment as an artist than many had expected; and among the more experienced book-collectors and illustrators the disappointment was extended and freely expressed.

Of *the Catalogue*, which was prepared by Joseph Sabin, of Philadelphia, with the assist-

ance of several others, much complaint was made, and not without reason. The exaggerations as well as the inaccuracies of description with which that portion which described the books abounded, were particularly noticeable; the announcement on the title, and at the close of the volume, that Mr. Sabin was the only person who was entitled to any credit for the preparation of any portion of the catalogue except the covers, gave offence to those who were acquainted with the services which were rendered by several of Mr. Allan's intimate personal friends, by whom, we believe, the engravings, minerals, coins, and other property—the books excepted—were exclusively catalogued.

The strange use of Latin words, and blundering application of them, exceed anything that we ever met.

Of the Sale itself we could say much more than our space will allow—in the language of a gentleman who is fully qualified to speak of its peculiarities, "there has been nothing to compare with it since the world began."

The salesman, Mr. Merwin, discharged his delicate duties, in the struggle between buyers, with his accustomed patient good-nature; and the proceeds of the sale will prove that his efforts were not without their reasonable result.

The number of bidders in attendance was not large; the number of those whom those bidders represented was probably much greater. The prevailing fashion of purchasing at auction through brokers, while it tends to diminish the number of those who attend such sales, and serves to afford a living to several worthy men who act in a representative capacity, serves also to make the auction-room a less agreeable place of resort for collectors than it once was, prevents the formation of many a desirable personal acquaintance among book-buyers, and assimilates the occupation of a book-collector to that of a gambler in stocks at that soulless concern known as the Board of Brokers. Could Royal Gurley have dropped in at the sale which is under consideration, he would have failed to recognise more than one or two faces among the buyers; while the brilliant sallies of poor John Keese would have fallen still-born among the audience which attended the Allan sale; an audience among whom the amount of brokerage to be realized on the purchase of the several lots which were offered was vastly more important, in many cases, than the intrinsic value of the lots themselves, either to the bidders' principals or to any other person.

The bidding, among such an audience, may be easily understood; there has, indeed, "been nothing to compare with it since the world began." Those among the bidders who represented them-

selves only, were compelled, in many cases, to abandon the contest which the brokers made over the greater number of the lots; in other cases, where the volume was considered a necessity, they also rushed into the fight, and battled for the prize.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn, under these considerations, that the "Account of the Banquet given by the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, on the Occasion of the Visit of the Dutch Frigate 'Prins van Orange,' May, 1852,"—a mere pamphlet—brought \$22.50; "Alden's American Epitaphs," \$13.75; Barlow's "Columbiad," quarto, \$30; Bartlett's "Destruction of the Gaspee," \$6; Bryant's "Address on Irving," illustrated, \$37.50; the first edition of Burns's "Poems," \$106; Cheetham's "Life of Paine," illustrated, \$11; Coleman's "Collection of Facts relative to the Death of Gen. Hamilton," illustrated, \$25; "Cromwelliana" illustrated, \$80; Dawson and Davis's "Reminiscences of the Park," \$15; Dibdin's "Bibliomania," illustrated, \$720; "The Croakers," Bradford Club's edition, \$25; Dunlap's "Arts of Design," \$15; "Life of General Eaton," \$5; "The Echo," \$12; Eliot's Indian Bible, \$825; Doctor Francis's Address on "New York, during the last ~~Half~~ Century," extended and illustrated, \$150; Freneau's "Poems," Monmouth edition, \$10; Holgate's "American Genealogy," \$15; Ingraham's "Capture of Washington," \$8; Irving's Knickerbocker's New York, extended, and with 265 plates inserted, \$1,250; another copy, extended and with 107 plates inserted, \$400; the same, London, 1821, \$55; Irving's Washington, quarto, \$275; Josselyn's "Voyages to New England," *title in fac-simile*, \$27; Josselyn's "New England's Rarities Discovered," \$40; Livermore's "Historical Research," large paper, \$12; Lossing's "Field Book," \$15; Melvin's "Journal," \$20; Miller's "New York," London edition, \$4; Moore's "Treason of Charles Lee," \$4; Morton's "New England's Memorial," *M.S. title*, \$40; "Papers on Hatfield and Deerfield," Bradford Club's edition, \$11; Commodore Porter's "Journal," \$3.50; Sherburne's "John Paul Jones," 36 portraits inserted, \$20; Simms's "Life of Marion," 22 prints inserted, \$16; Sternhold and Hopkins, Ed. London, 1628, \$19; the same, 1632, \$11; Thomas's "Pensilvania and West-New-Jersey," Brady's reprint, on writing paper, illustrated, \$47.50; the same, in ordinary style, illustrated, \$15; "The Simple Cobbler of Aggavam," edit. London, 1647, \$55; Washington's Diary, 31 plates inserted, \$50; Watson's Annals of New York, illustrated, \$20; and an Autograph Letter of Gen. Washington, the enormous sum of \$2,050!

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THE
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AND

NOTES AND QUERIES,

CONCERNING

The Antiquities, History and Biography

OF

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Historical Magazine, to the great annoyance of the Publisher and Editor, has recently by accidents been greatly retarded; and after some planning for its future usefulness, Mr. Richardson, who has the merit of having been the first to give historical scholars an organ and medium of intercommunication, concluded reluctantly in view of his own increasing business engagements, to withdraw from its direction, and leave it entirely to the undersigned, who has been its editor for the last six years.

In thus suddenly assuming the direction of the business department also, which I do simply from the desire to see the Magazine sustained in a way to meet the wants of scholars, I beg for this month and the next the indulgence of its patrons. The July number will appear early in the month, the future numbers punctually on the first of each month.

The friends who have hitherto sustained it will, it is hoped, continue to give it their favor, and endeavor to extend its circulation.

The Historical Societies, especially, are invited to become its patrons by active exertion.

JOHN G. SHEA.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1864.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. VIII.]

JULY, 1864.

[No. 7.

General Department.

THE COLONIAL POLICY OF FRANCE IN NORTH AMERICA IN THE EIGH- TEENTH CENTURY.

Scarcely a century since, and from the silent cliffs and living deeps of New Foundland, from the frigid waters which break upon the flinty coast of Labrador to the warm, turbid, outflowing of the Mississippi, the Fleurs-de-Lys waved from a chain of posts whose morning drum at once awoke the Arctic seal, and roused the Tropic monkey. "I was struck"—to quote the letter of a friend, an artillery officer of great reflection and learning, since a prominent brigadier general in the present war—"when I visited that region of country, by the evidence which I saw of former French power upon this continent. As I descended the St. Lawrence by night, the lights from French cottages were glimmering all along its banks; the houses became thicker and thicker as we proceeded, and then I reflected that once a line of French settlements had extended from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi. All along the immensely extended frontier, marked out by these two streams, there exist points, such as Detroit, Mackinac, St. Mary, St. Ignace, Green Bay, Chicago, Kaskaskia, Prairie du Chien, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, etc., which still indicate the giant-like grasp which France once held upon the territory of North America, and especially upon the English colonies. She seemed on the very point of strangling not only these colonies here, but also the other English colonies in Hindostan; but, the "Great Monarch" (Louis XIV) preferred "glory" at home to empire abroad, and,

HIST. MAG. VOL. VIII. 29

while waging a cruel war against Holland, surrendered the rest of the world to England.

While few are aware that such was the facts, that such a state of affairs did actually exist but a little period prior to our first War of Independence,—still fewer are cognizant of the master mind which indicated that zone of military positions and forts and planned operations which, if carried out as he designed, would have rendered the French yoke of dominion on this continent much harder to break than Wolfe and his successor found the work to be.

The brain which saw ahead so far and planned so ably was that of ROLAND MICHEL BARRIN, MARQUIS DE LA GALISSONIERE, born 11th November, 1693, at Rochefort, the third military post of France, i. e. at the apex of a triangle whose base terminated at Finisterre (cape) in Spain and Finisterre (province) in France. The son of a lieutenant-general of the military forces of France he attained the same elevated rank himself as much by deserts as favor. Doubtless he owed much to his inherited genius; but much likewise is attributable to the admirable education he received at the hands of ROLLINS, the celebrated Rector of the University of Paris, and historian. Entering the navy in 1710, in 1738, he was made post-captain. In 1741, in command of two vessels of the line, he was charged with the convoy of the East Indian fleet. This duty he discharged in the happiest manner. On his return, he was surprised to learn that his government intended to confer upon him the rule and administration of Canada, the most important of the French colonies. LA GALISSONIERE represented to the minister that his inclinations were rather to command and combat in his regular line of service, at

QUEEN'S RANGERS.

J. Graves Simcoe,¹ *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Richard Armstrong, *major*

Captains of Cavalry John McGill⁹
John Saunders² Samuel Smith
Alexander Wickham³ John Whitlock
David Shank⁴ Æneas Shaw.

Captains of Infantry Lieutenants of Cavalry
John McKay⁵ Allan McNab¹⁰
Francis Stevenson George Spencer
James Dunlap John Wilson
Robert McCrea
James Murray⁶ *Lieutenants of Infantry*
James Kerr⁷ George Ormond
Stair Agnew⁸

¹ Born at Cotterstock, Eng., in 1752; came out as ensign of the 35th; wounded at Brandywine, as captain of the 40th; first governor of Upper Canada in 1791; major-general in 1794; governor of St. Domingo in 1796; lieutenant-general in 1798; died at Torbay in 1806.

² Saunders was a wealthy Virginian, who joined Dunmore with a troop of horse, raised at his own expense. In 1780 he commanded at Georgetown, S. C., and was twice wounded; was admitted to the bar in England, and died at Frederickton, N. B., in 1834, chief justice.

³ John Wickham, of Va., ensign, and later, captain in the Rangers; a nephew of Fanning; was one of Burr's counsel in 1807.

⁴ Shank was a Virginian, who joined Dunmore in 1776, and fought on Long Island; in 1777, lieutenant; captain in 1778; and from Aug., 1779, commanded a troop of dragoons. He fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Charleston, and in Virginia. He retired on half pay in 1783. In 1791 Gov. Simcoe, of Upper Canada, gave him command of the Queen's Rangers. Shank went to England in 1799; was made colonel in 1808; major-general in 1811; lieutenant gen. in 1821; died at Glasgow Oct., 1831.

⁵ Died in York county, N. B., in 1822.

⁶ Died at Norfolk, Va., in 1789.

⁷ Died at Amherst, N. S., in 1830.

⁸ A Virginian, son, apparently, of Rev. Jno. Agnew. Wounded at the Brandywine, and, while on his way to Virginia, captured by the French fleet and taken to France. Died at Frederickton, N. B. in 1821, aged 63.

⁹ Died at Toronto, C. W., in 1834, aged 83.

¹⁰ Father of the famous Sir Allan McNab, of the Caroline affair. He was wounded 13 times in the revolution, and was for many years sergeant-at-arms of the assembly of Upper Canada.

William Atkinson *Coronets*
Nathaniel Fitzpatrick Thomas Merrit⁴
Thomas Murray William Digby Lawler
Alexander Matheson B Muirson Woolsey
George Pendred

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William Digby Lawler, Adjutant of Cavalry
George Ormond, Adjutant of Infantry
John Agnew, Chaplain⁶
Alexander Matheson, Quarter Master
Alexander Kellock, Surgeon⁷

VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND.

Francis Lord Rawdon, *colonel*
Welbore Ellis Doyle, *lieutenant colonel*
John Campbell, *major*

Captains Charles Bingham
John Doyle Thomas Proctor
James King James Moffat¹
William Barry Samuel Bradstreet
Charles Hastings Hugh Gillespie
William Blacker Henry Munro
John McMahon John Jewell
David Dalton *capt.* Harman Black

lieut.

Lieutenants Edward Gilbourne
Charles Valancy⁸ Thomas Flynn
John Wilson⁸

¹ A Scotchman. He died at St. George's, N. B., in 1848, aged 97.

² Died at York county, N. B., in 1823, aged 66.

³ Was alive in 1843, at Dipper Harbor, N. B.

⁴ Afterwards sheriff of Niagara, and surveyor of the king's forests. Died at St. Catharine's, C. W., May, 1842.

⁵ Killed at Yorktown, and buried with military honors.

⁶ Rector of Suffolk, Va.; read Dunmore's proclamation in his church, and left soon after; taken prisoner at sea and carried to France. Died at Frederickton, N. B., in 1812, aged 85.

⁷ An excellent surgeon; he was sent to Brunswick to attend Simcoe, when wounded and taken in 1777.

⁸ Sabine does not include this, apparently, among the tory corps, unless it be his 2d American regiment. He mentions a James Moffat, of R. I., a lieutenant in the 2d American regiment,

James Thompson Henry Powell Sargent
David Whitley Marcus Ranford
Walter Cunningham James Cordner

— Barker, Ceaplain
James Keens, Adjutant
James Slater, Quarter master
George Armstrong, Surgeon.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

George Turnbull,¹ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

Henry F. Sheridan² *Major*

<i>Captains.</i>	Duncan Munro
Richard Kane	Robert Paterson
Finley Burns	John Ludwick De Beck
John Coffin ³	
Allan Cameron	
William M Johnstone	<i>Ensigns</i>
John Althause	Cosby Hunt ⁷

<i>Lieutenants</i>	Thomas Walker
William Gray ⁴	Benjamin Townsend
John McGregor ⁵	Allan Cummings
Archibald McLean ⁶	Allan Cameron, junr
	John Althause, jun

who, after the war, went to Shelburne, N. S., and Chas. Valancy, captain in the king's American regiment, and John Wilson, a lieutenant in the 2d American regiment.

¹ Sabine calls the regiment the 3d American, or N. Y. Volunteers, which makes the previous one the 2d, as already inferred. In Oct., 1777, at Fort Montgomery, Turnbull was captain in the Loyal Americans, and, for his gallantry, put in command of the N. Y. Vol. In 1779, distinguished at Savannah. In 1780, he three times repulsed Sumter at Rocky Mount.

² Was highly distinguished at the battle of Eutaw Springs in 1781.

³ John Coffin was of Boston. Volunteered at Bunker Hill; got a commission, rose to captain in the Orange Rangers, exchanged to the N. Y. V., and went to Georgia with it in 1778. Distinguished at Savannah, Hobkirk's Hill, Cross Creek; made brevet major for gallantry at Eutaw Springs; retired on half pay, and settled in New Brunswick. Colonel in British army in 1797; major-general in 1803; lieutenant-general in 1809; general in 1819. served many years in the assembly and council. He died in King's county, N. B., in 1838, aged 87.

⁴ Perhaps of Westchester, N. Y.; who died in N. B. in 1824. ⁵ Of Philadelphia.

⁷ Drowned in the St. John, N. B., before 1805.

⁶ According to Sabine, became a captain, dis-

Isaac Brown,¹ Chaplain
Benjamin Townsend, Adjutant
— — — Quartermaster
— — — Surgeon

ROYAL FENSIBLE AMERICANS.

Joseph Gorham,² *lieutenant colonel commandant.*

Thomas Batt,³ *major*

<i>Captains</i>	Ambrose Sherman ⁴
George Burns	Constant Conner ⁵
Gilfred Studholm	Alexander Achison
Philip Bailey, <i>capt. lieut</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>
	Wink Tongue
<i>Lieutenants</i>	William D. Street
R. Wilson	Alexander Sutherland ⁶
John Walker	Joseph A. Gorham

John Eccleston, Chaplain
Peter Clench, Adjutant
Robert Spears, Quartermaster
William Cullen, Surgeon.

NOVA SCOTIA VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Legge, *colonel*

<i>Captains</i>	Charles Morris
George H. Monck	William Pringle
D. Cunningham	
Thomas Green	<i>Ensigns</i>
John Vanput	Thomas Cussee
John Solomon	John Cunningham
<i>Lieutenants</i>	John Needham
Jonas Tawson	Thomas Fitzwilliams

tinguished at Eutaw Springs; staff adjutant in the war of 1812; member of assembly in New-Brunswick. Died at Nashwaak, N. B., in 1830, aged 76.

¹ Probably of Westchester county, and a pro- tector in 1775.

² Sabine supposes Gorham to have been a Massachusetts man. He raised his corps in December, 1775.

³ Batt was major as early as Nov., 1776, and was then at Fort Cumberland.

⁴ Was also surgeon's mate. He went to New Brunswick, and was drowned there.

⁵ Died subsequently at Halifax.

⁶ Was after commissioned in the British army.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DE LANCEY'S FIRST
BATTALION

Oliver De Lancey, Esq; *colonel*
 John H. Cruger,¹ *lieutenant colonel*
 Joseph Green,² *major*
 Honorable Bennet Walpole,³ *brigade major*

<i>Captains</i>	John Rooney ⁹
James Galbreath	Charles McPherson ¹⁰
Jacob Smith ⁴	Thomas Hays
Barrent Roorback ⁵	Thomas Cunningham
Thomas French ⁶	
Alexander McDonald ⁷	<i>Ensigns</i>
George Kerr, <i>capt.</i>	Nicholas E. Ord
<i>lieut.</i>	William Supple
	John Wormley
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Richard Boyle
James French ⁸	William Robins

Charles Bowden,¹¹ Chaplain.

Adjutant.

Nathaniel Rogers, Quartermaster.

Nathaniel Smith,¹² Surgeon.

¹ Cruger, a son-in-law of De Lancey, was a member of the council, and, at the beginning of the revolution, chamberlain of the city of New York. He is famous for his defense of Ninety-Six, and for his gallantry at Eutaw. He died in London in 1807, aged 69.

² Went to Ireland at the peace.

³ Was also, according to Sabine, captain of infantry in the Queen's Rangers.

⁴ Wounded at Ninety-Six; died on St. John's river, N. B., in 1837, aged 88.

⁵ A physician of New York, where, after the war, he settled on half pay. In 1806 he joined Miranda's project.

⁶ Entrapped near Savannah by Col. White of Georgia, who, with six men, captured French with 111 men and 130 stand of arms.—(Sabine); but see H. M., vol. viii, p. 291.

⁷ Not apparently the husband of Flora, but a namesake, who died in New Brunswick in 1835, aged 72.

⁸ Died in York county, N. B., in 1820, aged 75.

⁹ Wounded in 1780, in Georgia, in a skirmish with Pickins, and killed at Ninety-Six.

¹⁰ Died apparently at St. John, N. B., in 1823, aged 81.

¹¹ Perhaps a son of Rev. John Bowden.

¹² A physician of Rhode Island. Died in St. John, N. B., in 1818, aged 81.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DE LANCEY'S SECOND
BATTALION

Stephen De Lancey,¹ *lieutenant colonel*
 Thomas Bowden,² *major*

<i>Captains</i>	Daniel Hallett
George Dunbar	Benjamin P. Griffith
Thomas William Moore	Colin Campbell ³
Samuel Hallet ³	Justin McCarney
Walter Campbell ⁴	William Brooke
Alexander Constable ⁵	Daniel Cameron
Hawes Hatch ⁵	
Edward Potts, ⁶ <i>capt.</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>
<i>lieut.</i>	Thomas Shrieve
	Henry Ferguson
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Angus McDermot
Alexander McMillan	Charles N. Taylor
Benjamin Lister ⁷	George Brewerton ⁹ jr.

Thomas Field, Chaplain
 Daniel Cameron, Adjutant
 Edward Potts, Quartermaster
 John Johnson, Surgeon.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DE LANCEY'S THIRD
BATTALION

Gabriel F. Ludlow,¹⁰ *colonel*
 Richard Hewlet,¹¹ *lieutenant colonel*

¹ In 1765, clerk of the city and county of Albany; seized by the people in 1776, and sent to Hartford. In 1786, of the Nova Scotia council; subsequently chief justice of the Bahamas, and governor of Tobago. He died at Portsmouth, U. S., in 1799. His son, Col. Sir Wm. F. De Lancey, fell at Waterloo.

² A New Yorker; went to England at the peace.

³ Of Long Island; arrested in 1776. He finally settled at St. John, N. B.

⁴ Died at Musquash, N. B.

⁵ Of Boston, which he left in 1776 with the royal army. Died at Lebanon, N. H., in 1797.

⁶ In 1783, became a lieutenant in the British army.

⁷ Drowned in New Brunswick in 1803.

⁸ Had been ensign and quartermaster. He died at St. Andrew, N. B., in 1843.

⁹ Probably son of George Brewerton, who died in 1719 in command of this battalion.

¹⁰ Of New York. In 1792, judge of vice-admiralty in New Brunswick. Commander-in-chief of the colony in 1803. Died in 1808.

¹¹ Of Hempstead. Captain in the French war, and at capture of Fort Frontenac; early took sides for the king. In 1777, he held Setauket against Gen. Parsons. He died near Gageton, N. B., in 1789. His widow died on Long Island in 1819.

Gabriel De Veber,¹ *major*.

<i>Captains.</i>	John Clowes ⁵
Edward Allison ²	Edmund Evans
Gilbert Colden Willet	Ichabud Smith ⁶
Charles Hewlet	Samuel Clowes ⁵
Elijah Miles ³	<i>Ensigns</i>
Thomas Lister ⁴	William McFarland ⁷
	Nathan Barnum
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	Zachariah Brown ⁸
Gerrard Clowes ⁵	William Montgomery ⁷

William Walter,⁹ Chaplain
Alexander Clark Adjutant
Edmund Evans, Quartermaster
Charles Doughty,⁷ Surgeon

KING'S AMERICAN REGIMENT

Edward Fanning, Esq^r;¹⁰ *Colonel*
George Campbell, Esq^r; *lieutenant colonel*
James Grant, Esq; *major*

¹ He was, in 1782, lieutenant colonel of the Prince of Wales American Volunteers. He was sheriff of Sunbury county, N. B., in 1792, and died there.

² Of Long Island. Died in New Brunswick.

³ Died at Maugerville, Sunbury county, N. B., in 1831, aged 79.

⁴ Settled in New Brunswick, but returned to the U. S.

⁵ Gerard became captain. All three retired to New Brunswick on half pay. Gerardus was killed in 1798.

⁶ Afterwards captain lieutenant. Died at Maugerville, N. B., in 1823, aged 67.

⁷ After the peace they embarked on the transport ship Martha, which was wrecked near Tuskent river. Of 170 men, women and children, only 65 were saved. Lieut. McFarland and Ensign Montgomery, and, apparently, Doughty, were lost.

⁸ Died in Sunbury county, N. B., in 1817, aged 78.

⁹ Rector of Trinity church, Boston; a graduate of Harvard (1756); lost £7000 by his loyalty; went to New Brunswick, but returned to Boston, and was rector of Christ church. Died in 1800, aged 61.

¹⁰ Born on Long Island; son of Col. Phineas Fanning; graduated at Yale, and removed to North Carolina, where he was conspicuous as one of the causes of the Regulator outbreak. In 1777 he raised a corps of 460 men, called the Associated Refugees, or King's American Regiment, for which £2000 was subscribed in New York, and £1019 in Kings and Richmond coun-

<i>Captains.</i>	Dugald Campbell
Abraham De Peyster ¹	James McKay
Thomas Cornwall	Stephen Hustace
Isaac Atwood	George Cox
John W Livingston	John Sargent
Robert Gray	Leonard Reed
Thomas Chapman	Barclay Fanning
Peter Clements ²	
Ja ^s De Peyster ¹ <i>capt.</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>
<i>lieut</i>	John Young
	Alexander Grant
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	David Purdy ⁴
William Wightman ³	Thomas Barker
John Burn	Elisha Budd ⁵
Roderick McLeod	Edward Mekan
Peter J. Smith	Abel Hardenbrooke

Samuel Seabury,⁶ Chaplain
John Cruikshanks Adjutant
George Thomas, Quartermaster
Robert Tucker,⁷ Surgeon

PRINCE OF WALES' AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

Mountfort Brown, Esq; *colonel*
——— *lieutenant colonel*
John Carden,⁸ *major*

ties. He served in Rhode Island, and on Long Island. In 1782, he was surveyor-general of New York. Sept. 23, 1763, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia; from 1786 to 1805, lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island; major-general in 1793; lieutenant-general in 1799; general in 1808. He died in London in 1818.

¹ Born at New York in 1753. He was second in command at King's Mountain in 1780. After the peace, was treasurer of New Brunswick. James was a younger brother. In 1786 he became first lieutenant in the royal artillery, and distinguished himself at Valenciennes in July, 1793, and was killed at Lincelles in August of that year.

² Died near Fredericton, N. B., in 1833, aged 94.

³ Wounded at Hobkirk's Hill in 1781.

⁴ Son, perhaps, of a Capt. David Purdy of this regiment, who was wounded in 1778.

⁵ Born at White Plains; son of James Budd; killed by the Cow Boys. Ensign Budd was at Savannah, and in other actions in the south. After the peace, justice of the common pleas in Nova Scotia. Died at Liverpool, England, in 1813, aged 51.

⁶ The well known Bishop of Connecticut.

⁷ Perhaps the Wilmington (N. C.) physician, whose property was confiscated in 1779.

⁸ Was in command at Hanging Rock when at-

<i>Captains.</i>	
John Bowen	James Shanks
Stephen Hoyt	Michael Ambrose ⁶
Daniel Lyman ¹	Josiah Wheeler
John Collet	Thomas Lindsay
Andrew Maxwell ²	James M'Donald ⁷
John Bridgewater ³	John O'Neill.
Stephen Holland ⁴	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Charles McNeil, <i>capt.</i>	Robert Keating
<i>lieut.</i>	Patrick Jarret
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	
Mathias Ross	John Ness
William Conroy junr.	James Place
Monson Hoyt ⁵	John Westrop
	James Bridgham
	John Wentworth Hol-
	land ⁷
	George Penton, Chaplain
	John Ness, Adjutant
	Monson Hoyt, Quarter master
	James H. Thomas, Surgeon.
	(To be continued.)

CAMP LIFE IN 1776—SIEGE OF BOSTON.

[I inclose a few extracts from a MS. journal of upwards of one hundred pages, kept by a revolutionary officer, who was a lieutenant in a Connecticut regiment. The journal is entitled, "Diera from Jan. 4th to April 6th, 1776." As it is too long for the H. M., I have copied what is of general interest, omitting personal details, and modernizing the spelling. I don't know where so minute a description of the particulars attending the evacuation of Boston by the British army in 1776, can be found, as in the following diary.]

tacked by Sumter in 1780, and disgraced himself by resigning to Capt. Rouslet of the Infantry of the Legion during the action. Died in April, 1788.

¹ A graduate of Yale in 1770. At the peace, he was major. Member of assembly of Nova Scotia. Died at the Invalids, London, in 1809.

² Of Maryland, apparently. A Maxwell, major of this regiment, surrendered Fort Granby to Lee. After the war, accused Arnold of arson, and was sued by the traitor, who recovered 2s. 6d. damages. Hoyt apparently lived on Long Island in 1792.

³ Died in England in 1803, aged 69.

⁴ One of this name at Portsmouth, N. H., was banished in 1778.

⁵ Died in St. Martins, N. B.

⁶ Perhaps a son of Alexander and the famous Flora McDonald.

⁷ Was a lieutenant at the close of the war.

Saturday, Jna. 6, 1776.—We set off about sunrise, [from Fisk's] and had a tedious walk into Providence, where we arrived between 10 and 11—took breakfast at Col. Dexter's—did several errands, and left town a little after 12; travelled a little out of the road, for the sake of seeing a very large burying place, north of the town, where I observed a remarkably fine tomb, in which was deposited Oliver Arnold, Attorney General; went forward to Stark's at Pawtucket, where drank some flip with a man from Guilford, Conn., who had just met with a fall from a horse, by which he was very wet and cold; after a short sitting, marched forward to Daggett's in Attleboro; where we arrived about sunset, and were agreeably entertained with the landlord's company during the evening, who also sung us several psalm tunes, and about 9 o'clock went to bed.

Sunday, Jan. 7.—We set off from Daggett's, about sunrise, came to Mack's, at 9 o'clock, where we ate breakfast; about 10 o'clock set off again; were diverted with Tracy's telling us some of the high transactions of the citizens. We came to Man's about 12 o'clock, at between meetings, where we drank some flip, and did some writing; then came forward to Hedden's, where we drank some more flip, and did some writing, then set off again and came to Cheney's, a little before sunset; concluded to lodge here to-night; had some fried mutton for supper.

Jan. 8.—Set off from Cheney's about sunrise, and travelled as far as Gay's before breakfast; called in again at Ames, Richard's & Child's, and about 3 o'clock came into Camp [at Roxbury]; found our company in the house that Col. Huntingdon lately occupied fixed our straw bunks prepared our lodgings, and went to bed a little after 8 o'clock; was soon alarmed on the other side of the water; dressed myself, went up on to the hill, where I saw a small village near the water, on the west of Charlestown in flames.

Jan. 9.—After breakfast went over to Col. Parson's Reg't—saw Lieut. Baldwin and some others; drank some sling with them at Eldredge's; went into the Reg't. where I lit of Ensign Lyman, and drank some flip with him; saw a man who was in last night's attack on Charlestown, by whom I learned

that about 400 men under Maj. Knowlton weresent there to burn the houses left standing by the Regulars when they burnt the rest of the town last June, [at Bunker Hill fight] which they effected with great success, burning all the houses, except two or three, and took five prisoners without the loss of a man.

Jan. 10.—After breakfast, went and took a view of the ground where we encamped last summer; now a desolate place, the tents all struck and carried off, the chimneys left partly standing and partly thrown down; but none of my companions with whom I have spent so many agreeable hours, now appear there, nor will they again, for some are already numbered with the dead.

Jan. 11.—After breakfast, went up onto our Regimental parade where I lit of one Lieut. Pidge of the minute men, who belongs to Attleboro, as he tells me. I find him an honest, uncultivated fellow who talked very sensibly and freely, on the two capital vices of the country, viz. the tyranny and pride of the Clergy (or as he calls them, the Bandeliers) and enslaving the Africans; he made many just observations thereon, but in coarse, vulgar language.

Sunday, Jan. 14.—About 2 o'clock went to my friend Burrell's where we dined on a noble good turkey, after which I sat awhile with him, his wife and some other ladies.

Jan. 18.—After breakfast, I took a walk up on the hill, and from there down to Gen. Spencer's. Coming back I met Capt Mills, who informed me of a Report in camp that Gen. Montgomery had been defeated near Quebec; but the Report being told several ways, we hope it is groundless.

Sunday, Jan. 21.—After breakfast took a walk up into the woods, beyond Parker's, the Butcher, and wrote twelve lines more, of the Poem I have in hand, viz:

Can any one whom Heaven's care hath bless'd,
And by Almighty love hath been caress'd, &c

Sunday, Feb. 4.—Went to the Hospital about 10 o'clock and attended the funeral of Chas. Wright of our Company. He was buried in a new Burying Place at the south end of Jamaica Pond, where I observed about 20 graves which I suppose all to be of sol-

diers who have died in the Hospital; after the funeral, came home and dined with us; after dinner Capt Jewett and he had a long disputation on Church Discipline &c. I accidentally put in a word about the disputes amongst the clergy which hath appeared of late in Connecticut, rendering it (in my opinion) of as little value as half a dozen old Almanacks. This observation gave great offence insomuch, that a Rev. Divine present presumed to call me a Blasphemer, at least against man (as he said). In the evening had considerable discourse with Capt Jewett on the subjects of Religion, &c.

Feb. 14.—Just before day-light we were alarmed by seeing all the buildings on Dorchester Neck in flames, which made a grand appearance. While viewing them I lost a sly dog of a prisoner, who made his escape from the Guard. Had a good breakfast of fried eels, after which, feeling unwell, took a nap.

Feb. 19.—Made an evening visit at Col. Wylls; where met a number of gentlemen: while there Col. Robinson and Mr Chase came in with little Ashley who was about to engage Maj. Park in a duel, which was a matter of great diversion to the company.

Feb. 26.—After breakfast, Lieut. Harris and I set off for Cambridge, with Mr Griffin, Capt. Darrow, Ensign Pendleton, &c. Obligated to go round by sign of the Punch Bowl, on account of the bridge over the creek being broken to pieces by the ice: Arrived at Cambridge about 11 o'clock, and went into a tavern for refreshment, where we found Capt. Giles Wolcott; then went over to the Colleges and to the Artillery Park, where we spent some time in viewing the Artillery and other warlike stores; then went to Prespect Hill, where we saw Generals Putnam and Sullivan viewing the works; then to Cobble Hill, after looking at the works there, crossed over a creek on very rotten ice to Leachmere's Point, where they are building a Bomb Battery. The works here seem to be the most formidable of any post we have visited. Returned back to Durkee's Regt, called to see the Col. who was very sick of a fever; Lieut Bingham was also sick; came into town, called in to see Lieut Adams, where we found several

officers playing cards, amongst the rest was Col. Alden and Coit; we here drank some todda, and dined on fresh cod fish, fried. Set off for home, called in at a tavern in Brookline, where we drank some flip with Capt Mason from Lebanon; our next remove we reached Capt Darrow's quarters where we were very agreeably entertained by Dr. Eley's singing, &c. while about 10 o'clock, when Lieut. Harris and poor Fitch waded home through the mud.

March, 2.—I took a walk up to the Meeting House; saw the train at fixing shells, &c; also saw four mortars which were brought over from Cambridge. A mighty report prevails that the militia of the neighboring towns for 20 miles around, are ordered in to our assistance in the intended attack on Boston. About 11 p. m. alarmed by the heavy report of Cannon or mortars, upon which Lieut. Harris and I went onto the hill, where we saw several shells hove from Boston over towards Leachmere Point; we also observed one hove from Cambridge side into Boston (which we judged to be from the "Congress.") It fell, as we think, near the center of the town, and by the sound of the explosion it probably fell into some cellar. The firing was continued from both sides till a late hour.

Sunday, March, 3d. Turned out before day, to the Alarm Post; then went down to our little fort, where we performed the parapet firing, and crinlecrancle marching, &c. in great plenty. Observed several shells hove each way, one in particular into Boston, which fell a little this side of the Alms House, the explosion of which illuminated a considerable of the hither part of the town.

Several shot were also fired. Informed that our people burst a 10 inch mortar last night, which wounded 3 or 4 men. Towards night our men were ordered to draw four days' provisions; a number of boats are carried from Dorchester, and a number of heavy cannon from Dorchester to Cambridge.

March, 4th "Going on to Dorchester neck to night," is now the toast of the day. About 10 o'clock, took a walk up to the Meeting House, where I learned that a Brig.

General, Cols. Whitcomb, Reed, and Wyllys, with six other field officers, and two thousand men, properly officered, were to "go on to Dorchester this night" about the middle of the day, a very large party of teams made their appearance in camp engaged for our enterprise to-night.

March, 4th.—A little before sunset marched off from Roxbury; but for more than half a mile before we came to Dorchester lines, we overtook teams in great plenty, nor did we find any vacancy till we came to the lines; in some places they were so wedged in together, we were obliged to leave the road to get forward; reached the lines at 7 o'clock, where we waited half an hour for orders, when a signal was given and the cannonade began at Lamb's fort, and was immediately answered by a very warm fire from the enemy's lines; a brisk fire between N. Boston and our fortifications on Cambridge side, began soon after. It was supposed there was a thousand shot and shells hove this night, by both armies, more than three-fourths of which were sent from Boston. Our party consisting of about 2400 men, with 300 teams, were crossing the marsh, on to the Neck, which together with a fresh breeze at S. W. concealed us from the enemy until they could see our works by day-light. The division to which I was assigned, commanded by Col. Whitcomb, was ordered on, to the northerly hill, where in one hour's time we had a fort enclosed, with fascines placed in shandelears; and we immediately employed as many men at intrenching as could be advantageously, used for that purpose. A larger party was assigned the high hill, where they erected a larger fort, built much in the same manner as ours, There were also four other smaller forts and batteries erected this night on other eminences on the Neck.

March, 5th. 1776.—This is the anniversary of the celebrated "massacre" in the streets of Boston in 1770, and although there may not perhaps be so great a display of eloquence as has for several years been wont on this occasion, yet I dare say there has never been a more honorable appearance of American Policy, than what is this day obvious, both to our friends and enemies, especially

in the town of Boston (the ancient theatre of those peculiar exhibitions) in taking possession of and fortifying the important post of Dorchester Neck. It may also be observed, that what is this day wanting in the beauties of rhetoric and oratory, is more than made up in the awful exhibition of artificial thunder and lightning which has been so entertaining to our eyes and ears the night past.—Our party, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Thomas, having taken possession of almost every advantageous eminence on the Neck, and considerably fortified them, were relieved by a detachment of 3000 men from the Roxbury lines, without the notice of the enemy: our division marching off in the rear of the whole, crossed the marsh a little before sunrise, but yet we escaped the shot of the enemy, and came home to our quarters sun about an hour high, weary and hungry. The excessive cannonade and bombard of last night, did no damage in Roxbury, except mortally wounding Lieut. Mayo of Col. Leonard's Regiment; he lately belonged to Roxbury; his father and friends now living in this town were some of them with him when he died. He was shot in the thigh by a cannon ball, which so fractured the bone that the surgeons immediately took off the limb up near the body, and although he did not bleed to excess, yet his pain was so exquisite occasioned by the bone being shivered to pieces quite to his hip joint, that he died about 9 o'clock in the morning. I hear that one man was killed, and 4 or 5 wounded last night on the Cambridge side. The firing ceased on both sides this morning, before sunrise; nor was it renewed thro' the whole day and night following. After taking some refreshment, walked up the Hill, to look over to my friends on Dorchester Hill, who appeared to go on with their work bravely, without interruption. About 10 o'clock the enemy gave them a few shots, some 50 or 60, but no damage done except spoiling two guns.

March 6th.—Two of our men were wounded on Dorchester Hill last night, one by a field piece going off by accident, while he was loading her; the other was wounded in the shoulder by a cannon shot from the

Castle. A little before noon we were alarmed by a signal at the [Roxbury] Meeting House, that the enemy were landing on Dorchester; the Regiment was turned out, and kept in readiness for action the remaining part of the day; but it afterwards appeared this alarm happened some how thro' mistake.

March 6.—We were turned out at the alarm post, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and continued in line till almost sunrise.

March 8th.—About sunset we marched to Dorchester, and immediately proceeded to cross the Marsh. It rained moderately most of the night and part of next day. Col. Clark ordered our regiment, with Col. Robertson's and Col. Parsons' to march down and relieve Col. Shepherd's party at Nook's Point. We had no shelter thro' the night, but constantly kept fires. I visited the sentries on the beach several times; several false alarms during the night added to our fatigue.

March 9.—As it began to grow light our party was marched over to the Barrack, where they rested most of the forenoon. Our people have erected 7 barracks, each 90 feet long, most of them are covered. Towards night, Gen. Putnam and some other big officers, were at the barracks. Got Gen. Thomas' order for some rum for my party. On crossing the marsh again, were almost drowned in the mud; nor did we fare much better on the road to Roxbury, for in many places the mud was nearly as deep as the top of my boots: reached home a little before 9, with stomachs well prepared for eating, drinking, or sleeping. Soon after we got home, the enemy began to cannonade Nook's Point, probably occasioned by their discovering our intention to fortify that place: heavy firing of cannon all night, which killed Doct. Dole of Col. Whitney's Regt. and also a Lieut. and two other men.

Sunday, March 10.—By late movements in Boston, it appears they are vastly alarmed; and that the enemy are conveying away their treasure with all speed; many think they will soon leave the town. About 4 this P. M. I went with Lieut Harris up on the Hill, and saw upwards of 20 vessels under sail, going out of the harbor.

March 11.—After breakfast, went up on to the Hill, to observe the situation of the enemy; found that the vessels which fell down the harbor yesterday, were come to an anchor some distance below the Castle, but no uncommon motion is apparent among the shipping. I then went to Gen. Spencer's, where I borrowed a copy of the late Intelligence that came out of Boston, which hath occasioned so much discourse in Camp, and is now doubtless much spread in the country, which is as follows, viz: [This document will be found in the Appendix to the 3d vol. of Sparks's Washington.]

March 11.—Borrowed "Common Sense" of Col. Gay, and find it to be a masterly piece, well adapted to the times. Our Reg't last night received orders to march at the shortest notice, at any time when the necessity of the service requires it.

March 13.—Orders came to night for the Riflemen to march to-morrow.

March 14.—Orders were received to-day for Cols. Stark, Patterson, Webb, Groaton and Webb, to march to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

March 15.—Called in at Waterman's, where I saw the effigy of Gen. Putnam, which is indeed a new thing, and bears no great likeness to any thing in heaven, above, &c.

Sunday, March 17.—Attended the alarm post as usual; heard several cannon as we were coming home. While at breakfast, alarmed by the drum's beating to arms, and the Reg'ts were immediately hurried out. I went up to the north of Ruggles' Fort, where I observed some very peculiar movements of the shipping; they continued falling down the harbor, many of them surrounded with great numbers of boats till about noon, when I hear the Selectmen of Boston came out to Roxbury and informed the Generals that the British troops had all embarked and left the town; whereupon a detachment from our army marched in with the American Standard displayed, and took possession of the town about 2 P. M. A party from Cambridge, in boats, landed on the Common at the same time. I met with some trouble this night with a praying sentry, which is not very common in camp. Walked out to Brookline before dinner with

Lieut Chamberlin, and bought $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of paper, at the moderate rate of 3s. 4d.

March 19.—This evening the regulars blowed up part of the Castle, and burnt the block-house on the lower point. Wm So-buck, an Indian, deserted this night.

March 20.—A little after sun-rise, hearing a considerable cannonade down to the Castle, I went up on to the Hill, and viewed the Castle, fleet, &c. Several guns were fired at the Castle while I was looking on. About 2 P. M. I went down to the old Boston fortifications, and saw with great pleasure the curious works of the Regulars, with many cannon, &c. which they left on the ground. Returned about sun-set, and received one month's wages, £5. 8. 0. At about 9 o'clock was going to bed, but observing a bright light down toward the Castle, went on to the Hill, where I had a fair prospect of the upper Block house and the large Barrack, with several other buildings on Castle Island all in flames, which so illuminated the air, that altho it was a dark night, yet out of curiosity, I read part of a letter lately received from my wife.

March 21.—Marched to Dorchester, where I fixed one of his majesty's Powder Wagons that had drifted over from Boston harbor, and slept a comfortable nap on it without any disagreeable dreams.

March 22.—Went over to Castle Island in a whale boat, where I saw the most curious heap of ruins, and destruction that had ever met my observation. The works were stronger than I expected, but every thing that could be affected by fire, was laid in ashes; most of the cannon of which a large number were left on the ground, and of very large size, had their ears or horns knocked off, and all spiked up; most of the carriages were also destroyed, with a great variety of camp utensils, &c., so as to be rendered useless, at least for the present.

March, 25.—Went up to our upper fort, from which I saw a part of the British fleet under sail.

March, 28.—Went thro' Brookline to Watertown, calling at many shops by the way; reached Watertown a little before noon, where I spent some time, but could see nothing more curious than a double-geered Grist-Mill, which I much admired.

Went over to Cambridge; walked thro' the burying ground, where I saw many monuments. Afterwards I met one Mr. Lambert, a Boston gentleman lately settled in Cambridge, who showed me the famous [country] seats of Gov. Oliver, Mr. Fayerweather, Gen. Brattle, the Vassals, and several other Tories who have fled to the ministerial army for refuge, and thereby sold their country. I took a view of the artillery on Cambridge Common where I observed, among other valuable pieces, the famous "Congress" hooped up with bands of iron in a most shocking manner, as if she had been ailing; called at the College, bought a newspaper, and proceeded immediately to Bunker Hill, where I viewed the grand fortifications of the Ministerialists, which are indeed vastly formidable, and equal, perhaps superior, to any in New England; then viewed the ruins of Charlestown, a place beautifully situated, and advantageous for trade. Not a single building remains standing, except a few barracks, block houses, and huts erected by the British for their own necessity. It was thought to contain over one thousand houses before its destruction. I fell in company with Ensign Pendleton, with whom I crossed Charlestown Ferry, and was conducted thro' Boston, calling at Wm. Porters, where we drank a glass of wine; finally returned home sufficiently weary. It is said most of the British fleets sailed out of our harbor this morning, and that one of the transports is drove on shore in such a manner, it is to be hoped she will not be got off.

March, 29.—Went on fatigue with a party, at levelling the works of the enemy on the Neck, which we demolished much faster than those villains erected. About noon Lieut Waterman and I went into town up as far as the old South Meeting House, and viewed the horrible destruction the Ministerial troops had made in this famous building, which is no less than 86 feet in length and 62 in width, exclusive of the porches. The whole inside of this great house is entirely taken out except the gallery on one side, and a great quantity of gravel laid on the floor, to make a convenient place to exercise their horses in. This day Col James Reed's, Nixon's, Poor's, Prescott's, Arnold's,

and Baldwin's Reg'ts marched from Cambridge.

March, 30.—After breakfast all the officers of our company went into Boston. We called at several shops to buy such articles as we needed; also went to Fanueil Hall to see the market mightily thronged with people; observed the ridiculous distinction made by the Regulars in this elegant building, in order to fix it for a play house; then to Long Wharf, where we saw a very great quantity of sea-coal, and a number of saddles of a peculiar make, prepared by the Regulars for carrying packs, &c. on their marches thro' the country; then went over to North Boston, viewed that part of the town, and went down to the West Battery, where I observed the famous iron mortar left by the Regulars in their late hasty flight; we then ascended Mount Whoredom, where are several small forts; and then proceeded to Beacon Hill where the agreeable prospect of the different parts of the town and places adjacent is vastly more pleasing than the curiosities of this particular fortification. We then viewed the grand seat of the celebrated Col. Hancock, together with the Alms House and adjacent parts of the Common; walked thro the town, observed two very large burying yards, the famous Stone Chapel, &c. We then came home.

Sunday, March 31.—By General Orders this afternoon, Cols. Learned's, Parsons's, Huntington's, Ward's, and Wyllys's Reg'ts. will march on Thursday morning next.

April, 1st.—This morning the Militia Reg'ts marched off in great noise and confusion, maintaining a brisk fire in almost every part of the Camp. After dinner went in to town and took a view of the wharves on the easterly side of the town, where the enemy had erected several batteries to play on Dorchester, &c. on Wheeler's Wharf we saw a large iron mortar which they had spiked up and thrown into the harbor; then on to Fort Hill, and took a look at our new works, as well as the enemy's old fortification. (While there two or three ships came in to Nantasket Road and joined the fleet, when they fired a round of cannon.) We then went over toward North End, as far as the canal thro' the town; then home.

April, 2.—After breakfast went to Col. Huntington's and received my old ration money of quarter-master Fanning, £3. 10. 0. Met Capt. Peters and went with him into Boston again; called at several shops; saw a peculiar scuffle between a soldier and an Irish woman. Went to the Town House; and viewed all parts of this elegant building, though much damaged by the troops; from the turret had an agreeable prospect of different parts of the town; thence to the North End, to Dr. Cutler's church and burying ground, and a three-gun battery on Copp's Hill; thence to Hancock's Wharf, where I saw a number of men dragging the harbor, with a graplen for carriages, &c. which the enemy had thrown in. I saw them draw out one pair of carriage wheels, damaged, also a number of wheels and other articles; saw Daniel Prentice selling bacon to the poor Bostonians. I then went up into the Main Street, and with some difficulty obtained a dinner of codfish; thence to the Hay Market where I stopped some time to see the train remove a heavy cannon from that battery to Fort Hill; thence to Herman Brimmer's where I bought two pair of stockings.

April, 4.—At regimental parade the ceremony of whipping was performed on one of Capt. Bissell's men; after a long time we procured a team to carry our baggage; loaded up and about 11 o'clock marched out of camp and made no stop till we came to Roxbury South Meeting House, while the Regt. was there, I went forward to Richards' and procured a good dinner. We then marched to Gay's in the south part of Dedham, and our Company put up at a widow's house, a little eastward from the road, where I obtained comfortable quarters.

April, 5.—Marched to Headin's, south of Walpole, where we caught a little raw roast veal, and moved on at 1.

April, 6.—About 8 o'clock we marched, and came to Bradford's at about 1, and with much difficulty obtained a very moderate refreshment. We had a court martial here on a disorderly fellow of Hubbard's Company, who was sentenced to be whipped, but the colonel forgave him; marched through Pawtucket, and made no stop till we came to the great burying-place north from Prov-

idence, where the Regt. was formed into sub-divisions, in which manner we marched into town, where we arrived sun two hours high. I put up at Rice's south of the bridge. [End of the Diary.]

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA."

BY REV. JOHN W. HENRY CANOLL.

THE recent death of Mons. Alexandre Vattemare, of Paris, well known as the projector of the system of International Exchanges, and the interest now manifested in everything relating to constitutional polity, which has induced an extensive republication of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," brings to my remembrance a statement made a few years ago by M. Vattemare respecting the virtual authorship of that celebrated work.

We had been speaking of the influence which the book had probably exerted on the public mind in America, and were almost insensibly becoming engaged in a discussion respecting its political ethics, when, suddenly rising from his seat and coming nearer to me with a copy of the work in his hand, he said, speaking with animation, but with unusual earnestness:

"You think this is not a truly French view of centralization? I will tell you something. This is not a French book! *This is not Monsieur ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE who speaks; it is your fellow-citizen, the Honorable JOHN C. SPENCER!*"

I expressed surprise, and made a few inquiries. M. Vattemare replied:

"I will tell you. De Tocqueville was like many writers in this respect—he liked to avail himself of the experiences and views of others, when he thought they could be relied on. It happened, when he was in your States, that he became an admirer of Mr. Spencer, because of his great abilities and his knowledge of matters of law and government; and Mr. Spencer became much interested in him, though for a very different reason—he thought he could use him as a trumpet!"

M. Vattemare then proceeded to relate, with minuteness of details, that the historian and the jurist thenceforth met frequently, by appointment; that Mr. Spencer was shown a half-filled outline of the work on which De Tocqueville was engaged, and dissented from the views there expressed; that De Tocqueville finally adopted Mr. Spencer's views, and, during several interviews, actually committed to paper, for his forthcoming volumes, the views dictated by the learned and subtile lawyer, and subsequently employed them in his celebrated work, with no essential modification of sentiment—the passages constituting its basis or fundamental points as ultimately issued. M. Vattemare asserted that by the style alone he could identify many passages in which Spencer's concise and elegant English was "reflected in De Tocqueville's French." He, perhaps, was mistaken on that point, but I think it is certain that no one familiar with the great law-maker's policy and action with reference to the Revised Statutes, and the political changes transpiring during his eventful career, can fail to trace the analogy between the sentiments held by Spencer and those advanced in "America" by De Tocqueville.

Interested in the statements made by M. Vattemare, I had some desire to know how he became acquainted with the facts, or, rather, to know whether the statements could be regarded as a reliable narrative of facts. Making, therefore, some remarks calculated to direct his thoughts to that point, he replied:

"You think, perhaps, I may be misinformed. Spencer did not tell me. De Tocqueville did not tell me. But Spencer and De Tocqueville, together, are the source of information. Look at these books." He pointed to the piled-up tomes which he had so industriously gathered. They constituted a curious collection. Some had been donated by princes, some by indigent students, in furtherance of his enterprise; some had been purchased by him at the bookstalls bordering the Seine in Paris; all to be sent forth to various libraries in Europe and America. "Look at these books," he repeated, with evident complacency, his ani-

mation kindling as he spoke; "I put here the little volumes my hands can bring, and you see the great collection. So I put together, many times, what with my ears I hear the two men say, and I give you a great information!"

I made a note of Mr. Vattemare's statements, in his presence, and put the substance of them on paper at the close of the interview. Those memoranda have been scrupulously adhered to in furnishing this account, and some of the peculiarities of phraseology are here given *verbatim*.

New York, July, 1864.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION. NO. IX.

RELICS OF THE EARLY COLONIAL TIMES.

I.

Will of John Benjamin. 1645.

I, John Beniaman being in perfit memorie as touching my outward estate doe give and bequeathe to my Sonne John a double portion of my estate, and (to) my beloved wife two coves, ffourtie bushells of Corne out of all my lands, to be allowed her towards the bringing up of my Small Children, yearly, such as growes uppon the ground; one part of four of all my household stuffs: all the rest of my lands goods and chattells I will shall be equally divided betweene seven other of my children. Provided y^e out of all my former estate my will is y^e my wife during her life shall inioy the dwelling house I live in and three acres of the broken up ground next the house and two acres of the medowneare and belonging to the house. That this will be truly performed I doe appoynt my brother John Eddie of Wartertowne and Thomas Marrit of Cambridge y^e they doe ther best indeavour to see this performed.

JOHN BENIAMAN.

Witnes to this GEORGE MANING, }
the 15th of 4th month, 1645. }

This was proved to be the Last Will & Testament of Jo: Benjamin & he did further

declare (as an Addition to this his will) that his Wife should haue Lib'ty to take wood for her use upon any of his Lands during her life, Upon the Oath of Jo: Eddy.

(5) 3: 1645.

Before us,

THO: DUDLEY Gov^r.

JO: WINTHROP D. Gov:

(Endorsed)

The will of Mr. Benjamin lately deceased.
Recorded 12 (4) 1646 by

WILLIAM ASPINWALL V. Recorder.

II.

Letter of Gov. John Endecott, 1650.

Mr. Auditor Generall: There were divers gentlemen that attended mee at my going to the election together with the Servants, that at their going and returning back wth (me) had in beare & wine at Joseph Hermitage eleven Shillings & 4^d. Which I pray you giue a bill to the Treasurer that hee may be paid.

4th of the 8th month 1650. Yo^{rs}.

JO: ENDECOTT.

III.

Deposition taken by Gov. Richard Bellingham, 1652.

Mark Hume of Boston aged 33 years or thereabouts deposeth and Sayth:

That about thirteen yeares since this depon^t Came into New England in a Shipp called the Jonathan, wth Thomas Blanchard and his wyfe and two children, and his wives mother (as the depo^t was informed) an old Sickly Wooman and very weak. And this depo^t Sayth that he well remembers that the sayd Thomas Blanchard took very much paynes wth the said old woman, and was very carefull of her, and Kept a candle burning by her (for the most part) all the night long, in so much that this depo^t, (having a Cabbin over against her in the said Shipp) did marvaile that he was able to endure the paynes & charges he continually had about her and the two children.

Sworne 5^o.—2ⁱ.—1652.

before me, R. BELLINGHAM.

IV.

Summons for Debt.—1653.

Benjamin Sweat, by vertue hereof you are required to appeare att y^e Next Court to bee holden at Hampton y^e (1st) (3^d) day of the next (8th) M^o: there to answer to y^e complaint of Natt: Winsley, in an action of debt of three pounds ad. money, to bee payd in Current Money: for a runlett of Sack w^{ch} you received of him: hereof faile you nott. Dated y^e 27th of y^e. 7th m^o. 1653.

P. Curiam THO: BRADBURY.

V.

Tauern Licence: 1660.

Wee the Select men of Salem approve of Roger Preston to keep an Ordinary at his new dwellinge house ouer at the farme of Mr. Downing, for the refreshing of Strangers, as witnes o^r. hands this 28. 9th. 1660.

EDMOND BRATTIN

GEORGE CORNELL

WALTER PRITE

THOMAS LOWTHROPP.*

VI.

Deposition taken by Gov. John Leverett, 1663.

The Testimony of James Neighbor aged about 46 years: This deponent testifieth & Sayth, that in his presence & heareing Mr. John Dix, did speak unto the rest of the undertakers menconed in his former Testimony, to goe on, for the recovering of their Ironworks, without him, Saying that he was a greate deal out of purse allreadie, and that when others were come up, in proportion with himself in point of charge, that then he wold advance his proportion with them.

Taken vpon oath in Boston the 2 May 1663 before JNO LEVERETT Cons^r.

Mr. John Giffourd testified vpon oath to the truth of all above written in Court held at Ipswich the 5th of May 1663.

p. me, ROBERT LORD, Clerk.

* Capt. Thos. Lothrop commanded the company of young men^o who were murdered by King Philip, at Bloody Brook, near Springfield, Mass., in 1675.

VII.

*Warrant for the election of Jurymen in
Maine, in 1673.*

To the Constable of Charles Towne. In his Maties name: You are required to warne y^{or} freemen that they meet & choose three able & meet men to serve on the Jury of Tryalls at the County Court to be held at y^{or} Towne the 17th of this instant. Also you are to warne Mr. John Thrumble Sen^r. Tho^s Osburne & his wife, & Bon^l. Bowers & his wife, that they appeare & answer y^e p^r Tentments of the Grand Jury Severally for not attending the Public worship of God on y^e Lords dayes. Also Michal Smith & his wife for disorderly living asunder each from other, & for witnesses Mr Samuel Ward & Edw. Carrington. And hereof you are to make a true return under y^{or}. hand & not to faile.

Dat. 3. 4, 1673 THOMAS DANFORTH.

(Endorsed)

There as bee choisin for ivery men Joseph Licoyne: Richard Lovein: Larence Douse. I have warned the peirsins minsined in this warrant.

NATHANIEL HUCHESON Consthabel.

[Tho^s Danforth R. (Recorder acting as Clerk of the Court) took an active part in public affairs in the Province of Maine in the latter half of the 17th Century. He was born in England in 1622, emigrated to Maine about 1655, was elected Deputy Governor in 1679. On the separation of the province from Massachusetts, in the same year, he was chosen as the first President, and continued in that office until superceded by the usurpation of Sir Edmund Andros in 1686. He died in 1699, aged 77.]

AN INDIAN WORK OF COTTON MATHER.

SIR—In a recent ramble over the eastern end of Long Island, searching for antiquities, I found in an old mansion, where I presume it had probably rested during the

last century of its existence, an interesting and I think scarce, perhaps rare pamphlet, printed in Indian and English in the year 1700, at Boston. I send you both the Indian and English titles. The Indian title discloses the fact, certainly an interesting one, that it was written by Rev. Cotton Mather. The pamphlet is interesting in a philological point of view, as well as in many other ways. It is in 16mo., pp. 28, and is in good preservation.

The work is printed on the left hand page in Indian, and on the right hand page in English; so that the corresponding words in the two languages stand directly opposite each other.

Your friend,

SAML. B. BARLOW.

62 E. 21st st., New York.

AN EPISTLE | To the Chriſtian | INDI-
ANS, | Giving them | A Short Accovnt, of
what the | ENGLISH | Deſire them to Know
and to Do, | in order to their Happineſs. |
Written by an Engliſh Miniſter at the | De-
ſire of an Engliſh Magiſtrate, | who ſends vnto
them this | Token of Love. | Boſton, | Print-
ed by Bartholomew Green, and | John Allen.
1700.

Wuffukwhonk | En Chriſtiantue afuh pean-
tamwae | INDIANOG, | Wahteauwaheonac-
vnt | Teanteagquaffiniſh, | Niſh | ENGLISH-
MANSOG | Kodtantamwog Indianog | Wahtea-
aunate kah Uffenate, | En michemohtae Wvn-
niyevonganit. | Wuffukwhofik naſhpe Cotton
Mather, | Engliſhmanne Nohtompeantog, nam-
poo | hamunate kodtantamoonk Edward |
Bromfield Engliſhmanne Nanawvnnuenaſh, |
noh okkodaninnvmav yev womoaufve | Ma-
goonk en Indianfut. | Muſhauwamuk, |
Printevnun naſhpe Bartholomew Green, kah
| John Allen. 1700.

RHODE ISLAND REBELLION AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS, IN 1692

Proclamation by Gov. Sir. Wm. Phips.

Province of } By his Excellency &
Massachusetts Bay ss. } Council a Proclamation.

Whereas, divers persons of y^e, Town of

Little Compton & parts adjacent in ye County of Bristol within this, their Magisties province, have been inveigled & drawn into a bett & take part with Christopher Almy Senr., Dan. Wilcox, Henry Head, & W^m Briggs of ye S^d Town of Little Compton, in opposition to ye. majisties Government, & with force & arms to protect them against their officers having lawful warrant to take them into custody to be brought to answer for several High misdemeanours wherewith they Stand charged.

His Excell^y & Council being rather desirous to reduce them by clemency than to use great severiy, doe hereby declare & make known to all such persons, that if upon publication hereof they shall desist & come in to one or more of their majesties Justices within the S^d County, submitting themselves to their majesties Authority and Govern^t, they shall be Indempnified for what is past behaving themselves peaceably & orderly for time to come, but in default of making such submissions they may expect to be proceeded against as High Criminals.

And the said Christopher Almy, Dan Wilcox, Henry Head & W^m Briggs are hereby required in y^r Majesties names within the space of fourty eight hours next after publication hereof to render themselves unto some of y^r Majesties Justices of the peace within the s^d County of Bristol, that they may be brought to answer what shall be objected against them on y^r Majesties behalfe as they will answer their (refusal) at y^r uttmost peril. Given under ye Seale of the s^d Province at Boston, ye eighth day of Dec. 1692, in the fourth year of y^r Majesties Reign.

WILLIAM PHIPS

By order in Council

Is^a Addington Secret.

Letter from Secretary Addington to Capt. Gookin, Enclosing the Preceding Proclamation.

Boston, December 8th 1692.

S^r

His Ex:^{cy} and Council have thought it adviseable to Emit a Proclamation of In-

dempnity to such persons as have been unadviseably inveigled and drawn in to take part with and Abet Christopher Almy and his accomplices in opposition to their Maj^{ties} Authority and Government, upon their submission, hoping that many of them may better Consider with themselves, & be ready to accept of their Maj^{ties} Grace and Favour therein rendered unto them. If otherwise they shall be so hardy as to persist it will be a high aggravation of their offence, and render them more inexcusable whatever Inconvenience and Severity may follow upon their refusal. The prudent Management and good Issue of this troublesome affair is of great moment. And lest the Weather should prevent his Ex^{cy}'s Coming as was intended, a Letter is written to Maj^r Walley, desiring him to go over to advise and Labour therein. And it is expected that Cap^{ne} Cullimore of Situate may come to you with a further assistance, by that time you receive these. He is esteemed a prudent person and gives Encouragement that he may be able to perswade and bring them to reason; he brings with him a Comission to your selfe. It will be most Eligible that the matter be effected with the least Noyse or Force, so as to prevent the Effusion of blood. When Maj^r Walley and Cap^{ne} Cullimore are joynd you, you will be assisted with advice and otherwise. Let the persons that come in upon the Proclamation give in their names and make their submission before one or more of their Maj^{ties} Justices. Endeavour all possible dispatch, that so you may return home, and in the interim give an accompt of what shall occur, Wishing you good Success. If you have already seized any of the abettors, Let them give Bond with Sureties to answer at the next General Sessions of the Peace in the County, and in the mean time to be of the good behaviour.

By order in Council

Is^a ADDINGTON, Secry.

(Addressed)

To Capt. Samuel Gookin
at Little Compton

These

For their Mat^{ies} Service.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE FIRST SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY.

—The first school opened in New Amsterdam, in 1633. It was an elementary parochial school under the management of the deacons of the Dutch Church. At that period the city extended from the Battery northward only to the present location of wall street and contained a population of but four hundred persons.

THE FIRST TEACHER was Adam Roseland-sen, who came from Holland in company with Wouter Van Twiller, to fill the triple office of teacher, chorister and beadle. He came from the land where the pilgrims found their first home on escaping from the religious persecutions in England. While sojourning there they learned to prize education and good schools as the noblest allies of liberty. About a dozen years prior to the advent of the first schoolmaster on the island of Manhattan, the Pilgrims had borne with them across the Atlantic the seeds of public education, which they subsequently planted in the New England colonies, side by side with the church.

About ten years after the first school was opened, those early Knickerbockers began to agitate the subject of erecting a building for its accommodation. It took them twenty years to agree upon a suitable site, collect the necessary means, and erect their first school-house which was completed about 1663. While arrangements for building this school-house were in progress, in 1659, the first "Latin Schoolmaster" arrived from Holland.

In 1687, the first English Grammar-school was commenced in New York. It subsequently received fifty pounds a year from the English colonial government for the support of its teacher. In addition, forty pounds were granted to this institution for the purpose of establishing free scholarships. In 1702 this school was established on the King's Farm, and thus became the germ of King's College. During this period the

Island of Manhattan was in the possession of the English, and the name of the city had been changed from New Amsterdam to New York. Its population was about five thousand.

The citizens of this young metropolis were very desirous of securing a person who was well qualified to fill the position of teacher in their first English Grammar-school, and accordingly they wrote to the Bishop of London, requesting him to send them a "master, as there was not any person within the city, proper and duly qualified to take upon himself the office of schoolmaster in said city, with whose convenience it would be agreeable."

In 1732 a "Free School for teaching the Latin and Greek and practical branches of mathematics" was incorporated by law. In 1754 a royal charter was granted for establishing an English college, which was called King's College. Two years later an edifice was erected for its use, on grounds granted for that purpose by the corporation of Trinity Church. A few years subsequently, a grammar-school and a medical department were added. This institution was in a flourishing condition at the beginning of the American Revolution; but the war suddenly suspended its operations, and the building was occupied for military purposes. After the Revolution this college was reopened and its name changed to Columbia College, which it still bears.

As the population of the city increased, new schools were occasionally opened; some for private instruction, at expensive rates of tuition; others, under the management of the different religious denominations, and known as charity schools, were chiefly designed for the children of the poor families belonging to their respective churches. Prior to 1800 no provision had been made for public schools, and the means of education were entirely beyond the reach of the great body of the citizens.

Some time during 1795 several benevolent ladies, of the Society of Friends, formed an association for the purpose of aiding poor women who were not of the order of Quakers. In a few years they observed that

there was a large and increasing class of poor children who were entirely without the means of education, even at the charity schools of the different churches. Accordingly, in 1802, they opened a school for poor girls, children of that class of women for whom their association provided employment and the means of support. Afterwards they admitted both girls and boys into their schools; but they finally excluded all boys from them, admitting girls only. These schools were taught by these benevolent ladies in person, taking the duty week by week, in turn.

The success of the schools for girls suggested a plan for opening similar schools for boys. On the 19th of February, 1805, twelve philanthropic gentlemen met for the purpose of considering this subject. The result of this meeting was the presentation of a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New York, which was signed by about one hundred prominent citizens, asking for a charter, and such pecuniary aid as would enable them to establish free schools.

On the 9th of April, 1805, the Legislature of New York passed "An act to incorporate the society instituted in the city of New York, for the establishment of a free school, for the education of poor children who do not belong to, or are not provided for, by any religious society." This act provided, that "any person who should contribute to the society the sum of eight dollars should be a member thereof; and any person who should contribute the sum of twenty-five dollars should be a member, and be further entitled, during the life of such contributor, to send one child to be educated at any school under the care of the society; and whoever should contribute the sum of forty dollars, should be a member, and be entitled to send two children, etc."

This act also provided that the society should manage by thirteen trustees, to be elected on the first Monday in May in every year, who should be members of said corporation and actual residents of the city of New York. The first Board of Trustees was elected on the tenth day of May, 1805, and composed of the following persons, with whom the plan of the society originated:

DE WITT CLINTON, President.

JOHN MURRAY, JR, Vice President.

LEONARD BLEECKER, Treasurer.

BENJAMIN D. PERKINS, Secretary.

Gilbert Aspinwall, Thomas Eddy, Thomas Franklin, Mathew Franklin, Adrian Hege-man, William Johnson, Samuel Miller, Benjamin G. Minturn, and Henry Ten Brook.

This association having now assumed a responsible shape, the trustees began to appeal to the public for the necessary means to carry forward their noble enterprise.

Notwithstanding great exertions were made in soliciting subscriptions, nearly twelve months elapsed before they had collected a sum sufficient to warrant them in making the requisite engagements for opening a school.

About this time intelligence reached this country concerning the mode of teaching elementary classes, which had then just been introduced into a school of about one thousand children in London, under the superintendence of Joseph Lancaster. "Economy in expense, and facility and expedition in communicating instruction," were the characteristic distinctions claimed for this method of instruction.

This plan of teaching comprehended reading, writing and arithmetic. A school was divided into classes of ten or fifteen pupils each, who were placed under the care of a monitor, who was a pupil in a class of higher grade. Thus the children were to be made the instruments of their own instruction.

One of the Board of Trustees had visited Lancaster's school in London, and was very desirous of adopting the same system in the schools of this society in New York. At length a teacher was found, who appeared to be qualified for the undertaking, and a small apartment was secured in Bancker street, (now Madison) near Pearl street, and the first school under the charge of this society was opened on the 14th of May, 1806. In a few days this school contained forty-two pupils. This was the *first Lancasterian School established in America*.

About this time Col. Henry Rutgers presented two lots of ground in Henry street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a school-house to meet the wants of the poor in that part of the city. These lots were valued at

\$2,500. In addition, the citizens contributed cloth, stockings, shoes and hats, to make the children who attended the schools comfortable during the severe cold weather.

MISSION SANTA CLARA, CAL.—The Mission Santa Clara was founded the 12th of January, 1777, on the banks of the Guadalupe river, at the expense of Charles III, "King of Spain and the Indies." The two first pastors of this mission were Father Jose Antonio de Murguia and Father Thomas de la Peña. The place in which the mission was first founded was called by the natives "Socoistika," which means laurel trees, from the large quantity of laurels in the vicinity. About the beginning of the year 1779, a great inundation swept over the land, destroying the church and buildings. With undiminished energy the fathers laid, on the 19th November, 1781, the corner stone of a new church, in a place called by the Indians "Gerguensun," which means "Valley of the Oaks," at a distance of half a league from the former site. The dimensions of this church were as follows: Forty and one-half varas long by nine broad on the inside. The walls were of adobe, and were a vara and a half thick by eight varas high, and situated on the ground on which Mr. Redman's house now stands.

On the 15th of May, 1784, the Church was finished and dedicated to Sta. Clara, by the "Holy man, Father Junipero Serra," assisted by Fathers Murguia and De la Peña. The interesting ceremony commenced by Father Serra's handing the key of the new church to Don Pedro Fages, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Troops and Military Governor of the Californias. Don Pedro thereupon proceeded to open the door, and thereby became guardian of the mission. The Governor was assisted by Don Jose Joaquin Moraga, Vice Governor. The moment of presentation was one of great rejoicing, and was celebrated by the firing of guns and festivities.

The report from which we select the above history is from a manuscript record of the year 1777, now in the archives of the Mission of Santa Clara, and is authenticated by the autographs of Father Serra, De la Peña,

Francisco Palu, Don Pedro Fages, and Don Jose Moraga, to which are appended peculiar flourishes. Four days previous to the above dedication Father Murguia died, and was interred in the sanctuary of the building which he had helped to found.

In the year 1818 this church was nearly demolished by an earthquake, and it became necessary to build a new one. The effect of the earthquake is still visible.

The third, the present church (and surrounding buildings), was then founded by the two pastors of the mission, Father Jose Viaden and Father Magin Catala, and was finished in the year 1822, and is described as a rectangular building, eight yards in front, and about as deep, one end of which contained the church and parsonage. The church is fifty-two varas long by ten and one-half in width. It was formerly decorated with a steeple, made of adobes, about sixty feet in height, but the ravages of time and the climate reduced it to such a state that it was found necessary in 1821, to construct another, which was made of wood. This church was solemnly dedicated August 11th, 1822.

The first Governor sent by the Mexican republic to California was Echandia, who arrived in the year 1824. An American describes him as "the scourge of California, an instigator of vice, who sowed the seeds of disease, of dishonor, not to be extirpated while a mission remains to be robbed." His first official act was to subvert the established plan of the missions and take all control from the missionaries. By persisting in this course he drove forth many priests, and through his ill treatment towards the president of the missions, caused the venerable Sanchez's death. This state of affairs continued until 1831, when Don Manue Victoria gave a check to the rapacity of the Mexican representative; but Victoria ruled but a few months when the plunder inaugurated by Echandi recommenced. Father Peyri, a man of great energy and purpose, became obnoxious. He was driven from the Mission San Luis Rey, of which he was founder, and which he had ruled for thirty-four years. The tears and entreaties of the Indians were of no avail, and he was forced

to flee to Mexico. For years afterwards the Indians preserved a painting of Peyri, which they idolized, and when he finally left for Spain every stranger was besieged with questions concerning his safety.

At this period the missions of California contained 30,650 Indians, 424,000 head of cattle, 62,500 horses, 321,500 sheep, and raised annually 122,500 bushels of wheat and maize. This property was delivered to the legal authorities, who allotted some to each family. The missionaries were allowed rations, which were often never sent. So poor indeed had the missionaries become through the policy of Echandia, that one by the name of Sarria died of hunger and wretchedness at the Mission La Soledad, where he had spent thirty years in the instruction of the Indians. In 1840 the work of demolition continued. In 1842 several of the missions were closed—that of San Diego entirely so, and the number of Indians wonderfully decreased. At Santa Clara the missionaries had contrived to save much.

Such was the state of the missions, which still numbered thirteen missionaries; but civil war soon broke out; the remaining missions were occupied by the belligerent forces, and the Indians forced to take a part.

Before the rebellion was quelled the American war ensued, which resulted in the capture of California. The fertility of the soil and the discoveries of gold soon brought a large emigration to our shores, which drove the Indians from their missions to the mountains, where they retaliate their many wrongs by plunder.

Had not the American war ensued there is no doubt but that under the former imbecile rule not a single stone of those interesting missions would remain upon another. War has had but little effect, and government has instituted reservations for the Indians, where they may raise sufficient to live upon, without pillage and murder.

There are six bells at the Mission Santa Clara, one of which bears the following inscription: "San Juan Bautista, Ave Maria Purissima,"—St. John the Baptist, hail Mary most pure.

It is presumed that this bell was originally cast for the Mission San Juan, from the fact

of the other five bearing the name of the mission to which they belong. On the largest is, "Santa Clara Ave Maria Purissima, Ruelas me fecit,"—Hail Mary most pure, Ruelas is my manufacturer. All bear the date of 1805, and were a donation of Spain for the support of the mission. One is cracked. Four are quite large, and all have deep, sonorous tone, their composition being largely silver.

The Alameda, three miles long, leading from Santa Clara to the Puebla San Jose was laid out in the year 1805. Willow trees are planted on both sides the entire distance. There are many traditional accounts of the beauty of the Alameda, which was the favorite resort of the Californians. Here horse-races and celebrations of Saint days were engaged in, with that spirit for which the Catholic communities are so celebrated. Although neglected and decayed, it presents one of the most beautiful and picturesque sights to be met with on this coast.

The Santa Clara College was founded March 19th, 1851, by the Rev. Father John Nobili.—*California Farmer*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.—In turning over the manuscript contents of an almost forgotten portfolio, my attention was attracted by the peculiarity and somewhat crabbed chirography of a document concerning Philadelphia within some three score years lang syne. I think it will amuse some of your spectacled readers, and may instruct more recent seekers after knowledge of our city. Farther explanation is deemed unnecessary. The document speaks for itself.

REMINISCENCES.

In the early part of 1793, my father had been to the city of Philadelphia, and made an agreement with a house-carpenter to take me as an apprentice, and then gave me the name and street, and started me off with a little bundle under my arm, of perhaps a shirt, trowsers and stockings; and after getting some dinner, my master gave me orders to go with the other boys, to the building in Front-street below Chestnut, where he immediately put me to sawing boards; and I

served my apprenticeship, and followed the business about twenty years.

I belonged to the Society of Friends and attended what was called the North Meeting in Keys' alley, perhaps now New-street where many worthies attended, such as many people will remember, when I mention their names. Such as old Samuel Smith, John Parrish, Samuel Emlen, Thomas Scattergood, William Savery, Henry Drinker, Jacob Thomkins, Leonard Snowden, Nathan A. Smith, Joseph Justice, Thomas Morris, my old night-schoolmaster Joseph Yerks, two Frenchmen, John de Marssellac, and Stephen Gralet, John Webb, and many others, but it would be too tedious to mention them all. On the femaleside of the meeting-house, were Rebecca Jones, Hannah Catherill and a number of others.

As to city improvements, and county improvements likewise, it appears as though they were just beginning to dawn and break forth. City Councils erected a large water-house of stone at the N. W. corner of Schuylkill, Front and Chestnut streets, with a powerful steam engine to raise the Schuylkill water, and send it on to another water-house in the centre of the crossing of Market and Broad street [*these streets were also intersected by what was called Centre Square, in the centre of which was the engine house. The Square was enclosed, planted with trees, and gravel walks laid out.*—F. C.], built of solid marble in a circular form. My master gave my fellow apprentices and myself liberty, one day, to go to Market, near Water street, and see the first hydrants opened [*strange to say, many persons could never be persuaded to drink or, indeed, use at all, the "hydrant water," as it was then called, averring that as the river received all manner of filth, dead dogs, cats, carrion, &c. &c., the water was consequently poisonous. They, therefore, continued the use of the spring water from the old pumps as usual.*—F. C.], with the

* [The same kind of prejudice influenced a great many of our citizens to oppose and remonstrate against the introduction and use of gas into our streets and our houses as an illuminator. It was deemed to be extremely dangerous—rendering the city constantly liable to conflagration! Strange to say, even up to the present time, persons are found who still refuse the use of gas, although every-where met by demonstration of

Schuylkill water coming out freely close to the Delaware; this work was a great hobby with William Rush, the wood-carver, and Oliver Evans; in those days. Then Councils, after building a large house, and I think two large steam-engines [*certainly one of these by Oliver Evans.*—F. C.] to drive the water up the hill at Fairmount into a basin on very high ground, and with pipes lead it through the city; this plan Councils also abandoned, and got [*under the active exertions of JOSEPH S. LEWIS, WILLIAM RUSH and other enterprising members of the watering committee, on which Mr. Lewis was chairman, the committee employed Frederick Graeff as their superintendent of the works.*—F. C.] to the right way by making the water throw itself up-hill, by a dam and water-wheels, as any one may see in operation at this time—one of the greatest works in this country if not in the world.

Either in the latter part of my apprenticeship, or shortly after, the bridge company began to drive large grooved logs for cofferdams, to build the piers in the Schuylkill for the permanent bridge to rest upon there having been as yet nothing but a floating bridge to cross on, at Market street; and when the ice or a large freshet would drive the floating bridge away, they had to take to a very large scow to cross in. And now, in the year 1836, see the strides which improvements have taken since those by-gone days.

August 27th, 1864.

MINIATURE OF AN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER.—A miniature handsomely set in gold, has been deposited at the library of the New York Historical Society, of which the following account is given:

This is the miniature of a distinguished officer of rank in the American Revolutionary army, who perished by starvation in the old sugar house in Liberty street, which was demolished a few years since, near the present Post office.

At his last moments he sent for a young officer in the British army, and entrusted him with this miniature, with the most

the fact, that the consumption of gas is less dangerous by far than our old fashioned way of lighting from the use of oil and candles.—F. C.]

earnest request that it should be sent to his only daughter, then living in this country. With this request the officer pledged himself to comply; but such was the deranged political state of affairs, that it was impossible for him to effect his purpose, and on the return of peace, being ordered with the army to England, his consequent location was too remote to make the proper enquiries.

A trifle as this miniature would be considered by the generality of the world, yet still as there are those to whom it would be of inestimable value, it is desirable if possible to find the real owner.

From the sudden death of the British officer, the name of the American officer is lost, and the hope of finding the real owner is extremely complicated thereby.

At all events it is a memento of the "times which tried men's souls," and the resemblance of him, who although dead, yet should forever live, in the remembrance of those who can properly appreciate the sufferings and martyrdom of our Revolutionary sires.

There is little probability of the officer being recognized at this late day, yet as there is a possibility, the present holders deserve the thanks of all, for the effort now to restore to a family what will be a priceless treasure.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST WATCH.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Annapolis, says that he saw in the hands of Mr C. A. A S. Wolf, watch-maker and jeweler of that city, a relic of antiquity, in the shape of a watch said to have been presented to General GEORGE WASHINGTON at his birth, by his grandfather. The memento is the property of the Custis family, and was left at the establishment of Mr. Wolf by a near relative, a surgeon in the Union army, for a short period. The watch is much larger than those of the present day, measuring eight and three-quarter inches in circumference, and when in the case, which is evidently of modern make, exceeds nine inches. This curiosity is of silver, plated with gold, and bears the name of—Veigneur, Gene-

va, maker; the number and year of its manufacture cannot be ascertained. It is set with aqua-marine, and handsomely enameled on the back, with the scales of Justice and liberty cap, which time has somewhat obliterated.

CHARLES SEALSFIELD.—The mystery of the life of Charles Sealsfield seems to have been settled by his will, which bequeathed the greater part of his property to a family of the name of Postel, in Moravia. This recalled to the memory of some people who lived at Prague more than forty years ago, that Postel was the name of the secretary of a religious order who suddenly vanished from Prague, and was afterwards heard of at Berlin and Switzerland. It is supposed that this fugitive secretary was no other than Sealsfield; that he entered the order of Knights of the Cross which held the benefice of the parish in which he was born; was ordained priest, and became secretary of the order; aimed at great things; hoped for a post at the Austrian court and, being disappointed of this, took to flight, and turned up as a literary celebrity. This would of course explain this mystery in which the life of Sealsfield was enveloped, and if true it is a romance in itself not unworthy of a romantic writer.

—*Athenæum*

ORIGIN OF MULES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Up to the year 1773 there were scarcely any mules to be found in the United States—those few had been imported from the West Indies, and were of a very inferior order.

When Washington returned to private life at Mount Vernon he became convinced that mules would be better adapted for use in the agriculture of the Southern States, as they lived longer, were less liable to disease, require less food, and were more economical, than horses.

On his views becoming known to the king of Spain he sent him a jack and two jennies. The jack was sixteen hands high, of a grey color, heavily made, and of a sluggish disposition. About the same time he also received a jack and some jennies from Lafayette, which were procured on the island

of Malta. These proved more ferocious and active. By crossing the breed, Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the two, and thus introduced excellent mules for farming labor in this country.

Such was their superiority, that at the sale of the General's effects, one wagon team of four mules sold for \$800.

At this day these animals are extensively used in the Southern and Middle States.

GOV. BRADFORD'S BIBLE.—A communication to the Boston Journal states that the Bible of Gov. Bradford, printed in black letter, 1592, containing his name and those of generations of his descendants, and long sought in vain by antiquarians, is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Belcher Walters, of Sharon, Mass., of which he is the careful, vigilant and tenacious custodian, as were his father and grandmother, Alice (Bradford) Waters, before him. Mr. Waters was born June 22, 1804, the son of Zebulun Waters, Jr., of Stoughton, by his second wife, Lucy Belcher, who was born August 23, 1768, the son of Zebulun Waters, senior, of Stoughton, by his wife, Alice Bradford (born Nov. 3, 1734; published to him March 14, 1757), the daughter of Elisha Bradford, of Kingston, by his second wife, Bathsheba La Brocke, who was the son of Joseph Bradford of Kingston, born 1630, the youngest son of the governor. Through these six generations the Bible has descended, with a loss of only a few of the last leaves; but the boards of the cover are gone, the margins worn down nearly to the text, and the leather of the back rolled up, drawing the forward and latter leaves backward, and rendering the volume when closed cuneiform.

"GOING THROUGH THE MOTIONS."—From the "Genealogy of the Wetmore Family," a work recently printed, we extract the following anecdote of Rev. Izrahiah Wetmore, of Stratford, Conn.:—"When the news of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, reached Stratford, it was on Sunday, and during the hours of worship. Word was immediately taken to the pulpit,

when Parson Wetmore was engaged delivering his discourse. Drawing himself up to his fullest height, and making known the intelligence, he said: "My friends, the house of God is no place for boisterous demonstrations; we will, therefore, in giving *three cheers*, only go through the motions." That the motions were given with an emphasis, the reader will easily imagine, and to the congregations of the present day, given to applause, it may convey a useful hint.

COPY OF A HANDBILL IN THE POSSESSION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

DIRECTIONS

For MANOEUVRES, to be performed by the BRIGADE composed of the THREE CITY BATTALIONS, on *Tuesday*, the Fourteenth of November, 1775.

REAR Ranks, take proper Distance!—*By Word of Command.*

When the Reviewers appear on the Right, *Double Roll*—The whole present their Arms, and officers trail Arms.*

When they march round to the Left Flank—*Two Strokes and a Flam, to face to the Left.*

When they march to the Rear—*Two Strokes and a Flam.*

When they march to the Right Flank—*Two Strokes and a Flam.*

When they come to the Front—*Two Strokes and a Flam.*

Last Part of Tat-too—All Shoulder, Officers Order.

Roll, One Stroke and a Flam—Wheel by Sub-Divisions to the Right!

As soon as the Front makes the second Wheel—*Slow Time.*

As soon as the Rear passes the Reviewers—*Quick Time.*

As soon as the Brigade has gained its former Ground—*To Arms*, form Battalion!

Flam and Troop—Rear Ranks, take their Distance!

Flam—Rear Ranks, to Front face, and Officers Order.

* It is probable that the officers carried pikes.
—*Copyist.*

Double Roll—Present Arms, and Officers trail Arms.

Brigade Major drops the Point of his Sword—General salute.

Brigade Major raises his Sword—Officers trail arms and put on their Hats.

Last part of Tat-too—Shoulder and Officers Order.

Ruff—Caution to Officers, Sergeants and Drums.

Flam—Face.

Flam and Troop—Officers take Post in the Rear.

Flam—Officers face to the Front.

Flam—Order.

MANUAL EXERCISE—By Beat of Drum.

Flam—Officers Recover.

Flam and Troop—Officers take Post in Front, Sergeants in the Rear.

Infantry of First and Third Battalions, Cover Flanks!—By word of Command.

Ruff—Caution.

Flam—Prime and Load!

Flam and Troop—Rear Ranks, close to the Front, and officers take Post in the Battalions!

Ruff—Caution.

First Manœuvre: *Double Roll and March*—Advance by Files from the Centre of Grand Divisions!

To Arms—Form Battalion!

Preparative—Firings by sub-Divisions from Centre to Flanks, one Round.

First Part of the General—Firing ceases.

Retreat and March—Retreat by Files from the Center of Grand Divisions!

To Arms—Form Battalion!

Flam—To Front Face!

Second Manœuvre: From the Center of Wings advance by Files—*The same Signals as the First Manœuvre and Retreat in the same Manner.*

Third Manœuvre,—From the Centre of Battalions advance by Files!—*The same Signals as above, both Advancing and Retreating.*

Fourth Manœuvre:—By Sub-Divisions from the Right form Columns!—*The same Sig-*

nals as above, both in Advancing and Retreating.

N. B. In Retreating, the Right Hand Sub-Division goes to the Right about: the others face to the Right.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The *Brigade* marches from the Right by Platoons, to the Head of *Arch Street*, down *Arch Street* to *Fourth Street*; up *Fourth Street* to *Vine Street*, down *Vine Street* to *Second Street*; down *Second Street* to *Spruce Street*, and then separate.

SPANISH PRIESTS IN NEW YORK (Vol. VIII, p. 316).—Dr. O'Callaghan, in his Documentary History, vol. iii, p. 277, mentions two other Spanish priests, captured on the Spanish ship *Victory*, Chev. de Rossell by the *Diamond*, Capt. Thos. Jacobs. The names of the two are Andre Saens de Bitare and Thomas Grents, a Dominican. The former was very badly treated, robbed of his money, and, after having received permission to go to England, was seized when embarking on the *Snow Amason* by Capt. Jacobs, robbed of every thing, and confined on the *Diamond*. Grents, who may have been English, petitioned for his release.

VOTING-MILLS.—It appears from the following article, which is to be found in the (Philadelphia) *Freeman's Journal* for January 7, 1784, that complaints of cheating at elections are not confined to our day.

Advertisement Extraordinary. The new invented Voting-Mill.

An ingenious mechanic who has long made the sublime art of political machinery his study, proposes with the blessing of God to construct a number of *Voting-Mills* upon principles which have been repeatedly tried with success. These mills are particularly adapted to the use of the city and of sundry districts in the different counties of this State. Though somewhat costly in the first purchase, these mills will be found in the end to save much time and money, as well as many unavailing disputes. They are safe, easy and expeditious, and are so contrived that one single hand may work not only one mill; but all the other mills so constructed,

however distant or dispersed, will be found to work together by the same motion.

A sufficient number of them will be fully prepared by the time of the election for members of convention, the plan which was originally devised at Lancaster after many improvements being now so complete that one of these mills upon an emergency will turn out from two to three hundred votes in an hour. The great mill which contains the *primum mobile* will be erected upon Market Street at the expense of the United States.

Orders from the country will be punctually obeyed, and the mode and time of application will be speedily published. It is expected that this invention will be found to answer upon trial in the other states as well as Pennsylvania. A premium from government or a patent for the sole making of these mills will be expected in case it should be thought necessary that the secret should be divulged.

THE MUSCOVY DUCK AN AMERICAN BIRD—EXPLANATION OF THE NAME.—At a meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Mr. Hill stated that the habitat of the Muscovy duck is the Lake of Nicaragua. There travelers see them at all times, either in small breeding coteries, or large flocks. In the wild state their plumage is dark without any admixture of white. They were originally procured from the Mosquito shore, the country of the Muisca Indians (see Humboldt's researches), and hence is derived the name of Musco duck, corrupted into Muscovy duck. The West India Islanders had early naturalized them, for on the discovery of Columbus, they speak of "ducks as large as geese," that they found among the Indians.

AMERICANISMS.—It has sometimes been asserted that the word *hop*, as applied to an informal ball or dancing party, is an Americanism. This is incorrect. It is used in this sense in a letter from Mrs. Delany (whose Life and Correspondence have recently been published in England in six

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volumes) to her sister Mrs. D'Ewes, dated January 10, 1744-5:

"Our little hop which I promised Bell was appointed for Wednesday, but that proving the Fast-day, it is to be this evening."

The use of the word *fall* for *autumn* is generally considered an Americanism, but is most probably an English provincialism. William Penn uses the word *fall* in this sense in one of the earliest letters written by him from America.

Philadelphia.

W. D.

The word "fall" which never should have been thrust out of the saxon seasons for "autumn;" and which is as poetical and appropriate as "spring," is local in England. It is found occasionally in print. I have met it in Bishop Challoner's writings published in the last century.

S.

WASHINGTON.—In 1686 John Washington, master of the sloop Two Sisters, was prosecuted in the Court of Admiralty, New York, for violation of the navigation laws, in having imported a quantity of brandy, which had not been laden in England.

QUERIES.

PAROLING PRIVATE SOLDIERS.—Is there any former instance of the practice of paroling private soldiers, now so much in vogue in our war? Is it not a new and very unwise step?

S.

A COPLEY GALLERY.—Can a list be made up of the paintings by Copley still preserved in this country? If his paintings could not be gathered together, a catalogue ought certainly to be made up.

M.

DAVID ALDEN son of the Pilgrim, is said (Mass. Hist Coll. ii. 6) to have died aged 73. Can any one tell the date of his death. New Haven, Conn.

E. B. D.

EARTHQUAKE AT JAMAICA IN 1692.—Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, ii, 469, speaks of a Ralph Houghton as lost at Port Royal in the great Jamaica Earthquake,

June 1692. Can any reader of the Historical Magazine refer to a printed account of this earthquake, especially to one in which this sufferer is mentioned? F. B. D.

MRS. HOUGHTON OR HORTON OF STOUGHTON, MASS., A CENTENARIAN.—Where can a notice of the death of this lady be found? She is said to have died at the remarkable age of 105, some time between 1765 and 1780. F. B. D.

REPLIES.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE "FOLLOWING" OR "IMITATION OF CHRIST," BY THOMAS A KEMPIS (VOL. VIII, pp. 279).—

1802

Of the Imitation of Christ. In Three Books. Translated from the Latin of Thomas A Kempis, By John Payne. New Bedford: Published by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1802. 12°, pp. 287.

1805

Of the Imitation of Christ. In Three Books. Translated from the Latin of Thomas A Kempis. By John Payne. New Bedford. Published by Abraham Shearman, Jr. Printed in Boston by E. Lincoln. 1805. 12°, viii, pp. 256.

1833

The | Following of Christ | Translated from the Latin of | Thomas A Kempis | By the Rt. Rev. and Ven. | Edward [Richard?] Challoner, D. D. V. A. | With reflection at the Conclusion of each Chapter. | Baltimore : | Fielding Lucas, Jr. | 138 Market street. 18°, 345 pp.

The copyright bears date in 1833. Four Books.

1812

The Christian Pattern; or a Treatise of the Imitation of Jesus Christ: with Meditations and Prayers for sick persons, by George Stanhope, D. D. Charlestown, 1812. 8°.

DOCTOR SAMUEL JOHNSON (VOL. VIII, pp. 258)—In the July No. of the Magazine, an inquiry is made concerning the disposition of Dr. Johnson's library.

With the exception of a few books given away by his last will, his library was sold at auction by order of his executors. The sale was made by Mr. Christie at his great room in Pall Mall, on Wednesday, February 16, 1785, and the three following days.

One of the sale catalogues is now before me.

The books are offered for sale in 662 lots, being about 165 lots per day. The lots are to be taken away with all faults at the buyer's expense within one day after the sale is ended. The public are notified that the books may be examined on Monday and Tuesday preceding the sale, which will begin each day at 12 o'clock.

It is stated in Anderson's Life of Dr. Johnson (3d Ed., p. 615, note) that the library though by no means handsome in its appearance, was sold for the sum of £247, 9s. In many of the books Dr. Johnson had written short notes.

I notice upon the catalogue (Lot No. 644) 13 of Dr. Johnson's Dictionaries with MS. notes.

Among other interesting articles was a MS. relating to the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Can any of your correspondents inform us what this manuscript was?

Dedham.

E. WILKINSON.

THE TRISTRAM COFFIN MEDAL, (VOL. VIII, page 277).—Some few years since [1826?] Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart, had a medal struck in commemoration of his ancestor, Trist[r]am Coffin; which with his accustomed liberality he presented to all the male descendants of the name. It bore on one side a full length figure of their ancestor in the Spanish costume, with this inscription, "Trist[r]am Coffin, the first of the race that settled in America, 1642;" and on the reverse were four [two] hands joined—"Do honor to his name"—"Be united.--Thacher's Am. Med. Biography, i, 229.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. — (VOL. VIII, 148, 178). — Of the list given, besides Miller and Gates, we must record the deaths of

1. John Goodnow of Sudberry, Mass.
2. John Pettengill, of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., who died April 23, 1864.
3. Rev. Daniel Waldo, who died at Syracuse, N. Y., July 30, 1864, aged nearly 102 years.
4. James Barham, who died May 20, 1864, near Nashville. He was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Mar. 31, 1763. He was present at the Capitulation of Burgoyne. He emigrated to Danielson Co., Tenn., in 1808, and lived there till his death.

His great age, his seventy years of faithful service as a pastor in the Congregational Church, and the fact that he was one of the twelve surviving links between our own times and the Revolution, and, the oldest graduate of Yale College, call for something more than a passing word to his memory. Daniel Waldo was born at Windham, Windham county, Conn., on September 10, 1762. When 17 years old he was drafted into the army of independence, performing his share of the honorable struggles of the colonists for the liberty of their new-born nation. In the following year he was captured at the battle of Horseneck, taken to New-York, and imprisoned in the Sugar House, being, however, exchanged after a confinement of two months. At the close of the war he commenced study, and graduated at Yale in the class of 1788. On leaving college, he entered upon the study of theology under Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, Conn., and on May 24, 1792, was ordained pastor of a Congregational church of that town. This charge he resigned in 1809, removing to Cambridgeport, Mass., for two years; then to Rhode Island, as a missionary; afterward to Harvard, Worcester county, Mass., and finally to Exeter, Rhode Island, where he presided over the church for twelve years. At this period, 1836, he retired from any stated charge, frequently preaching, however, for various ministers. His son was then pastor of the Congregational Church at Syracuse. On December 22, 1856, Mr. Waldo, then 93 years old, was elected chaplain of the

House of Representatives, to which honorable duty he was again called the following year.

Long known as "Father Waldo," from the affectionate veneration in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, the deceased clergyman leaves a record bright with patriotism, generosity, and liberality of thought. The long career of such a man, his unclouded memory to the last, enabling him to recall the great events which crowded the history of the last three generations, his undimmed eyes, until two years since allowing him to read the records of our more gigantic struggle for liberty, is something to reflect upon. He had often seen humanity beaten down and trodden under foot, despotism and unholy ambition crushing out the young, strong life of nations, cruel wars crimsoning the fairest portions of earth in the interest of base and wicked men, and before he died he saw the same horrors flung abroad in our own land by the hands of perjured and traitorous men. Such things sadden the faint of heart. But if it is permitted to the sons of men, when they leave us, to view with a clearer sight and a loftier knowledge the deeds done in the flesh, they know that while the innocent suffer, and humanity mourns, He by whom we shall all be judged ordereth all things well.

C. D. — One of your correspondents inquires in what form the song of the *Star Spangled Banner* was first printed? I think that in *The History of the Philadelphia Stage* you will find that subject clearly explained. The song was first printed and put upon the press by Captain Edes, of Baltimore, who belonged to Colonel Long's Twenty-seventh Regiment of militia. He kept his printing office at the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. It was given to him by the author, Mr. Key, of Washington, in its amended form, after the battle of North Point, about the latter end of September, 1814. The original draft, with its interlineations and amendatory erasures, &c., was purchased by the late Gen. George Keim, of Reading, and I suppose his heirs have it now. It was printed on a small piece of paper, in the style of our old ballads that

were wont to be hawked about the streets in days of yore. It was first sung by about twenty volunteer soldiers, in front of the Holiday Street Theatre, who used to congregate at the adjoining tavern to get their early mint juleps. Ben. Edes brought it round to them on one of those libating mornings, or matinées. I was one of the group. My brother sang it. We all formed the choristers. This is its history. Mr. Key was a lawyer and a great friend to John Randolph. He occasionally favored the press with criticisms on poetry, and used thus to offer remarks upon Walter Scott's poems, and other poets of that day. I believe he also contributed poetical effusions to the press, but generally anonymously. His *nom de plume* I forget. I heard him once deliver an address in our Court House, at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, about the time of Monroe's administration. He was a very bland, gentlemanly man, plain in his dress and manner, but spoke with ease and fluency."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FOLLOWING OR IMITATION OF CHRIST, (VOL. VIII, page 279) 1834.—The | Imitation | of | Christ | in Four Books. | By Thomas à Kempis. | Translated from the Original Latin, | by the | Rt. Rev. Challoner, V. A. | New York, | Published by Owen Phelan, | 57 Chatham St. | 1835. | 32° 320 pp. A. T.

THE TEN ORATORS OF ATHENS, (VOL. VIII, p. 278).—The Catalogue of Harvard Library shows that it possesses the work referred to—"Harpocratonis Lexicon in Decem Oratores Atticos ex Recensione Gulielmi Dindorfii. 4° Oxford, 1853."

MARRIAGES IN NEW ENGLAND, (VOL. VIII, p. 279).—Mr. Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary of New England somewhere says "that no instance is known to him of marriage by a minister in N. E. prior to 1686," yet on p. 364, Vol. IV, he says of Lawrence Vandebosk, Boston, 1685, a Huguenot clergyman, who probably in virtue of his function had undertaken to solemnize marriage perhaps the first ever performed in Massachusetts except by a

civil officer. He had been brought before a tribunal for this enormity and had promised "to do no more such things," yet says Judge Sewall, "in September he joined together Giles Sylvester and Hannah, widow of Benjamin Gillam" New Haven, Conn.

F. B. D.—R.

In 1772 the Rev. Mr. Mozley, a Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Litchfield, Conn., was presented by the grand jury for marrying a couple belonging to his parish after the banns were duly published and consent of parents obtained. The Court fined him £20. In his case, however, he had no proof of his being a clergyman except documents under the hand of the Bishop of London.

E. B.

[Both cases are sufficiently illogical. Having marriage as a civil contract, the parties make the contract and the magistrate, minister, or any one else who is present, is but a witness; and there was no reason in punishing Vandebosk for being a witness to a contract or requiring Mozley to prove himself a Clergyman to be a good witness. The fallacy lies in the common but erroneous idea that the Clergyman, or magistrate performs the marriage. The man and woman are really the only parties who perform or solemnize or make the contract.]

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago*, September 20, 1864. The first stated meeting after the summer recess was held, W. L. Newbery Esq., President, in the chair.

The aggregate additions to the library, the past three months, were reported at 1,128, from 108 sources. Of particular interest were—a manuscript Bible (date unknown) in black letter, illuminated, on fine vellum, once in the possession of archbishop English, of Trinidad; and a series of "Pasigraphic" dictionaries (in some fifteen languages) edited at München by W. Stephanus after the system of Bochimayer—being a new attempt at a universal language; also a considerable collection of coins, chiefly Roman.

The Secretary announced, that he had, in the Society's behalf, accepted the custody of the

flags of Battery B, first Illinois Artillery, submitting the correspondence on the occasion, which was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Of the correspondence for the three months (112 letters written, 53 received) a summary was given. Letters were read from A. H. Bodman, accompanying the presentation of a beautiful engraved likeness, after Healy, of Governor Yates; from major J. R. Hugunien, on donating the original clearance from Oswego of the Schooner Diana, Robert Hugunin master, bound to Lewistown, District of Niagara, N. Y., June, 15, 1811; also from Z. Eastman Esq., U. S. consul, Bristol, England, presenting the original firman, or pass, in Turkish, permitting the Bark C. G. Kershaw, of Cleveland, O., to pass through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, and return.

Letters were read from Mr. S. G. Russell, giving particulars of the literary life, correspondence and remains of his father, the late Professor John Russell, of Bluffdale; also from Mr. J. G. Shea, editor of the Historical Magazine, the latter occasioning some remarks upon the importance of giving a liberal support to that organ of the historical associations of the United States.

The Secretary called the society's attention to the fact, that the state of Illinois had fallen behind several of the states of the Northwest, in omitting to establish a "Bureau of Statistics," or to provide in any way for extending encouragement and aid, of an official and authentic character, to the designs of the United States "Bureau of Emigration," recently organized at Washington. He read also an extended communication from Mr. N. H. Parker, on the same subject, pressing the practical importance of a prompt attention by the state, to secure its share of benefits from the Bureau last named.

The following, upon motion, was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The United States Government, by order of Congress, has recently established and organized a "Bureau of Emigration," for the purpose of encouraging and aiding the emigration of foreigners to the unoccupied or newly settled regions of the United States:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Society, the interests of the State of Illinois require the prompt establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics, to be filled by a Commissioner of approved intelligence, judgment and experience, for the purpose of seasonably collecting, digesting and publishing in full, and from time to time, all the means of information respecting the resources, development and advantages to settlers of this state; to hold correspondence with the United States Bureau of Emigration, and in all ways to serve effectually, as occasion may offer, the object of general good con-

templated in the late enlightened action of the general government.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted by the Secretary to His Excellency Gov. Yates, as also to his successor when elected.

A communication prepared by the late Mr. Hooper Warren, of Henry, Illinois, was then read, referring to the so-called "Black Code," of this state, with numerous references to sources of published information relating to that code. In the same connexion was read a letter from Mr. John A. Warren, of Henry, communicating information of the recent death of the writer, his father. Remarks followed upon the life, character and public services to Illinois of the deceased, one of its earliest printers, founder of its third public journal, the "*Edwardsville Spectator*," in 1819, as also editor of several other newspapers in the state. Allusion was made to the important service rendered by the late Mr. Warren to the cause of African emancipation, and the esteem in which he was held as a correspondent of this society.

Resolutions expressing respect for the memory of the deceased were adopted.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of the University of Oxford, England, was admitted an Honorary member of the Society; on which occasion remarks were made by Charles L. Wilson, Esq., late Secretary of the United States Legation at London, testifying to the valuable aid rendered by Professor Smith to our country, in the midst of the great perils and embarrassments caused by the Rebellion, that aid being by none more profoundly appreciated, and esteemed, than by the diplomatic representatives of our country in Great Britain.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, *Boston, Sept. 7.*—A stated meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, at rooms 18 Bromfield street, President Lewis in the chair,

Edward Sprague Rand, Jr., the recording secretary, read the record of the previous meeting.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters of acceptance from the following gentlemen previously elected members of the society, viz:—

Resident—George B. Bigelow, Rev. Israel P. Warren and J. P. Preston, all of Boston.

Corresponding—John Gough Nichols, F. S. A., &c., of London, Eng., editor of the *Herald and Genealogist*; and William T. Cushing of Rochester, N. Y.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported as donations, 27 volumes, (including 8 volumes of records and 2 volumes of the *Columbian Centinel*, newspaper, of an early date), and 24 pamphlets,

The eight volumes of records are a part of the genealogical collections of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward of West Newton, an early member of the society, and were presented by his sons, Joseph W., Andrew H. and D. Henshaw Ward, in conformity to a wish which their father had frequently expressed during his life. They consist of one volume of the Sudbury Genealogist prepared for the history of Sudbury, Mass., on which he has for some time been engaged; and 7 volumes of copies of county and town records, of births, marriages and deaths, namely, two large thick volumes, of Middlesex county records, containing the returns of 24 different towns and extending from 1680 to 1783, one volume Roxbury records from 1680 to 1783, one volume Woburn records, from 1641 to 1855, and one volume Marlborough records, 1692 to 1847, and one volume of Shrewsbury records from 1721 to 1843. All except Roxbury and Woburn are in manuscript.

They will form a valuable addition to the genealogical materials already in the library. Thanks were voted to the Messrs. Ward for their donation.

William B. Trask, historiographer, read biographical sketches of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., of Newark, N. J., Honorary Vice President of the society for that state, born at Secud River, near Belleville, N. J., May 6, 1777, died at Newark, June 11, 1864, aged 87; also of two other members, namely, Rev. Alvan Lamson, D. D., of Dedham, Mass., born at Meston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1792, died at Dedham on July 18, 1864; aged 72, and Hon. William M. Wilson, of Greenville, Ohio, born near Mifflin, Pa., March 11, 1864, aged 56.

Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence, R. I., author of the *Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.*, and other works, was chosen Vice President for the state of Rhode Island in place of the late Mr. Barstow.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., of Waltham, read a most interesting paper on, *Lying the Catechism in New England in Olden Time*, and its historical results; selecting the time, some sixty years ago, and the place, the town of Westhampton, in western Massachusetts.

He related several anecdotes of the early settlers of that town, particularly of its first pastor, Rev. Enoch Hale, father of the late Hon. Nathan Hale, editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and of Dr. Enoch Hale, for several years an eminent physician in this city. Mr Hale's habits were exact and systematic to a proverb. Every family in the neighborhood could regulate its tall clock by the precise punctuality with which he would arrive to preach an appointed lecture. On the Sabbath, every man who was earlier or later than he at public worship, doubted the correctness of his own watch. He was for twenty years secretary of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in this State. On one occasion the meeting of that body was held in a town seventy-

five miles distant from his place of residence. Five minutes only were to spare before the time for opening the meeting. Speculation was rife among the members then on the ground, as to the probability of his being there in season to attend to the duties of his office. One clergyman, who knew him better than the others, said that if he was not there at the time it would only prove that the town clock was wrong, for there could be no possibility of his failure. Curiosity grew intense and more intense; the interest to see how it would come out was prodigious, but fore the last minute expired Father Hale drove up to his "old shay," entered the church and called the meeting to order at the precise *punctum temporis* which had been appointed.

Dr. Clarke gave a very graphic description of the beautiful town of Westhampton, of the manner of saying the catechism for several successive years in the "old meeting-house," and the benign effects of this teaching upon the children and youth of that day, and upon the intelligence, the morals, and the religion of the inhabitants to the present day; giving much credit to the master mind of Jonathan Edwards of the adjoining town of Northampton, for the impress of his character upon that and neighboring towns.

Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, read a paper of *John Quincy Adams as a Poet*, quoting his poetical writings at various periods of his extended life, particularly a poem which he wrote while a student in the law office of the late Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport. He could truly be styled an assiduous and ingenious poet from his boyhood to the day of his death.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF HOOPER WARREN.—It is due to the worth and public services of this good man that the press should lay a wreath of honor on his tomb. He has just closed a long, active and useful life, dying at Mendota, on a visit, the 22d inst., at the age of seventy-four years.

A native of Walpole, N. H., where he was born in 1790, he was a resident, for the greater part of his life, until his majority, of Vermont, where he learned his trade as a printer in the office of the *Rutland Herald*. Mr. Warren came to Delaware in 1814 to Kentucky three years later (working with Amos Kendall), and in 1818 to St. Louis. During the fall of 1818 he was agent of a Lumber Company of St. Louis, at Cairo, which was then without a settlement—the only resident family (named Hutchins) occupying, for a home and store, a "grounded flatboat."

In March, 1819, Mr. Warren removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, and commenced the publication of the *Edwardsville Spectator*, having for his principal friends and contributors such men

as Governor Edwards, Daniel P. Cook, George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, etc.

The only newspapers published earlier in Illinois were the *Illinois Emigrant*, of Shawneetown, and the *Illinois Intelligencer*, of Kaskaskia. The *Illinois Republican* (the fourth newspaper in the order of publication) was started at Edwardsville by Judge Smith four years after the *Spectator*.

Mr. Warren edited the *Spectator* for six years, avowing his anti-slavery principles in his first prospectus. It was the able organ of the anti-slavery men of Illinois in the bold attempt, commenced in 1822, to engraft legalized slavery upon our state constitution. The contest was one of the fiercest ever known in our state history; and it was only by a slender majority that this young commonwealth was saved from the blighting curse which thus early threatened its then promising career. Posterity will not fail to search out the standard bearers in that war of freedom; nor will the name of Hooper Warren fail of its meed of honor.

After his six years of service as editor of that journal, Mr. Warren passed a part of the year 1826 in Cincinnati, editing the *National Crisis*; when he removed the press of the *Spectator* from Edwardsville to Springfield, at which last place the *Sangamon Spectator* was edited by him for about two years. In 1829 he removed to Galena, establishing there (jointly with Drs. Newhall and Philleo) the *Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald*, which was printed about one and a half years. In 1831 he removed to Hennepin, where for five years he filled the offices of clerk of the circuit court and county commissioners court, as also of recorder and justice of the peace.

In 1836 he published for about a year, at Chicago, the *Commercial Advertiser*, when he returned to Hennepin, and in the spring of 1839 removed his family to Henry, Illinois, where he carried on a farm. In 1850, after the death of his wife, he published at Princeton, for one year, the *Bureau Advocate*, when he again removed to Chicago, passing there about three years, as associate editor (with Zabina Eastman) of the *Free West* and the *Western Citizen*. He then returned to his farm in Henry, where he continued to reside until his death.

Such is a meagre outline of the career of one of the earliest and oldest printers of Illinois—a man of work as well as thought, who rarely had, in his busy toil, time to write, but was a genuine “compositor,” his thoughts and his fingers keeping time nimbly the one with the other.

Earnest, yet calm, brave and undaunted, yet wise and just, he remained ever true and inflexible in his principles, liberal in his politics, in warm sympathy with “the people” and the “people’s rights;” yet as such, a staunch advocate of the natural rights of all men and all races,

and hence the open, unflinching foe of African slavery.

Few men have passed through a long life of such labor as his with a purer record—more blameless, more respected, more trusted. His tranquil old age was not inactive; but was occasionally improved by him in writing upon past events in the history of Illinois, about which few had better information or could write more justly and more wisely. Mr. Warren was a frequent and esteemed correspondent of the Chicago Historical Society.

The subject of this notice lived not to see fully established that emancipation of the American bondmen to which his life-long labors had been devoted. Like Moses, he was permitted only a Pisgah sight of the land of long promise and hope. He has passed in full age away, to join the band of faithful laborers for humanity and right, who, once stigmatized as seditious and disturbers of the peace, will be forever honored as fellow-workers with God and the good friends of their country, advocates and defenders of the oppressed. The loss is our own when such men are forgotten in their death.

W. B.

Ex-Gov. HENRY JOHNSON passed away on Thursday, the 4th of August, on his plantation near the junction of Bayou Grosse Tete and Maringouin, in the parish of Pointe Coupee.

For nearly forty years Gov. Johnson was a leading character in this state, strong in popular favor, and high in public office. In his day he was the head of the old Whig party in Louisiana.

Gov. Johnson was born in Virginia. On the 16th of September, 1809, he received from Gov. Claiborne the appointment of clerk for the second superior court of the territory of Orleans, which office he held until the 1st of May, 1811, when he was made Judge of the Parish Court of St. Mary. In the same year, by the constituency of the country of Attakapas in which he then resided, he was nominated and elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1812. In the month of September, 1812, he ran for representative to Congress, but was defeated by T. B. Robertson. On the 12th of January, 1818, he was chosen by the legislature of this state to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, caused by the death of Wm. C. C. Claiborne.

During his first senatorial term, which expired in 1824, he seldom spoke, though he was a faithful attendant of the sessions of the senate. His political friends presented his name as candidate for the office of governor in 1824, to which he was elected.

Gov. Johnson took the oath of office on the 13th of December, 1824, and remained in the executive chair until the 13th of December, 1828. His administration was popular. In 1829 he

was defeated for the United State senate by the celebrated Edward Livingston. From 1835 to 1839 Governor Johnson was a representative in congress. but he was not a frequent debater. In 1842 his name was before his fellow-citizens as a candidate for governor. Though his political friends rallied to his standard, he was defeated by Alexander Mouton.

But fortune showed herself more kind two years afterwards, when he was called to fill the vacant place of Alexander Porter in the United States senate. He acted quite a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the senate from 1844 to 1849. With March 4th, 1849, his senatorial term came to an end.

On the death of General Taylor, in 1850, Charles M. Conrad, representative from the second congressional district of Louisiana, having resigned his seat in order to accept the office of secretary of war, in Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, Governor Johnson became a candidate, but after an animated struggle, he was unsuccessful against Judge Bullard.

The last fourteen years of his life were spent in the serene enjoyment of rural pursuits. He was not far from ninety when he sank into the grave. Though once married, to Miss Key, a niece of Francis S. Key, the author of the Star-Spangled Banner, this union was never blessed with children.

Notes on Books.

Memorial of John Allan. Printed for the Bradford Club. New York, 1864, 89, pp.

The Bradford Club has thus beautifully shown its appreciation of Mr. Allan, by issuing in the faultless style of its publications a memorial from the genial pen of Mr. E. A. Duyckinck, who views the great collector with more indulgent eyes than the friend who contributed the notice of the sale to our columns. The little volume is enriched with a portrait, a facsimile of his hand-writing and his book plate.

Mr. Duyckinck's notice of Mr. Allan is very interestingly given and will be perused by the fortunate few with genuine satisfaction.

The Operations of the French under the Count De Grasse in 1781-2 as described in two contemporaneous Journals. New York, 1864, 80, 216 pp.

The Bradford Club has in this volume, the largest it has yet issued, entered a field hitherto in a manner untouched—the Naval Operations of France during our Revolution. The importance of the naval aid rendered by our ally cannot be overlooked. If fruitless in great direct results except at Yorktown, its indirect assistance was immense.

The basis of this volume is, 1, a manuscript journal kept by an officer styling himself De Goussencourt, (probably a pseudonym) hostile to De Grasse, and 2, an account of the Campaign published soon after De Grasse's defeat, and written either by him or by one of his devoted partisans. Historic truth can steer safely between the two, guided by the narratives of English writers. The translation and notes are by Mr. Shea; the volume itself is printed by Mr. Munsell in his best style.

The Bradford Club series is thus increasing, its issues being, 1, The Deerfield Papers; 2, The Croakers; 3, De Grasse's Campaign. They propose we believe to give us a volume of New Netherland Poets, to show doubtless that the muses flourished here even in the most decried days of Dutch rule.

Miscellany.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT NEW BEDFORD. —The two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth was celebrated at New Bedford, Sept. 14th, with considerable display and spirit. The authorities and citizens of Dartmouth, New Bedford, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet,—all of which were formerly comprised within the limits of the ancient town of Dartmouth—participated in the festivities of the day. A procession was formed, which marched to the First Christian Church, where the forenoon exercises were held. These consisted of a brief introductory address by Mayor Howland of New Bedford, an interesting historical address by Wm. W. Crapo, Esq., of New Bedford, a poem by James B. Congdon, Esq., and appropriate singing. The procession was then reformed and marched to the City Hall, where the guests and citizens sat down to a collation, and after this was finished speeches were made by Mayor Howland, Hons. Thomas D. Elliott, Robert C. Pitman and John H. Clifford, Rev. W. J. Potter and others. At 5 o'clock Messrs. E. S. and J. Allen, the Army Aeronauts, of Providence, R. I., made a fine ascension in their balloon "Empyrean," from the common, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, and this closed the celebration.

The Rev. David Stevenson, state librarian of Indiana is preparing and publishing by order of the legislature of that state, Indiana's Roll of Honor and Patriotic Dead: being a complete History of the Action of Indiana and her Soldiers during the present Civil War in America. It will contain a complete history of all the regiments and batteries of the State. It will form 2 vols. 8° of 1,300 pages with 20 portraits on steel. The first volume is now ready.

GENERAL ORDERS
OF THE
WAR DEPARTMENT,
EMBRACING THE YEARS
1861, 1862 & 1863.
ADAPTED SPECIALLY FOR THE USE OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES,
CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED
IN TWO VOLUMES
WITH A FULL ALPHABETICAL INDEX,
BY
THOS. M. O'BRIEN & OLIVER DIFENDORF,
MILITARY ATTORNEYS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

GENTLEMEN—I have received the copy you had the kindness to send me of your Compilation of the General Orders of the War Department. The publication is of great value, and I trust it may have an extensive circulation as a part of the History of the War.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

GENTLEMEN—Accept my thanks for a copy of your excellent Compilation of General Orders of the War Department. Very few officers possess complete files of these Orders, and many who have them would prefer them in such a form for reference and preservation. It meets with universal commendation here; deserves, and, I doubt not, with proper efforts by the book trade in making it known, will meet with an extensive sale.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN—I have examined your index to the first volume of the General Orders of the War Department for 1861 and 1862, and find it, as from my knowledge of you I expected it to be, most thorough and exact. The publication of the General Orders will be an invaluable aid to officers of all grades and positions in the service, very few of whom have had the good fortune to get and keep a full file of the Orders, which are part of the law of the Army.

THOMAS EWING, Brig. Gen'l.

Very truly yours

The difficulty of regularly filling the General Orders of the Army is the grave importance of the present war, and the fact that many entirely new issues have presented themselves, which have fallen within the domain of these Orders, and the frequent necessity of referring to them by our officers. All these facts make this collection a welcome book of reference and record to the officer on actual service, to the lawyer, historian, and the publisher. It is hoped that the collection will be continued to the end of the civil war, which so deeply affects but also develops this country.

FRANCIS LIEBER, LL.D.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

GENTLEMEN—I have received a copy of the General Orders of the War Department for 1861, 1862 and 1863, compiled and indexed by yourselves, and beg to express my sense of the value of the book. The information it contains is indispensable to every officer of the Army, and is equally important to all Government and State officials, for the knowledge it conveys affecting the Organization, Pay, Muster, etc., of the Volunteer forces of the nation. The book is so arranged, that any information it contains is easily reached by means of the Index and thus saves a great deal of time and trouble. It ought to be in the hands of every one who has transactions with the Government growing out of the present war. I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES, Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols.

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No. 11.

THE

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AND

NOTES AND QUERIES,

CONCERNING

The Antiquities, History and Biography

OF

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SUBSCRIPTION--COMPLETE SETS OF THE MAGAZINE.

We regret to announce that Mr. C. B. Richardson's establishment was recently totally destroyed by fire. The Subscribers of the Magazine who have so long been in relation with him will feel for his loss on the occasion.

In the conflagration, all the back stock of our Magazine perished, and as it is somewhat of an undertaking to reprint the whole eight volumes, a subscription list has been opened for all who wish complete sets or any back volumes. As soon as 100 sets are subscribed I shall commence reprinting. The price will be \$3.50 a volume, in cloth, payable on delivery of the volumes.

As no future opportunity will be afforded to Libraries to secure complete sets, and as speculators already attempt to put an exorbitant price, it is needless to urge this matter on libraries and collectors.

JOHN G. SHEA,
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THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.]

NOVEMBER, 1864.

[No. 11.]

General Department.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

LETTER OF ROBERT ORME TO LT. GOV.
ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

*Fort Cumberland, }
July 18, 1755. }*

Dear Sir: I am so extremely ill in bed with the wound I have received in my thigh, that I am under the necessity of employing my friend, Captain Dobson, to write for me.

I conclude you have had some account of the action near the banks of the Monongahela, about seven miles from the French fort. As the reports spread are very imperfect, what you have heard must consequently be so to you. You should have heard more early accounts of it, but every officer whose business it was to have informed you, was either killed or wounded, and our distressful situation put it out of our power to attend to it so much as we would otherwise have done.

The 9th instant we passed and repassed the Monongahela, by advancing first a party of three hundred men, which was immediately followed by another of two hundred. The general, with the column of artillery, baggage, and the main body of the army, passed the river the last time about one o'clock. As soon as the whole had got on the fort side of the Monongahela, we heard a very heavy and quick fire in our front. We immediately advanced in order to sustain them, but the detachment of the two hundred and three hundred men gave way and fell back upon us, which caused such confusion, and struck so great

a panic among our men, that afterwards no military expedient could be made use of that had any effect upon them. The men were so extremely deaf to the exhortations of the general and the officers, that they fired away in the most irregular manner all their ammunition, and then ran off, leaving to the enemy the artillery, ammunition, provision, and baggage; nor could they be persuaded to stop till they got as far as Guest's plantation, nor there only in part, many of them proceeding as far as Colonel Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side.

The officers were absolutely sacrificed by their unparalleled good behaviour, advancing sometimes in bodies, and sometimes separately, hoping by such example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose. The general had five horses killed under him, and at last received a wound through his right arm, into his lungs, of which he died the 13th inst. Poor Shirley was shot through the head; Captain Morris wounded; Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him, and his clothes shot through in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot; Colonel Burton and Sir John Clair wounded; and inclosed I have sent you a list of killed and wounded, according to as exact an account as we are yet able to get.

Upon our proceeding with the whole convoy to the Little Meadows, it was found impracticable to advance in that manner. The general, therefore, advanced with twelve hundred, with the necessary artillery, ammunition and provision, leaving the main body of the convoy under the command of Colonel Dunbar, with orders to join him

as soon as possible. In this manner we proceeded with safety and expedition, till the fatal day I have just related; and happy it was that this disposition was made, otherwise the whole must either have starved or fallen into the hands of the enemy, as numbers would have been of no service to us, and our provisions were all lost.

Our number of horses very much reduced, and those extremely weak, and many carriages being wanted for the wounded men, occasioned our destroying the ammunition, and superfluous part of the provision, left in Colonel Dunbar's convoy, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

As the whole of the artillery is lost, and the troops are so extremely weakened by deaths, wounds, and sickness, it was judged impossible to make any further attempts. Therefore Colonel Dunbar is returning to Fort Cumberland, with everything he is able to bring up with him. I propose remaining here till my wound will suffer me to remove to Philadelphia, from whence I shall proceed to England. Whatever commands you may have for me, you will do me the favour to direct to me here.

By the particular disposition of the French and Indians, it was impossible to judge of the numbers they had that day in the field.

I am, dear sir,
your most obedient,
and most humble servant,

To ROBERT ORME.

Hon. Robert Hunter Morris,
Lieut. Gov. of Pennsylvania.

K.

THE TORY CONTINGENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA IN 1781.

(Continued from page 326.)

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, FIRST BATTALION.

Brigadier General Cortlandt Skinner, Esq;
colonel.

Joseph Barton,¹ Esq; *lieutenant colonel*

¹Perhaps the one captured on Staten Island in 1777.

Thomas Milledge,¹ Esq; *major*

Captains

Joseph Crowell²

James Shaw³

John Cougal⁴

James Nealson

John Taylor⁵

Joseph Cunliff

Isaac Hedden⁷

Patrick Hagerty⁸

John Thompson

John Lawrence

Ensigns

Lieutenants

William Hutchinson⁶

Samuel Leonard

John Reed

James Moody⁹

James Britain

¹Surveyor-general of N. J.; died at Granville, Annapolis county, N. B., in 1816.

²Died at Carleton, N. B.

³Mortally wounded at Eutaw Springs in 1781.

⁴Of Delaware; published as an enemy to his country in 1776, by committee of Dover, for refusing continental money.

⁵Probably the one who died at Weymouth, N. S., in 1820.

⁶In 1782 capt. lieut.; died in Upper Canada, to which he removed from New Brunswick.

⁷Isaac Hadden, in Sabine, was clerk of the assembly in N. B., and died in that province.

⁸Died soon after peace at Derby, N. S.

⁹One of the most celebrated tory partizans in the war, whom incessant persecution by whig neighbors drove from his farm where he lived quietly and inoffensively. In April, 1777, with 73 neighbors, he reached Col. Barton's corps at Bergen. In his first expedition he was defeated, and lost most of his men; but his services as a spy were found beyond price. In June, 1779, he captured a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, two captains, and several other officers, and destroyed a valuable depôt of ammunition and arms; and, on his return, routed another party with terrible loss. He was then used as a spy on Washington, Sullivan and Gates. In 1780 he attempted to carry off Gov. Livingston; and, failing, carried a jail, releasing several loyalists. After capturing 18 militia officers and committee men with a party of 7, he was himself taken, and conveyed to West Point, where he was treated with unexampled barbarity by Arnold. Condemned to death, he broke prison and escaped. He was made a lieutenant for capturing Washington's dispatches. In a second attempt he barely escaped with life. In a third, again, succeeded. In 1781 he attempted to penetrate Philadelphia and carry off the books of congress. He failed, and his brother was taken and hung. Moody, for all his losses and services, was but poorly compensated by the English government. He died at Weymouth, N. S., in 1809, aged 66.

Zenophon Jewett¹ Henry Barton
Ozias Ansley Phineas Milledge²

— — Chaplain
Isaac Hedden, Adjutant
— — Quartermaster
Uzael Johnson, Surgeon³

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, SECOND BATTALION.

John Morris,⁴ *lieutenant colonel commandant*
John Colden, *major*

<i>Captains</i>	William Stevenson
Cornelius McCleese	Josiah Parker
Waldron Blaau ⁵	Thomas T. Prichard
Norman McLeod	Thomas Morrison
George Stanforth	George Lambert ⁶
Donald Campbell	Samuel Richard Wilson
J. Demenzies capt.	Adolphus French
lieut.	

Ensigns

<i>Lieutenants</i>	Uriah Blaau ⁷
William V. Dumont	James B. Legrange

John H. Rowland,⁸ Chaplain
James B. Legrange, Adjutant
Thomas Morrison, Quartermaster
Charles Earle, Surgeon.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, THIRD BATTALION.

Isaac Allen,⁹ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

¹ Zenophon Jouette, or Jewett, was sheriff of York county, N. B., in 1792, and held other offices. He died at St. John, N. B., in 1843.

² Son of the major; died at Annapolis, N. S., in 1836, aged 71.

³ Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

⁴ Sent in 1777 to destroy salt works at Tom's River, N. J.; but finding them private property, declined.

⁵ Waldron Bleau, of N. Y., captain 3d Battery N. J. V., died in St. John, N. B., in 1783, five days after landing.

⁶ Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

⁷ Taken prisoner at Eutaw Springs.

⁸ John Hamilton Rowland, Episcopal missionary, of Pennsylvania, after the peace removed to Shelburne, N. S.

⁹ A lawyer of Trenton, N. J.; attainted in

Robert Drummond,¹ *major*

<i>Captains</i>	John Troop ⁸
Joseph Lee ²	William Chew ⁹
Peter Campbell ³	John Hatton ¹⁰
Charles Harrison ⁴	James Harrison ⁷
Bartholomew Thacher	John Coombs ¹¹
Daniel Cozens	Enoch Lycon

Thomas Hunlock⁵
John Barberie⁶
Edward Steele capt
lieut

Ensigns

John Camp
John Willis
Nathaniel Coombs
Cornelius Thompson
John Swanton
John Shannon

Lieutenants

John Jenkins⁷

— — Chaplain
John Jenkins, Adjutant
John Folker, Quartermaster
William Peterson,¹² Surgeon

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, FOURTH BATTALION.

Abraham Buskirk,¹³ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

Pennsylvania; became judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick; died at Fredericton, N. B., in 1806, aged 65.

¹ Died at Chelsea, England, in 1789. He enlisted 200 of his neighbors in the battalion. It was almost entirely swept away by disease in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

² Of N. J.; confined in jail at Trenton in 1776, by provincial congress, and fined £100; magistrate in York county, N. B., in 1792.

³ Died at Maugerville, N. B., in 1822. His property in Pennsylvania was confiscated.

⁴ A relative of President W. H. Harrison. After the peace he went to New Brunswick. His fate is unknown.

⁵ Retired to New Brunswick, but returned to the U. S.

⁶ Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton; wounded at Ninety-Six and Eutaw Springs; militia colonel and magistrate in New Brunswick; died at Sussex Vale in 1818, aged 67.

⁷ Settled in New Brunswick in 1783

⁸ Mortally wounded at Eutaw in 1781.

⁹ Died at Fredericton in 1812, aged 64.

¹⁰ Wounded at Ninety-Six in 1781.

¹¹ Died in New Brunswick in 1827, aged 74.

¹² Taken prisoner in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

¹³ Attempted to capture a militia force at Paramus in 1777. In 1779 he set out from Pawlus

Philip Van Cortlandt,¹ *major*

<i>Captains</i>	John Hyslop ⁶
William Van Allen	John Symondson ⁷
Peter Rutan	John Van Orden ⁸
Samuel Ryerson ²	<i>Ensigns</i>
Jacob Buskirk ³	Justus Earle ⁹
	Philip Van Cortlandt jun. ¹⁰
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Richard Cooper
Edward Earle ⁴	William Sorrell
John Van Buskirk	John Jewett
James Servanier ⁵	
Daniel Batwell, ¹¹ Chaplain	
— — — Adjutant	
William Sorrell, Quartermaster	
John Hammell, Surgeon.	

Hook (Jersey City) up the river with part of the garrison and other troops, to cut off a foraging party, but had to retreat. In 1780, with 400 men, he crossed from Staten Island to Elizabethtown, burnt the church and town house, and carried off prisoners and plunder. He was with Arnold at New London. I write this note in the house of a gentleman whose grandfather, Cornelius Demarest, was killed by Buskirk at Closter in his raid in May, 1779.

The Jersey Volunteers were called, also, "Skinner's Greens."

¹Born in 1739; descended from Secretary Van Cortlandt, who came over in 1629; 1775, deputy from Westchester county, N. Y., to meet members of the continental congress; frequently in action; died in England in 1814.

²Brother of Colonel Joseph; raised a company of 60 near Paterson, New Jersey; at the peace went to New Brunswick, and thence to Canada.

³Evidently son of Lieutenant Colonel Buskirk. In 1777, when lieutenant, taken prisoner by Gen. Dickinson, and wounded at Eutaw, as captain in 1781.

⁴Died at Grand Lake, N. B.

⁵Died at St. John, N. B., in 1803.

⁶Became adjutant; settled at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

⁷Died in New Brunswick.

⁸Son of Gabriel; also a refugee. Was instructor at King's college, N. S., and afterwards held office in Bermuda.

⁹Settled in New Brunswick.

¹⁰Born in New York in 1766.

¹¹Episcopal minister in York and Cumberland counties, Pa.; committed to York jail in 1776. Congress permitted him to sell his personal effects and remove with his family to New York. He died in England.

ORANGE RANGERS.

John Bayard, Esq. *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Guert Spt. Dewint, Esq. *major*

<i>Captains</i>	Alexander McDonald ⁵
James Brace ¹	Bartholomew Uni-
Samuel Bayard ²	ack ⁶
Forbes R. McDonald	Robert Bethell
Robert Rotton	George Dawson ⁷
John Howard ³	Edward James
Abraham Van Bus-	<i>Ensigns</i>
kirk	James Grandidier
— De Meyne ⁴	John Cameron
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Colin Campbell ⁸
Donald McLeod	Roderick M'Kenzie ⁹
John Cummings	William Jackson
Basil Corison	Thomas Van Bus-
Neal Stewart	kirk ¹⁰

Ebenezer Townsend,¹¹ Chaplain
William Jackson, Adjutant
Robert Bethell, Quartermaster
John Frazer,¹² Surgeon.

¹In 1782 a James Brace was major of the Royal Fencibles.

²One of the claimants of the Westenhook patent; arrested by Lee at New York in 1776. In 1782 he was major.

³Was at one time under Tarleton, and quarreled with him. He was an intimate friend of Beverley Robinson. Died at Hampton, N. B., in 1824, aged 82.

⁴Sabine gives it Philip De Mayern.

⁵An officer of this name died in New Brunswick in 1835, aged 72.

⁶Became captain lieutenant.

⁷Captain in 1782.

⁸A Colin Campbell was ensign in De Lancey's 2d battalion, quartermaster and lieutenant.

⁹Went to Nova Scotia.

¹⁰Sabine says, son of Capt. Lawrence Van Buskirk; a captain in this corps, born in Hackensack, who died at Shelburne, N. J., in 1803. Thomas became a lieutenant, went to Nova Scotia, but returned to New Jersey.

¹¹This may be Rev. Epenetus Townsend, Episcopal clergyman, of North Salem, N. Y., whom Sabine supposes to have perished in 1777.

¹²Scotch. Died at Shelburne, N. S., in 1840, aged 88.

ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Beverley Robinson,¹ *colonel*
 Beverley Robinson,² *junr lieutenant colonel*
 Thomas Barclay,³ *major*

Captains

William Howison

Christopher Hatch⁴Joshua Barnes⁵Lemuel Wilmot⁶Morris Robinson⁷

William Fowler

Simon Kollock⁸*Lieutenants*Caleb Fowler⁹William Bailey¹⁰

Duncan Fletcher

Anthony Allaire¹¹

¹Son of Hon. John Robinson, president of Virginia; inclined to whigs; figured greatly in cases of defection, and was prominent in Arnold's treason; died at Thornburg, near Bath, England, in 1792, aged 70. He received from the British government £17,000 for his losses.

²Graduate of King's college, N. Y.; studying law when the revolution broke out; at the peace went to Nova Scotia; lived chiefly at St. John, N. B., but died in New York in 1816.

³Son of Rev. Henry Barclay, of New York, born Oct. 12, 1753; a graduate of Columbia college, and law student under John Jay; entered the army as captain in the Loyal Americans; after the peace, speaker of the assembly of Nova Scotia, and adjutant-general of the militia; commissioner under Jay's treaty; consul-general for the northern and eastern states, and commissary of prisoners; and, finally, commissioner under the treaty of Ghent. He died at New York in April, 1830, aged 77. He had a pension of £1200 from the English government.

⁴Of Boston; proscribed and banished in 1778. While captain, wounded and commended for gallantry. Died at St. Andrew, N. B., in 1819, aged 70.

⁵Sabine gives a captain in De Lancey's corps of this name; captured in 1778 with his company by Major Leavenworth of Massachusetts.

⁶Of Long Island, N. Y.; died at Fredericton, N. B., in 1814.

⁷Son of Bev. Robinson; died at Gibraltar in 1815, aged 56; lieutenant-colonel in the British army. Sabine says, capt. Queen's Rangers.

⁸Of Delaware; active in 1777 in using counterfeit continental money, and enlisting men; went to Nova Scotia.

⁹Of Westchester county, New York; a loyal protester in 1775. He became captain, and died at Fredericton, N. B. William and Gilbert were probably relatives; but Mr. Sabine's researches failed to establish the fact.

¹⁰Became captain-lieutenant; died near Fredericton in 1832, aged 97.

¹¹Became captain before the peace; died in Douglas, N. B., in 1838, aged 84.

John Ward¹*Ensigns*Thomas Hender-
son²William L. Huggeford³Benjamin Ward⁶Oliver Barberie³John Robinson⁷Charles Colbourne¹Richard Swords⁹Robert Robinson⁹

Gilbert Fowler

John Beardsley,¹⁰ ChaplainJohn Cunningham,¹¹ Adjutant

Charles Colbourne, Quartermaster

James Webster, Surgeon

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Timothy Hierlihy, *major commandant*.*Captains**Lieutenants*

James Gunganven

Anthony Kennedy

Alexander McMullen

Humphrey Henderson

Timothy W^m HierlihyCaleb Wheaton, jun¹²

Joseph Osborne

Franklin G. Etter

George Wetmore

¹Of Westchester county, N. Y.; entered service in 1776; frequently in battle; died at St. John, N. B., in 1846, aged 93, styled "The Father of the City."

²Died in 1828 at St. Andrew, N. B., aged 77.

³Died at Sussex Vale, N. B.

⁴Of Norfolk, Va. After the peace, he settled at Digby, N. S., but died in Virginia.

⁵Wounded and taken at Stony Point; lieutenant in 1782.

⁶Of New York; wounded in 1777 at the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton.

⁷Son of Bev. Robinson, Sr. At the peace, a lieutenant; settled in New Brunswick; became deputy paymaster, member of the council, treasurer of the colony, mayor of St. John; died at St. John in 1828, aged 67.

⁸Sabine says, Thomas; taken at Stony Point in 1779.

⁹Of Virginia; a relative of Beverly; was a divinity student, but fled to escape impressment in militia; died in Canada; deputy surveyor of crown lands.

¹⁰Episcopal clergyman of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, N. Y.; born at Stratford, Conn., in 1732; studied at Yale, but received his degrees from King's college, New York; ordained in England; returned in 1762; refusing to take oath of allegiance to congress, he was stripped of everything, and retired with his family to New York. Col. Robinson had been the chief supporter of his church at Fishkill. After the peace, became pastor of Maugerville, N. B., and died at Kingston in 1816.

¹¹Died at Fredericton, N. B.

¹²Caleb, of Sandwich, Mass., banished in 1778.

Ensigns
John Noble Alexander Stewart
 John Wheaton¹

LOYAL NEW ENGLANDERS.

George Wightman, *lieutenant colonel and captain*
Richard Holland,² *lieutenant*
John Wightman,³ *ensign*

BRITISH LEGION.

B. Tarleton,⁴ *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Charles Cochran, *major*

Captains of Cavalry J Edwards⁷
Richard Hovendon⁵ Peter Stewart
Jacob James⁶ John Rousselett
David Kinlock Thomas Miller

Lieutenants of cavalry
Captains of infantry Samuel Chapman⁸
Keneth M'Culloch Nathan Vernon⁹

¹ Went to New Brunswick.

² A Richard Holland, of Massachusetts, was ensign in the Queen's Rangers.

³ A Lieutenant John Wightman died at Carleton, N. B., in 1819, aged 71.

⁴ Banastre Tarleton, who here appears as commander of a tory regiment, was born in Liverpool, England, in August, 1754. At the commencement of the revolution he left his legal studies to enter the army, and came to America with Cornwallis. After the war, he was a member of parliament. In 1798 he married a daughter of the duke of Ancaster. In 1817 he was made major-general. George IV. made him a baronet, and a knight of the bath.

⁵ Of Pennsylvania; acted for a time with the Queen's Rangers, and made many captures. His company was finally incorporated with the Legion.

⁶ Of Pennsylvania; active in 1777, kidnapping whigs near Philadelphia; stole horses for British army. His troop finally joined Tarleton. In April, 1780, he was a prisoner in North Carolina; and the president of Pennsylvania asked that he should not be exchanged, but sent home for trial for his many villainies.

⁷ James.

⁸ Of Pennsylvania; joined army in 1776; captured at sea, and carried to Massachusetts. Like James, he was claimed by the governor of Pennsylvania, tried in 1781, but acquitted.

⁹ Nathaniel Vernon, sheriff of Chester county in 1775. Property confiscated.

The infamous Christian Huck, "the swearing captain," was killed in 1780, before this list came out.

H Davies *Coronets*
Benjamin Hunt — Miller
 — Guildart
Lieutenants of infantry — Hovedon
 — Swain
Laughlan M'Donald *Ensigns*
William Darby Murdock M'Caskell
Donald M'Crummen Alexander M'Crea
Donald M'Leod Ralph Cunningham
Donald M'Pherson — Campble

— M'Leod, chaplain
William Taylor, Adjutant¹
Donald M'Donald, Quartermaster
— — Surgeon

MARYLAND LOYALISTS.

James Chalmers,² *lieutenant colonel commandant*
James M'Donald, *major*

Captains *Lieutenants*
Grafton Dulaney³ James Millar
Patrick Kennedy⁴ James Inglis
Caleb Jones⁵ Thomas H Parker
Philip R. Key⁶ John Stirling⁷
James Trisley Leven Townsend
Isaac Costen

¹ A William Taylor, of New Jersey, lawyer, son of John, sheriff of Monmouth county, born at Middletown in 1746; became chief justice of Jamaica, but returned to New Jersey, bought his old estate, and died at Perth Amboy in 1806.

² His corps was very deficient in numbers, says Sabine; but the show of officers is quite good. It was at Pensacola in 1781.—*H. M.*, iv, p. 167. In 1783 it embarked at New York for St. John, N. B., but was wrecked off Cape Sable, and more than half perished. Chalmers had gone to England.

³ Walter Dulaney was major in 1782.

⁴ Physician of Baltimore; escaped to New York in 1777; saved at the wreck of the *Martha*.

⁵ Sheriff of Somerset county, Md.; escaped from Baltimore in 1776, and arrived at New York in the frigate *Brune* in 1776; removed to New Brunswick.

⁶ Made prisoner in Florida, but paroled and went to England; returned to Maryland in 1785; elected to the assembly in 1794; resigned his half pay in 1806-7. He was elected to the 10th congress, and held his seat till 1813. Died at Georgetown, D. C., in 1815.

⁷ Captain at the peace; wrecked in the *Martha*; died at St. Mary's, N. B., in 1826, aged 76.

Ensigns

William Stirling ¹	James Henley
Winder Cannon	William Munro
William Jones	John Coffman

John Patterson,² chaplain
 James Millar, adjutant
 ——— Quartermaster
 ——— Surgeon.

PENNSYLVANIA LOYALISTS.

William Allen,³ *lieutenant colonel commandant*

John De Lancey,⁴ *major*

*Captains**Lieutenants*

Francis Kearney ⁵	Benjamin Baynton
Thomas Stevens	Ross Currie ⁶
Thomas Colden ⁶	Moses Holt ⁹
Joseph Swift ⁷	

¹ Had become adjutant at the peace. In the wreck of the *Martha*, off Tuskent river, he floated on a piece of the wreck for two days and two nights to the waist in water. Lieutenant Stirling perished. On the third day the survivors drifted to an island, where they remained seven days without food or fire.

² Clergyman of Kent county, Md.; sent to convention as disloyal in 1775; discharged on terms.

³ Son of Chief Justice Allen; was a lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, and served under St. Clair; joined Howe in 1776, having had leave to resign his commission. He raised the Pennsylvania Loyalists in 1778. He expected from his family influence to raise a large corps, but, says Sabine, was disappointed. His regiment took part in the gallant defense of Pensacola against the French and Spaniards (see *H. M.*, vol. iv, p. 171); 45 being killed and many wounded at the explosion of the magazine, which compelled the garrison to surrender. Col. Allen was in New Brunswick in 1783.

⁴ Probably John Peter De Lancey, a brother of James, whose wife was Allen's sister; a native of New York, educated in England; was at Brandywine and Monmouth, and held a commission in the British army, which he resigned in 1789, and returned to Westchester county, where he died in 1828.

⁵ Kearney became major.

⁶ Grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Colden.

⁷ Handsome, but stuttering Joe Swift; a lieutenant in the army before the war; went to Nova Scotia, but died in Philadelphia in 1826.

⁸ Ross Curry was a lieutenant in the continental army, but was attainted, and his property confiscated; he died in New Brunswick a lawyer.

⁹ Died at Sorel, Canada East, in 1799, a magistrate, and wealthy.

Ensigns

George Harden	Cortland Todd ¹
	William McMichael

Jonathan Odell,² chaplain
 Ross Currie, adjutant
 Moses Holt, Quartermaster
 John Christal, Surgeon
 (To be continued.)

HISTORICAL GOSSIP ABOUT THE NEW YORK COURT OF SESSIONS.

A paper read before the Historical Society, Oct. 4, 1864, by A. OAKLEY HALL.

These Ante-Revolutionary Records of the Court of Quarter or General Sessions of the Peace for this County, which are now deposited with the Historical Society under an order of the criminal court to which they belong, commence in February, A. D. 1684. They are the minutes of the proceedings of that court.

They begin at an interesting historical period. Charles the Second was soon to surrender the personal sceptre of a "merry monarch" into the grasp of the King of Terrors. Louis the Fourteenth was outvying his voluptuous brother of England in pursuits which it has been reserved for the pen of a woman—Miss Pardoe—to piquantly narrate. The Prince of Orange was awaiting that turn of fortune's wheel, which the excesses of one king and the blunders of another might force in his favor. John Sobieski was glorifying Poland: but illustrating how different a man he could be in the field and in administration. The princely and pontifical dignity of the helpless Innocent the Eleventh was fearing the insult that came to him a twelvemonth later from France in the revocation of the edict of Nantes. And at the same time Louis

¹ Proscribed in 1778.

² Episcopal clergyman of New Jersey. In 1776, examined by provincial congress, and put on parole; wrote witty and pointed political poetry, since collected. He became provincial secretary, register and clerk of New Brunswick, He died in 1818.

was engaged in consummating a humbling of the grand old republic of Genoa—whose Doge was so soon to implore her freedom at Paris. Sophia, Electress of Hanover, was inditing piquant letters to Ilten, the minister of her husband, while the latter—faithless absentee—was steeped to the lips in the intoxicating pleasures of Venice. The young Peter of Russia—not as yet the Great—was silently developing his manly and warlike spirit; and into the mind of the imaginative Czar the accomplished and enthusiastic Leforth was installing a large amount of valuable information. The helpless Carlos the Second was on the throne of Spain.

Thus, in 1684, was arranged a part of the chess board of Europe so far as the pieces were concerned. How of the bishops, knights and pawns in law, literature, science, and historical bustle?

Fenelon, La Chaise and Bossuet were pleading the glories of Mother church amid the slowly rising glories of Versailles' architecture. The youthful Abbe Fleury was dreaming of preferment in the distant future. The afterwards Cardinal Alberoni was approaching boyhood's emancipation. Colbert had just died. Louvois was in his zenith, and Dubois was in training to succeed him. The venerable poet, Waller, "maker and model of melodious verse," was entering his 80th year. Dryden was flecking with the threads of poesy, the warp of satire and the woof of criticism. Mathew Prior was at St. John's, Cambridge, practicing "graceful and fluent versification." Swift was about to suffer the disgrace of losing his Baccalaureate: because, in lighter flirtations with the Muses, he was—in the sage opinion of routine Dons—sacrificing a more honorable reputation for severer studies. Addison was preparing for college. Corneille was rapidly sinking in physical strength towards his death in the October following. The English writer of comedy, Wycherly, was performing in a serious drama of debtor and creditor in prison. Jeffries was preparing himself to soon interweave a thorny crown of detestation. While Sir Charles Sedley meditated light and graceful songs,

his daughter was dreaming of playing as light and graceful a role: although as yet unconscious it was to be Dutchess of Portsmouth. Cudworth was closing his career. Wm. Penn returned in that year from his last proprietary visit of peace and good will. The noble Duke of Argyle, the ignoble Duke of Monmouth, and the heroic Lady Alicia Lisle were enjoying their last year of life, before another one should succeed to present each of them at the headman's block. And English worshippers of the star of empire which westward took its way were tediously tracking the seas, bound for those colonies, which, altogether, in 1684, had not so many inhabitants as listened last Sunday to the chimes in our sister city of churches.

The clerk who made the first entry in these minutes was one of 3,800 inhabitants of this city. He could walk through sixteen streets. He could count about four hundred and fifty houses, and smoke his pipe before quaint cottages in Beaver street; with cows lowing in Wall street to be milked. He could have purchased that year a lot in Wall street, 23 feet by 60, for \$35. He could have attended 23 marriages in the year previous. He could have called for medical skill upon Dr. De Lange. He could have danced with the belle of that year, Mrs. Brandt Schuyler: *née* Cornelia Van Cortlandt. He could have played social detective upon the future patriot, Rip Van Dam, as he returned from honest courtship to Sara Vanderspiegel. He could have conveniently got ready, an' he had foretold their worth, documents for Annetje Jans to transmit to her heirs against the often threatened lawsuit for the recovery of Trinity Church leases. With her that year was billing and cooing Vincent de la Montagnie.

Mr. Clerk had witnessed the arrival, in the August previous, of that most liberal Catholic gentleman—that Governor of courteous address and unswerving integrity—Thomas Dongan. He had hailed with delight a calling of a General Assembly in the October previous by that conciliatory ruler who acceded to the petitions of the people, not for their much opportunity, but

because he deemed that they deserved their City Charter and their secured corporate rights. He had seen a Recorder and a Mayor qualified: Aldermen chosen: and attended upon the passage by the Assembly of fifteen bills. One of them was entitled, "An Act to settle Courts of Justice." It settled four: and one of them was this Court of General Quarter Sessions. The bill itself, with the wonderful but unapproved Charter of Liberties—misnamed the *Duke of York's* Charter—together with these acts, are carefully preserved in the office of Mr. Secretary of State at Albany. And the history of the Court has been read before this body, and bound up in Common Pleas reports by that honor to society, jurisprudence, polite letters, and geographical science—Mr. Justice Charles P. Daly.

Can we be pardoned before leaving the epoch in which these minutes commence, if we pause yet longer (as original or denizenized Knickerbackers) to recall with pride, in the fame 1683 Assemblymen, these glorious words in their Charter of Liberties?

"Every freeholder and freeman may vote for representatives without restraint: no freeman shall suffer, but by judgment of his peers: no tax shall be assessed on any pretence whatever but by the consent of the Assembly: no seaman or soldier shall be quartered on the inhabitants against their will; no martial law shall exist: and no person professing faith in God by Jesus Christ shall at any time be in any way quieted or questioned for any difference of opinion in matters of religion."

Do not these germinating words of freedom classify with those sown by the Mayflower covenant and the Virginia Burgesses in the virgin soil of Columbia?

At such an interesting period, then, do these minutes begin. They extend through six volumes. Volume the sixth ends with 1790. But, for our purpose this evening, it closes with 1776 and 1784. Each succeeding volume from 1790 to 1864 is now on file in the office of the present Clerk: who for more than twenty-five years has, during all the chances and changes of politics in the Metropolis, maintained his

office, a circumstance not less honorable to the Judges, than to his own reputation for industry and capacity. Two breaks in these volumes will be discovered. They are of the highest historical significance. One during the Leislerian troubles: and conclusively evidencing their civic bitterness. The other break is from May, 1776, to May, 1784. The minutes recommence, in period second, just one hundred years after the first century.

In the former month the Court adjourns to the term of August, 1776. But, when August came, the Sons of Liberty had thrown down the battle gage: and *inter arma silent leges*. The break here is, however, clerically of only one blank page. Then commences a new regime of minutes. On one side of the blank page is this entry: *THE KING vs. Cornelius Van Zile*. Upon the other side is: *THE PEOPLE vs. James Myers*. Here the entry was "in the sixteenth reign of George the Third." There, it reads in the eighth year of the Independence of the State of New York!

But, how expressive is that blank page of separation between those eight years!

How the page will fill with momentous memories, and brighten with glowing rhetoric whenever, haply, the hand of George Bancroft may touch it! Mark, too, as the sides of the separation are examined, how gingerly the pen has squeezed ink into the words, *THE KING vs. —*, looking much as if it meant *The Thing*: but how boldly the clerk of the free and independent State has begun his proud record.

There is every style of penmanship throughout these volumes. They begin with rough turns of quaintness. The finish of a copperplate engraver succeeds, and in often curious arrangement. A few pages are Hollandais. There are varieties of inks: from the dirty liquid of James' to the dainty dinginess of Queen Anne's times: not to forget the besotted blotches of the first George's day: and the many parti-colored inks of the lunatic king, whose greatest lunacy was his American war. Is there a believer, among the society members, in the art of detecting the character of a writer from his penmanship? If so,

let him devote a few days to these volumes: and present Mr. Valentine's "Manual" with a biography of each clerk of court.

Court minutes are usually very dry reading: necessarily they are only rough indices to the fuller records which exist in the more perishable condition of unbound or folded law papers. But the documents where-to these volumes are indices were long ago lost. Indeed, it is certain they were principally destroyed during the revolutionary war. A few scraps exist in private collections. Some in these archives: a bundle or so are in the office of the County Clerk, mixed in with documents belonging to the Supreme Court. Hence, these minutes now deposited will serve the future historian of our *Municipal History* (we have only some *annals* as yet. Strange that no member of this society* has sought to rival Bancroft, Motley, and Kirke, in marrying historical facts to glowing narrative concerning this Metropolis. Hence, whenever that historian seeks to write the chapter which requires for its preparation insight into the criminal jurisprudence of our Amsterdam-Manhattanico-Gothamie-Babelish sequences, he will find these pages of value. Neither the professional historian nor the amateur reader will call these Court minutes dry reading. They abound in dramatic incidents, and melodramatic inferences. Nay, there is alternation of whimsical burlesque, quaint comedy, and absorbing, heartrending tragedy. Only some few pages are devoted, and in the first volume, to civil matters. The Court at the outset had a concurrent civil jurisdiction, but this was soon diverted elsewhere, and afterwards repealed. The pages teem with references to the ever-increasing contest between justice with her blind eye, and vice and crime with their never sleeping eyes: or, to the complications of the peace and comfort of society, occasioned by human passions ripening in the atmosphere of an ever-maturing but never perfected metropolis.

*But the Hon. Francis B. Tillou has about 900 MS. pages of such a history, prepared with greater rudition, and bringing down events to 1710. He hopes soon to complete it.

The recital by the Clerk in volume the first is a most loyal one; and is in these words "Province of New York at the Generall Quarter Sessions of our Lord the King held at the Citty Hall in the Citty of New York—(this was the Stadt Huys at the head of Coenties, or Countesses' slip) for our sayd Lord the King, and the body of the sayd City, and County of New York. That is to say on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, in the six and thirtieth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and before Cornelis Steenwyck, Esq., Mayor of the sayd City, James Graham, Recorder, Nicholas Bayard, John Inians, Wm. Pinhorn, Guyl. Verplank, John Robison and William Cox, Esqs., Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of the sayd City and County, commissioned by authority under his Royall Highness James Duke of York and Albany, and Lord Proprietor of the Province aforesaid."

This loyal style is substantially followed down to the Revolutionary Period: except that the formalities of recital are sometimes clipped by the clerks, and in some instances (soon to be specially mentioned) as if they were not so fond of spreading out royalty in ink to dry for posterity, as was the most loyal clerk who began the volumes.

The names of the Magistrates who are above recited are of course well known to all students of our municipal history, and each one has, I believe, posterity represented upon the catalogues of membership of our society.

Alderman Wm. Cox, whose name is in the first recital, subsequently figures on the minutes as a complainant in burglary: as a Grand Juryman after ceasing to be Magistrate: as having a Coroner's inquest over him: and in the admission to probate of his last will and testament.

After the recital follows the empanelling of the Grand Jury, and the oath of the Grand Inquest is set forth almost verbatim as it is administered in 1864, nearly two hundred years later, and in a year which has all the numerals with which Mr. Clerk begins his minute.

The Grand Jury would seem to have had for a long series of terms very easy business; not a few of the entries evidencing that they had nothing to present. Once they proudly declared *omnia bene*.

Mr. Francis Rumbout appears as the first Foreman. But the names of the Grand Jury are not spread upon the minutes until 1754—a practice pursued until now. Henry Thomasson is the only criminal of the first term. He is indicted for Burglary (*Burgi latrocinium*: theft of the mansion), but on being sent for is found to have broken jail, and Mr. Sheriff is ordered to pursue him. It would seem from this that the Criminal Quarter Sessions did not have a very auspicious commencement; but in a few months he was caught, and branded with the letter "B" on the back.

This first volume contains entries made by clerks under Charles, James, and William and Mary. The other volumes recite the graciousness of majesty which belonged to Anne and the Hanoverians.

These entries for the most part bear testimony that vice and crime were then little different in complexion from that which they still possess. The scales of justice were of course smaller, but the weights used were lighter than they respectively now are. Yet for that matter some growling reporter may tell us that judgment is often, yet, weighed out to offenders with drams and scruples!

We find tippling houses severely frowned upon: especially when they harbored negro slaves. So early as 1686, a tanner or two became indicted under the common law of nuisance. Frail ladies make complaints of an interesting character under the law of *nullius filius*: to the subsequent indemnity of a county not as yet discussing the Malthusian problem. The vulgar punishment of whipping and the effective one of branding appears to be in vogue as a species of primitive stripes and scars. The cartmen give early trouble, because the new charter of Dongan that is in force, and some crude ordinances, oblige them to take out licenses and contribute toward good streets, and pay fees and stand forfeits: all shown upon these pages.

We find significant entry in respect to taxing the five proper wards and the outward (not to intimate, however, that the latter was an improper one), in order to furnish eighty-six cords of wood wherewith to build new stockades for city defence. These wards, let us recall, were recently created—North, East, South, West, Dock, and Outward or Harlaem.

There is also a record—charming to taxpayers and litigants—of the yearly bill of a High Sheriff *taxed at nine pounds!*

Entries made by the gallant clerks of Queen Anne show that although rowdiness was spasmodic, it was chronically punished; also, that butchers were mulcted in damages as a penalty for forestalling the market—how very primitive! That constables were fined for not attending the court in season. And page 10—let us be exact, because of the precedent—of volume second bears witness that a fine for contemptuous speaking in the court room was imposed. Ward assessors were on two occasions arrested for not doing their duty, but released upon apologies.

Gallant clerks, did we write? Why, at page 20 of volume 2, it appears that for shoplifting, there were publicly whipped with birch rods Mesdames Elizabeth Moore and Mary Vincent? Names very like these, appear even now for the same offence upon Henry Vandervoort's minutes. Would A. T. Stewart & Co. like to have the birch-rod penalty restored? Mayhap their "lady customers in the purloining trade" might fear such a punishment more than that of plying the deft needle, or using the sewing bird, at Sing-Sing!

Other entries disclose—of course—burglaries (for no burglary is complete without an entry), together with a variety of larcenies and misdemeanors. One John Vincent is brought up for throwing hot water in the public streets, and endangering pedestrians: and for thus getting of goodly Knickerbockers into hot water has to apologize to the court. A counterfeiter is ordered to pay a fine for the use of Trinity Church (the connection between the crime and the direction of the penalty is respectfully submitted to the Diocesan Con-

vention). At pages 26 and 28 of volume 2d, appears a precedent for an indictment in a forcible entry of premises by armed force: likely to prove valuable if our most distinguished and accomplished brother Dix shall ever find himself outgeneraled in this same court. As an accompaniment to the prosecution of the butcher in 1688, appears another of a baker for regrating the market in his bread in 1687. From the August of this year to March 1691, is the break in the minutes chargeable, as before alluded to, unto the Leislerian troubles. These latter appear to have made Justice very technical: for at page 72 of volume 2d, we find one David Provost prosecuted for the very insignificant offence of causing himself to be unduly returned as elected an alderman.

Our Puritan members will please take notice (p. 83) that a Quaker meeting house was licensed by the court. On an adjoining page, appears the minute-chronicle of the route of a culprit from the City Hall through to Broadway and down Wall and whipped beside the cart, at every corner. These localities could be improved, the cynical antiquarian might observe, by adopting the precedent in these days of petroleum, gold, and mining false pretences, which our courts sometimes have to notice. Presently one Barclay is tried for keeping a billiard table: but he is acquitted.

But now we must bring up honest Knickerbocker blushes, and cry mercy for our ill thoughts of the Bostonians who dealt with witches. These blushes mantle in consulting pages 212-217, in volume 2d, respecting the trials of negroes for the alleged plot. We find one poor ignorant culprit broken on the wheel, another beheaded and quartered, a third "to be suspended in chains until he died without sustenance;" and a fourth thus sentenced: "to be burned with a slow fire, that he may continue in torment for eight or ten hours, and continue burning in the said fire until he be dead and burned to ashes." Seven negroes are sentenced "in a batch," to be hanged. Alas! in all eras when fear balances the scales of Justice, Mercy is never seated upon the summit of the beam!

In 1716, the Surveyors of the Highways

are commissioned by the Court to push a road to King's Bridge, and the goodly inhabitants are ordered to turn out and aid in stubbing the road. About this time appear the first entries respecting procedure for manumitting slaves; and it can only be done by the Masters entering into security that the freedmen shall not become a charge to the city nor engage in riotous conduct. Counterfeit money is burned to ashes in open Court (p. 437). When whipping occurs it must be done "to bleeding" (p. 443). A baker who has been arrested for giving short weight behaves insolently to the Grand Jury, and after being fined is ordered to give his bread to the poor. Madmen are committed to the common jail, after the fashion of our ancestors, who would be called absurd if they had not lived before the days of Pinel.

At page 493 appears the following remarkable Court address to Governor Montgomery, which shows how flunkeyism to authority infected even some phlegmatic Dutchmen who were members of the Court, and who were crossed with the blood of fee-faw-fum, etc., etc.:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall of the said city, on Wednesday, the eighth of May, Anno Domini 1738.

Court opened.

The Court having proposed to the Grand Jurors, &c., to join with them in an address to his Excellency, to congratulate him on his safe arrival to this his Government, the same was readily accepted, and accordingly an address was drawn, approved, and ordered to be engrossed and signed by this Court. His Majesty's Attorney General, the High Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, Grand Jurors and the Attorneys-at-Law, then attending this Court, who all waited upon his Excellency with the said address—at his Majesty's Fort George—which was presented to his Excellency by Robert Lurting, Esq., Mayor of the City of New York, and read to his Excellency by Francis Harrison, Esq., Recorder of the said city, in the words following, viz.:

To his Excellency, John Montgomerie, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces of New York and New Jersey, and Territories depending thereon, in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. :

The humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, Attorney General, High Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroners, Grand Jurors and Attorneys-at-Law, at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the City and County of New York, on the fourth day of May, in the first year of his Majesty's reign.

May it please your Excellency: If the customary time of our meeting had given us a more early opportunity of expressing our great and very just joy for your Excellency's very safe arrival, we could not have been wanting to ourselves in the most speedy, sincere, and public demonstrations of our duty, and the high regard we have for your Excellency's person and administration.

Sir, upon these occasions it has been usual for those who had the honor to address the Governors, to join their prayers for the preservation of their Rights, Liberties, and Properties; with their solemn assurances of endeavoring to deserve so great a blessing—but your Excellency has anticipated even our wishes; and, by your public declarations of your noble and most generous intentions towards this Province, left us nothing to petition for, except it be that your Excellency will believe that you have filled our hearts with esteem and gratitude, which, with all other marks of our duty and affection, shall evidently appear to your Excellency in all our actions, and in our most zealous endeavors to return your Excellency the most suitable acknowledgments.

Sir, as you come from the immediate presence of the best and most indulgent of Princes (first year of the reign of the new king, remember), who reigns unrivalled in the minds and hearts of his subjects, we hope we shall not waste too much of your Excellency's time while we conclude this, our humble address, with assuring your Excellency of our unfeigned Loyalty and Fidelity to his most sacred Majesty King

George the Second, and his Illustrious house, in which we pray that the crown of Great Britain may for ever be established, and that under the happy influence of your Excellency's Government and protection, the blessings of a Reign which already discloses so great Glory and Splendor may very long be derived to us, his Majesty's distant subjects, and your Excellency's most obedient, most faithful, humble servants. (This was the sugar-coating).

To which address his Excellency was pleased to make the following curt answer, viz: (This was the pill).

"GENTLEMEN—I thank you for this kind address, and shall, to the utmost of my power, always support you in your rights and authorities, and hope you who are Magistrates will, at all times, exert yourselves in putting the Laws in execution for his Majesty's service and the good of the People of the City and County."

Volume the second close on the day when Washington opens the book of mortal life. Volume the third almost opens with a minute not complimentary to the Court (p. 43), for it recites a presentment by the Grand Jury of a member thereof, Francis Harrison, Recorder, for a malicious false imprisonment. This was the very Recorder who had read the flunkey address. As the trial took place in the Oyer and Terminer—an upper court—we do not know the verdict. But we can give one here—"Sarved him right!"

A little later the Grand Jury present the extension of William street as a nuisance. Many property-holders of 1864 might commend the action of the Grand Inquest! William street has always been a much vexed street and of crooked ways. We know that in our generation. It had four previous names: Smee street, Glassmakers' street, Borgers Path, and Smith street. In 1745 that worshipful body take an antipathy to Guy Fawkes day, and anathematize the setting off of squibs to celebrate the disgrace of that traitor, whom young John Bulls so characteristically detest. About 1760 the clerks seem particularly remiss in referring by recital to the king, and in chanting the nauseous chorus of "Gracious

Majesty." The republican schoolmaster is evidently abroad in the Province. Besides, reverence for royalty was at a discount when subjects heard about "dapper little George the Second," with his red face and white eyebrows and goggle eyes, at sixty years of age dancing a pretty dance with Madame Walmoden, and capering about dressed up like the Turk that he was.

But about eight years latter (and about the time Commissioner the Earl of Carlisle came to New York to doctor up royalty) attention seems to have been invited to this decrease in clerical obsequiousness, and correctional style is made in favor of kingly etiquette. The old strophe and ante-strophe about his gracious majesty was accordingly sung to the Bench and Jury.

All these references—chosen almost haphazard—might be with interest enlarged upon and added to. They could be continued through other volumes. But enough have been made, under favor of the motto "*Desipere in loco*," to invite attention to these quaint records—completing an entire cycle.

The next cycle has not yet ended: but the progress of the age is well shown in the fact that already one hundred and one volumes of minutes have succeeded these, and by 1884 it is estimated they will number at least one hundred and fifty. The increase is twenty-three hundred per cent.

In the reign of Charles they were "abstracts and brief chronicles" of our New York criminal time. At this crisis of our republic they have become actual histories of some phases in our social and political life. And so will it continue until the crowning act of Court Minutes—judicial sentences—end in "the last syllable of recorded time!"

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S LANDS.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette of Sept. 22, 1773]

The subscriber having obtained patents for upwards of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha, being part of 200,000 acres granted by proclamation, in

1764 (10,000 of which are situated on the banks of the first mentioned river, between the mouth of the two Kanawhas, the remainder on the Great Kanawha or New river, from the mouth, or near it, upwards, in one continued survey), proposes to divide the same into any sized tenements that may be desired, and lease them upon moderate terms, allowing a reasonable number of years rent free; provided that, within the space of two years from next October, three acres of every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionable for a lesser quantity, shall be cleared, fenced and tilled, and that by or before the time limited for the commencement of the first rent, five acres for every hundred, and proportionally, as above, shall be inclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow; and, moreover, that at least fifty good fruit trees, for every like quantity of land shall be planted on the premises.

Any persons inclinable to settle upon these lands, may be more fully informed of the terms, by applying to the subscriber, near Alexandria, in Virginia, or in his absence, to Mr. LUND WASHINGTON; and will do well in communicating their intentions before the first of October next, in order that a sufficient number of lots may be laid off to answer the demand.

As these lands are among the first which have been surveyed, in the part of the country where they lie, it is almost needless to premise, that none can exceed them in luxuriance of soil, or convenience of situation; all of these lying upon the banks of either the Ohio, or Kanawha, and abounding in fine fish and wild fowl of various kinds, as also in most excellent meadows, many of which (by the bountiful hand of nature), are in their present state almost fit for the scythe.

From every part of these lands water carriage is now had to Fort Pitt, by an easy communication; and from Fort Pitt up the Monongahela to Red Stone, vessels of convenient burthen may, and do pass continually: from whence, by means of Cheat river, and other navigable branches of Monongahela, it is thought the portage to Patowmack may, and will be reduced within

the compass of a few miles, to the great ease and convenience of the settlers, in transporting the produce of their lands to market: to which may be added that, as patents have now actually passed the seals, for the several tracts were offered to be leased, settlers on them may cultivate and enjoy the land in peace and safety, notwithstanding the unsettled councils, respecting a new colony on the Ohio; and as no right money is to be paid for these lands, and a quit rent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing, than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand. It may not be amiss further to observe, that if the scheme for establishing a new government on the Ohio, in the manner talked of, should ever be effected, these must be among the most valuable lands in it; not only on account of the goodness of the soil, and the other advantages above enumerated, but from their contiguity to the seat of government, which it is more than probable will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, July 15, 1773.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

HISTORY OF FORT NIAGARA.—1668. Sieur De LaSalle established quarters at Niagara, situate south of Lake Ontario, west of the Senecas, twenty-five leagues above them, in the angle of land east of the mouth of the river of the same name, which is the outlet of Lake Erie.

1675. The Senecas burnt the quarters at Niagara.

1686. Monsieur de Denonville proposes to send Sieur D'Orvilliers with Sieur Ville-neuve the draughtsman to Niagara to establish a post; thereupon Gov. Dongan writes to M. de Denonville, "I am likewise informed that you are intended to build a fort at a place called Ohniagero on the side of the lake

within my master's territories," and remonstrates against such erection.

1687. Gov. Dongan recommends the building of a fort at "Oneigra near the great lake in the way where our people goe a beaver hunting."

"1687. July 31. Monsieur de Denonville returning from an expedition against the Seneca Nation, encamped with all his army at the post of Niagara, constructed a fort and placed one hundred of the king's troops to garrison the same under the command of Sieur de Troyes. Father de Lamberville was the first chaplain to this post.

Aug. 2. La Hontan in a letter of this date says: "This fort stands on the south side of the streight of Herrie Lake, upon a hill at the foot of which this lake falls into the lake of Frontenac" (Ontario).

1688. July 6. Sieur de Troyes with 100 of the soldiers having died, Marquis de Denonville issued orders to abandon the fort.

1689. Sept. 15. Sieur Desbergeres, commandant of the fort, having assembled all the officers, made a Procès Verbal of the condition of the fort.

"Firstly: We leave in the centre of the Square a large framed wooden cross eighteen feet in height, on the arms of which are inscribed in large letters, these words:—

REGN· VINC· † IMP· CHR·

which was erected on last good Friday by all the officers, and solemnly blessed by the Reverend Father Millet.

Item: A cabin in which the commandant lodged, containing a good chimney, a door and two windows, furnished with three hinges, fastenings and locks, which cabin is covered with forty-four deal boards, and about six other boards arranged inside into a sort of bedstead.

Item: Right in front is the Reverend Father Millet's cabin, furnished with its chimney, windows and sashes, shelves, a bedstead and four boards arranged inside, with a door furnished with its fastenings "and hinges, the which is of twenty-four boards." The other items include a "cabin covered with 50 boards, another covered with forty-two boards, another covered with 30 boards; a bake-house partly covered with boards, and the remainder with hurdles and

clay, a large frame building clapboarded with eighty-two plank; a large storehouse covered with 130 boards surrounded by pillars 8 feet high; a well with its cover above the scarf of the ditch," which process being completed he embarked with the remaining troops on board the bark *La Generale*, of which Maheut was pilot, for the Fort of Frontenac (now Kingston).

1725. M. de Longueuil repairs to Onontague, an Iroquois village, and procures consent for the construction of two barks, and the erection of a stone house at Niagara, the estimated expense of which was \$5,592.

1726. *Sieur Chaussegross*, engineer, writes that he erected this house on the same spot where an ancient fort had been built by order of M. de Denonville, former Governor of New France in 1686.

1726. July 25. *Chevalier de Longueuil*, son of M. de Longueuil, was the commandant at Niagara.

1726. Sept. 5. *Chevalier De Longueuil* writes from Niagara that there are no more English at Choueguen (Oswego), along the Lake, nor on the River, and, if he meet any of them on the lake he'll plunder them; "that the house is very much advanced; that thirty of the workmen have been ill."

1726. Sept. 7. Gov. Burnet convened the Five Nations at Albany, to ascertain whether they had consented to the establishment of Fort Niagara. They replied that the Onondagas had given some sort of consent, but that they had never consented, and never would consent to it.

1728. May 14: Louis XV. writes to the Gov. of New France approving of the farming out of this post for the purpose of curtailing the expenses incurred there.

1729. *Sieur de Joncaire*, commandant. Father Crespel arrived here 22d July in a vessel of 80 tons from Frontenac. Crespel remained as chaplain three years.

1730. *Sieur de Rigauville* commandant. This year two French soldiers of the garrison were arrested for mutiny and sent to Montreal for trial, and condemned to be executed. Awaiting the arrival of an executioner, they were committed to jail, from which, by the aid of two Recollect Brothers, they made their escape to Quebec and placed

themselves under the jurisdiction of the Superior of that order. A conflict of jurisdiction arose, and the mutineers escaped to France.

1744. *Sieur de Celoron* commander. The garrison consists of 64 soldiers and six officers. The stockades repaired and doubled.

1746. *Lieut. de Contrecoeur*, commandant.

1748. *Capt. de Raymond*, commandant.

1749. Oct. 20. A return shows there was in the fort,

4 iron guns of 2 inches.

4 " " 1½ "

1 iron mortar of 6 inches in diameter.

1 " " for grenades.

5 swivels.

13 iron shells (*boites a pierriers*.)

1750. Aug. 12. Peter Kalm visited the fort and found M. Beaujeu in command.

1755. July. Partially undermined by the lake. The artillery taken at Fort Duquesne arrived here. Foubonne and Pouchot ordered to put Niagara in the best defence.

1755. Oct. 5. *Guienne Reg.* embark at Frontenac for Niagara in 48 armed bateaux.

1756. June 12. Pouchot has finished Niagara. It consists of a horn work with its half moon covert way, lunettes at the places d'armes re-entering from the covert way. The front of this work is 120 toises. It is fortified according to M. de Vauban's method.

1756. The Béarn battalion is in camp at Niagara, making with those already there a corps of 600.

1756. Aug. M. Duplaisis, commandant.

1757. April. *Capt. Pouchot*, commandant.

1757. Nov. *Capt. Vassan* relieved *Capt. Pouchot*. He describes the buildings as consisting of two large barracks, one church, one powder magazine, and a store for merchandise.

1759. May 8. Pouchot had sailed for Niagara with troops on two little vessels built during the winter at Ogdensburgh.

1759. May 20. *Brig. Gen. Prideaux* leaves Schenectady with the 44th and 46th British Regiments, the 4th Battalion of the Royal Americans, two battalions of New York Provincials, and 1,100 Indians under Sir William Johnson.

July 1. Leaving a detachment at Oswego under Col. Haldimand, they embark on Lake Ontario.

July 7. Saturday. The troops landed about six miles to the eastward of the Fort. Monsieur La Force, captain of the schooner Iroquois, is sent by the commandant of the Fort to destroy the barges.

July 8. Sunday—10 A. M. A captain of the Royal Americans was conducted, blindfolded, into the Fort, and demanded a surrender of the Fort. Capt. Pouchot replied he did not understand English. Breakfasted the officer and sent him back as he came.

July 9. Monday. No entry.

July 10. Tuesday. Rainy and foggy. The Fort kept up a hot fire upon the English, who were engaged opening trenches about 300 toises from the Fort. M. Joncaire burns Little Fort, (the chimney of this Fort still remains standing near Miss Porter's residence), and arrives at the Fort with 70 persons, several women and Indians, amongst whom was the chief Kaendaé.

July 11. Wednesday. The English engaged in throwing up batteries, and at 5 P. M. began to play two Grenadoe Royal mortars. The firing ceased during a parley. At 10 P. M. the English began to fire again with eight mortars.

July 12. Thursday. A battery 200 toises distant from the Fort was thrown up. A parley was had between the Indians. The Iroquois cannonaded the trench all day, and sailed at night for Oswego.

July 13. Friday. The English completed a shell battery of six mortars in spite of the great fire from the Fort, and during the night threw 300 bombs.

July 14. Saturday. The Indians in the Fort obtain leave to cross the river, so that no kettles (as they called the shells) should break their heads. Col. Johnson having but few provisions, persuades his Indians to remain by offering them the pillage of the Fort.

July 15. Sunday. Working at the battery continues. Ten mortars play upon the Fort, in which several were wounded.

July 16. Monday. Rain all day. Firing of bombs continues. Twenty men in all, have been disabled in the Fort.

July 17. Tuesday. Heavy fog. The English unmask a battery of two large guns and two howitzers on Montreal Point, on the opposite side of the river. A shot entered the commandant's chimney and rolled beside his bed, on which he had just lain down. At the same time two other batteries were unmasked. M. de Morambert was slightly wounded in the Fort.

July 18. Wednesday. Firing on both sides continued through the day. In the Fort, one soldier was dismembered, and four wounded by bombs.

July 19. Thursday. The English perfected a new parallel eighty yards long in front of the Fort.—The fire was very great on both sides. The schooner Iroquois arrived from Kingston. "This evening Brig. Gen. Prideaux was killed in the trenches by an accident, the gunner inconsiderately firing as the General was passing, the shell bursting as soon as it cleared the mouth of the cohorn, and a large piece struck him on the side of his head."

July 20. Friday. The English perfect a third parallel towards the lake, distant one hundred and sixty yards from the lake, and continued firing with their mortars. In the Fort, one man killed and four wounded.

July 21. Saturday. The English construct a fourth parallel, distant 100 yards from the Fort.—The schooner cruises off Oswego to arrest convoys.

July 22. Sunday. Conflict on both sides heavy. The English fire red-hot balls fire-balls. M. Bonnafoux wounded, and ten men killed or wounded in the fort.

July 23. Monday. M. Pouchot receives letters from Aubry and de Lignery announcing their arrival at Navy Island with 600 French and 1,000 Indians, "who when passing the little rapid at the outlet of Lake Erie, resembled a floating island, so black was the river with batteaux and canoes." At 2 P.M. the English unmask another battery of 18, 12 and 6 pounders. In the evening, Gen. Johnson, learning that a large party of French and Indians were coming from Detroit, Presquise and Venango to raise the siege, ordered 600 chosen men from the 44th and 46th Regiments, 100 New

York provincials, and 600 Indians to waylay them at a place they must pass by on their way to the Fort.

July 24th, Tuesday, 8 o'clock A. M.—The English, under the command of Lt. Col. Massa, Lt. Col. Farquay and Major Beckwith safely entrenched behind their breastworks, received the fire of the advancing party five or six times and then rising up returned the fire with immense slaughter. Five hundred French and Indians were killed and 120 taken prisoners, among whom were 17 officers. 4 P. M., Gen. Johnson sends Major Hervy with a flag of truce and demands the surrender of the Fort. M. Pouchot declines, not crediting Major Hervy's statement, sends Capt. de Cervies to the English camp and finds it true.

M. Pouchot assembles the garrison to deliberate on the situation of the Fort. The garrison consisted of 149 men detached from the regiments of La Sarre, Royal Rousillon, Guienne and Bearn, under the orders of Captain Pouchot of the Bearn Regiment; Commandants, Capt. de Villiers of La Sarre; Capt. de Cervies of Royal Rousillon; Lt. De Morambert of Guienne; Lt. Salvignac of Bearn; Lt. La Mitiere of Languedoc; of 183 Colonials under the orders of Captain De la Roche; Lieutenants Cornoyer and Larminac; of 133 Militia and 21 gunners, commanded by Lt. Bonnafoux of Royal corps, in all 486, and 39 employes—five of whom were women and children; who with two Madames Douville attended the hospital, served up gun cartridges and made earth bags, of whom were hors de services or lost 10 men of La Sarre, 9 of Bearn, 8 of Royal Rousillon, 13 of Guienne, 43 of the Colonials, 26 Militia, in all 109 men killed or wounded and 37 sick. Of 54,000 lbs of powder, 24,000 lbs had been consumed, that the garrison had not lain down for 19 days, that help was not to be expected from any quarter. Thereupon M. Pouchot called in the English officer and negotiations continued the entire night. The entire garrison demanding a capitulation at day break, the following capitulation was drawn up and signed:

Articles of capitulation granted to the garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William

Johnson's letter to Major-General Amherst of the 25th of July, 1759.

Article 1. The garrison shall march out with arms and baggage, drum beating and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon to embark upon vessels which the commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall furnish, to convey them to New York, by the shortest route and in the shortest time. Granted.

A. II. The garrison shall lay down their arms when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. Granted.

A. III. The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. Granted.

Art. IV. The French ladies as well as the chaplain, shall be sent back and the commander of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those women who chose to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it. Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Art. V. The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart, with everything that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to bear the fatigues of a voyage, to the place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security. Granted.

Art. VI. The commanding officer, all the other officers, and private men, who are in the service of his most Christian Majesty, shall quit the fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever. Granted.

Art. VII. An inventory shall be made of all the military stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up bona fide, as well as other effects, which are the property of his most Christian Majesty, and which are found in the magazine at the time of the capitulation. The vessels and boat are included in this article.

Art. VIII. The soldiers shall not be plundered, nor separated from their officers. Granted.

Art. IX. The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception: the general shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the route, where savages may be met with. Granted.

Art. X. An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different troops, as well regulars as militia, and all others who are employed in his most Christian Majesty's service; and all those who are so employed shall be treated in the same manner as the rest of the garrison. Granted in the first article.

Art. XI. All the savages, of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they pleased. Granted; but it will be advisable for them to depart as privately as possible.

The articles being accepted, the general of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort, but this cannot be done until to-morrow. To-morrow at seven o'clock in the morning.

Signed by

Pouchot, captain in the regiment of Bearn, commanding officer.

Villar, captain in the regiment of Le Sarre.

Cervier, captain in the regiment Royal Roussillon.

Oliver de la Roche Verney, captain of the marine.

Bonnafox, officer in the royal artillery. Cournoyer, lieutenant of the marine.

Solignac, officer in the regiment of Bearn.

Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, lieutenant of the marine.

Joncaire, captain of the marine.

Morambert, lieutenant.

Chabert Joncaire, in the regiment of Guienne.

List of ordnance and stores at Niagara, at the time of its surrendering to the English. viz.:

Iron ordnance, 14-pounds 2; 12-pounds 19; 11-pounds 1; 8-pounds 7; 6-

pounds 7; 4-pounds 2; 2-pounds 5; travelling carriages, 14-pounds 2; 12-pounds 12; 8-pounds 8; 6-pounder 5; garrison carriages, 12-pounds 2; 8-pounds 4; 6-pounds 3; 4-pounds 2. ladles with staves, 14-pounds 3; 12-pounds 12; 8-pounds 9; 6-pounds 7; 4-pounds 2; sponges with rammer heads, 12-pounds 16; 8-pounds 9; 6-pounds 10; 4-pounds 4. wadhooks with savers 10; grudox defieu, 12-pounds 12; 8-pounds 6; 6-pounds 7; 4-pounds 3; round shot loose, 12-pounds 150; 8-pounds 200; 6-pounds 2,600; 4-pounds 100; cohorn mortars on beds 2; hand grenades 500; entrenching tools, axes large 100; hand-bills 300; hand-hatchets 500; shovels iron 300; mattocks 250; pick-axes 400; spades 50; whipsaws 12; corned powder 15,000lb.; small lead shot and balls 40,000lb. match, cwt. 2.

(Signed) George Wray, clerk of the stores. Provisions of all kinds enough.

July 26,—Thursday; In the afternoon the garrison marched out of the fort with musket, on the shoulder, drums beating, and two pieces of large cannon at the head of the column. As soon as the troops reached the batteaux they laid down their muskets and immediately pushed off.

On this occasion a tragical event occurred.

—Cadet Moncourt, of the Colonials, had formed an attachment with an Indian in the English army, and when he became prisoner, the latter expressed a great deal of sorrow at his situation, and said to him: "Brother, I am in despair at seeing you dead; but take heart, I'll prevent their torturing you," and killed him with a blow of a tomahawk, thinking thereby to save him from the tortures to which prisoners among themselves are subjected.

The English lost 40 men in the whole, since the landing of troops at Niagara, including Major General Prideaux and Colonel John. son, the second in command. The Indians were allowed all the plunder of the fort. Goods on a neighboring Island were found to the value of £8,000.

The French and Indians who escaped from the field retired to Navy Island, where de Rochoblave, with 150 men, had been left

to guard the batteaux, whence they proceeded to Detroit, under the orders of M. Belestre. It is thought that the two vessels now lying sunk at Burnt Ship Bay, were sunk here at this time. Brig. General Johnson, was rewarded by the King with a Baronetcy, and a sum of £5,000 was voted to him by the House of Commons.

BISHOP GEORGE HENRY LOSKIEL, THE MORAVIAN HISTORIAN.—In a recent number of the *Moravian*, the Rev. S. Reinke says of Bishop G. H. Loskiel:

I frequently saw and conversed with him in my young days. He was a man of medium size, and somewhat corpulent, of a very venerable and respect inspiring aspect. His noble, expansive forehead, surmounted by a neat and well powdered wig, his small dove-like eyes beaming with benevolence, his soft, well rounded cheeks, his handsome nose and mouth, in short, his whole appearance and demeanor, showed him to be not only an intelligent and polite, but also an exceedingly kind hearted man. Hence his surviving colleagues at Bethlehem, described his character by saying that he wept with those that wept, and rejoiced with such as did rejoice. It was his delight to relieve the poor and to do good to all; he always felt grieved when unable to follow this bent of his inclination. We have been told that while in Germany, his native country, he often preached with great acceptance to thousands that flocked to hear him, many of whom became seals to his ministry. There he also published his history of our Missions among the North American Indians, and his excellent devotional manual, entitled, "Etwas fuers Herz," which passed through a number of editions in Germany and Switzerland. He likewise published sermons on the Sufferings of our Lord, and quite a number of hymns.

The following is abridged from the records of the Bethlehem Congregation.

He was born on the 7th of November, 1740, at Angermuende, in the Province of Courland, where his father labored as a faithful Pastor of the Lutheran Church, and where himself was, for the space of eleven years, under the careful tuition of Brother John

Hueffel (the father of Bishop C. G. Hueffel), in whose company he traveled to Barby, and, at his urgent request, was received as a member of the Brethren's Church, on the 26th of December, 1759.

While yet in his father's house, he experienced, four different times, hairbreadth escapes of his life. Once he fell into a large kettle full of boiling water; and once into a stream with a strong current. On another occasion, a man, in a great fury, threw a sharp pointed table knife at his uncle, which missed the latter but struck Loskiel, so that he nearly lost his life; and again, when thirteen years old, he was dragged a considerable distance by a vicious horse, and was rescued in a wonderful manner from the very jaws of death.

At Barby he studied divinity and medicine; and after having for a time practised the latter with great success, he resolved to devote himself wholly to the gospel ministry. After serving three years as a Teacher in the *Pædagogium* at Nisky, Prussia, he labored from 1766 to 1769 at Neuwied, on the Rhine, Marienborn, in Central Germany, and Amsterdam in Holland. On June 27th, 1771, he was married to Mary Magdalen Batlach. Then he filled various offices at Zeist, in Holland, and Kleinwelke and Barby, in Germany. The Synod of 1782 appointed him Superintendent in Livonia, where he was constantly traveling about, from one station to another. Subsequently he became the Agent of the Brethren's Church at the Court of St. Petersburg, and preached in the Brethren's Chapel of that metropolis. In 1789 he went to Gnadenfrei, Prussia, where, in 1792, he witnessed the great conflagration, that laid the entire village in ashes, and where he is said to have relieved many of the sufferers from his private funds. In 1794 he was called to Nisky, and in 1798 to Herrnhut, in Saxony.

In 1802 he was sent to America as the Superintendent of the Moravian churches, and Pastor of the church at Bethlehem. He arrived here on the 23d of July, after a prosperous voyage. During the nine years of his abode in our country, he frequently visited the churches in the Northern Province, and, in 1803 had the pleasure of becom-

ing personally acquainted with the Indian Mission at Goshen, in Ohio. Ever since writing the History of that Mission, he had cherished a peculiar affection for it, and always remembered it in his prayers before the Lord.

In 1810 his health began to fail, so that, when in May, 1812, he was appointed a member of the Unity's Elders' Conference, in the place of Bishop J. Risler deceased, he found himself unable to travel to Europe. Hence he resigned his entire charge into the hands of Bishop C. G. Reichel, of Salem, N. C., after having ordained Rev. John Herbst, at Litiz, a bishop of the church. For three entire years he suffered intensely from a great variety of maladies, such as vertigo, compression of the brain, and violent headaches. To add to his afflictions, he received a contusion on his leg, from a projecting limb of a tree which lay across the road, on which he was walking. This contusion became inflamed, and not yielding to the remedies applied, proved the cause of great suffering, which was afterward still more increased by an open sore in his back. Amidst all these trials he manifested the most exemplary patience.

On the 23d of February, 1814, the weary pilgrim fell asleep, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Loskiel was ordained a Deacon, at Zeist, on the 22d of May, 1768; a Presbyter, at Barby, on the 19th of March, 1775; and consecrated a Bishop, at Herrnhut, on the 14th of March, 1802.

IROQUOIS NAMES OF PLACES.

Schoharie—from *S* the article and *Oquari*, a Bear,

Canajoharie—The village of the Bear; from *Canada*, village, and *Oquari*, a Bear.

Estaragoha. The Big Rock (somewhere near Tribes Hill, Fulton Co., about 24 miles west of Schenectady); from *Ostenra*, a rock, and *Goa*, big.

Little Falls, Herkimer Co. *Astenrogen*; from *Ostenra*, a rock, and *Oge*, in the river or water.

Canajoharie Creek. Tecayonharonwe; from *Te*, sign of the dual number; *Cay-ung-haw*, creek, and *ongwe*, men; i.e. The two men's, or people's creek. It is now called Bowman's creek.

Stone creek, Schoharie Co: *Oneyagine*; from *Oneya*, a stone.

Rochester, Monroe Co. Gasconsage; The perpendicular Falls. [*Bruyas*.]

Cumberland Head, Plattsburgh; Squinan-ton, from *Oskennonton*, a Deer, which probably resorted that place.

Cookquago, or west branch of the Delaware river; from *Kekoa*, or *Okowa*, an owl, and *goa*, big.

Oghquago, in Broome Co., is another form of the word, and seems to mean, The country of the Big Owl.

Caughnawaga. At the Rapid; from *Onawa*, Rapid, and *Ke*, at; custom permitting the changing the initial *O* into *Ka* [*Dufresne*.] E. B. O. C.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—The 50th Anniversary of the marriage of Judge W. T. Martin and his estimable Lady occurred on the 27th Sept., and was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the parties, their children, grand-children, and a few of their near neighbors.

Judge M. and lady were married in Somerset, State of Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of September, 1814; removed to, and settled in the village of Columbus, in the Spring of 1815, and have resided here ever since. Under their observation the little village on the banks of the Scioto has taken the form of, and grown into a beautiful city of thirty thousand inhabitants. What a change they have witnessed during the past half century!

By a long and well ordered life they have been blessed with a competence of this world's goods, from which they have always given liberally, but without ostentation, to the poor and unfortunate of our city. Upon this occasion, we are informed, that Mrs. M. gave to the poor of her neighborhood in the aggregate, over one hundred dollars. Such a life affords an example worthy of imitation.—*Ohio State Journal*, Oct. 1.

PREDEATH COFFINS AND MONUMENTS.—(VOL. VIII., p. 210.)—The New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, says in his letter of Oct. 4: "An eccentric old gentleman has at length deceased in this city, after a most practical preparation for death. Upwards of a dozen years ago, a little lot in Greenwood was fenced, and in its centre was planted a marble shaft bearing aloft the effigy of this strange old gentleman. There it stood, quadrant in hand, braving all sorts of weather, and almost daily came to the lot this quiet old gentleman, mounted with a ladder to the foot of the effigy, and was lost in contemplation of the marble Self. Now the marble has outbraved and outlasted the weather-beaten old gentleman, and he is buried under the shaft which he took so much pride in rearing; which he watched and studied with so much reverence." He was some time since nearly entombed alive in it, the door having fallen while he was making his almost daily inspection. In fact he passed the night there, not being discovered till the next day.

KEARSARGE.—The spelling and definition of this word having been settled, *Galignani's Messenger* enlightens the world as to the geography of Kearsarge. It says "the name Kearsarge is taken from a river in the southern part of North America which falls into the Bay of Vera Cruz."

QUERIES.

M. DE ST. GASPIN.—In Râle's dictionary, p. 493, under the word "Noms," he gives: "Matsibigsadoussck, la rivière où est M. de S. Gaspin." Who was he, and where did he live? E. B.

PSEUDONYMS.—Who wrote the tracts entitled—*Strictures on the United States Constitution*. By *Massachusettsensis*, United States of America, 1792?

Thoughts on the Increasing Wealth and National Economy of the United States of America, City of Washington. Printed by

Way and Groff, 1801? The Preface is signed *Observator*. S.

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CÆLUM.—Can this maxim, made famous by Lord Mansfield's use of it in the Somerset case, be found in print or writing earlier than 1647? In that year the *Simple Cobbler of Aggawam* was first published at London, in which the following sentence occurs: "It is less to say, *Statuatur veritas, ruat Regnum*, than *Fiat justitia, ruat Cælum*."

INQUIRER.

VARIORUM; DIVERSORUM.—Editions of the classics have appeared, some, *cum notis variorum*; others, *cum notis diversorum*. Will any of the readers of the Hist. Mag. explain the difference between their editions; who were their publishers, or be so good as to mention some work which treats of these editions and in which the required information can be obtained?

BIBLIOG.

JENNE.—Persons who can furnish names and data respecting members of this family, and the direct descendants of John Jenney, who came to Plymouth in the *Little James* in 1623, will oblige by sending such information to D. Judson Jenne, State Hall, Albany, who is preparing a genealogy of the family.

THE HENRY PLOT.—Where can an American account of the "Henry Plot" in 1811 be found. A Capt. John Henry, who went from the United States to Canada, was subsequently employed as a secret English agent, in the eastern states, to watch, and probably foster the disunion sentiment. Failing to obtain sufficient remuneration from the English government, he sold his papers to the American government.

M.

WAS THIS STEAM?—On the 28th May, 1714, Joseph Morgan presented a petition to the assembly of New York, setting forth

that he had invented a machine, whereby to row a ship or boat with much swiftness against wind and tide, and praying protection. A bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly. o'c.

SAWED CANNON.—In 1690, some cannon were taken from a ship for the defence of New York, and are described as "four old yron guns of twelve pounds calibre & one d° sawed of d° calibre." What are "sawed" cannon? A.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AT QUEBEC.—Does these exist in manuscript or print, a list of the officers and privates who fell on the British side during Wolfe's defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham? P.

REPLIES.

CONTINENTAL MONEY., (Vol. V, page 71).—This article first appeared in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Dec., 1775.

ORIGIN OF MULES IN THE UNITED STATES, [VOL. VIII, p. 342].—The late John Savage Esq., of this city, had in his possession an autograph letter of General Washington respecting the Spanish jack presented to the General by the King of Spain. It is a very humorous letter, but would be considered rather too broad for publication by most persons.

Mr. Savage obtained this letter in a singular manner. Whilst hunting in Maryland he came across a country school-house, outside of which some one was engaged in burning papers. Thrusting his ramrod into the burning pile, he drew out this letter. The owner of the ground on which the school-house was erected claimed the letter, on hearing of Mr. Savage's good fortune, but Mr. Savage told him that he thought he had forfeited any right which he might have had in the paper, by allowing the papers to be consigned to the flames without examination.

Philadelphia,

A. E.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—COMMEMORATION OF THE CONQUEST OF NEW NETHERLAND.—*New York, Oct. 12.* The bicentennial celebration by the New York Historical Society of the Conquest of New Netherland, was greatly marred by the inclemency of the weather, the torrents of rain which fell during the whole of the evening doubtless compelling the absence of many who would otherwise have been present on so interesting an occasion. Notwithstanding all disadvantages, a fair audience was collected at the Cooper Institute to listen to an oration on the Conquest of New-Netherland by J. R. Brodhead, LL. D., and precisely at a quarter past 7 the President of the Society, Fred. De Peyster, Esq., made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, among whom were Peter Cooper, G. C. Verplanck, Judge Daly, John Cochrane, Gen. Sandford, Mr. Whitehead, S. Alosfen, Alfred B. Street, James N. Beekman, Senor Romero, — Montgomery, J. B. Walker, Esqs., and Drs. DeWitt, Osgood, Storrs, Askew, Bouton, Bishop Lee of Delaware, and Dr. Usher Parsons, the last surviving officer who was on the flag ship Perry of Lake Erie renown, in that memorable action. Most of the Historical Societies of the New England States, and what was once New-Netherland, were also represented.

The President, Fred. De Peyster, Esq., called the meeting to order, and said: Ladies and gentlemen, we have met to night to celebrate the conquest of the New Netherland, a tract of country embracing a vast territory, and this conquest was the most momentous in the early history of New York. A century later New York was one of the first, if not the first, among the foremost to take measures to overthrow the British rule, and subsequently combined with the other colonies to take measures leading to the national independence. In 1783 that event took place, and thus by a sort of retributive justice, was the event of 1864 consummated by that memorable circumstance. A century later, reckoning from 1664, we find New York—the great and powerful State of New York—taking, with a determined will, gigantic measures to sustain and maintain our National Union, by the overthrow of domestic treason, and also, if necessary, protect it from foreign affirmations against that unity and its perpetuity.

Dr. DE WITT then offered up a prayer, after which the President introduced the orator of the day, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, Esq., who said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Two hundred years ago, an English squadron came up our bay and

anchored near what is now the Battery, and its presence produced most momentous results. In the summer of 1664 the Eastern coast was occupied by colonies of different nations,—England, France, and Holland. France had pushed her colonies along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi. England had kept closer to the coast and had settled the New England States, and further south midway between New England and Virginia were the settlements of the Batavian Republic, the New Netherland. He then gave an account of the early discoveries of this continent and referred to the establishment of the principle under Queen Elizabeth that the rights of European powers over their discoveries of savage lands must be sustained by actual occupation or they were void. He then recounted the early discoveries of Gosnold and Pring, and of English settlements in Virginia prior to the discovery by Hendrick Hudson of the river which now bears his name, in 1609. In 1613, the first Dutch trading establishments were founded at Manhattan, and the present city of Albany and the islands, coasts and rivers along the shore were soon explored. In 1614 the General Government of the Dutch Republic granted a charter to the owners of the vessels authorizing them exclusively to visit the region they had discovered, which was soon named "New Netherland," and in 1621 a West India Company was formed to govern "the fruitful and unsettled regions" in Africa and America it might occupy. Under this charter the new colony grew apace and Fort Amsterdam was built on the southern point of New York Island. In 1620 James the First of England sealed a patent for the colonization of "New England in America," but the terms of that charter clearly excepted New France and New Netherland. In the same year, a part of New England was colonized, but before the patent was sealed, and was soon succeeded by other English in Massachusetts Bay, Fresh and Connecticut River and at New Haven and Rhode Island, all made under the general authority of the New England patent. In the meantime the Colony of New Netherland flourished, and its young metropolis was named New Amsterdam. Its government was vested in a Director and Council, and a Fiscal and Attorney General; and in 1647 Peter Stuyvesant began his service as Director-General which lasted until the conquest of the colony, and under his administration the colony prospered greatly, attracting numbers of emigrants from Europe and the adjoining colonies.

After sketching the character of Peter Stuyvesant, Mr. Brodhead read the following prophecy, contained in a letter written to Stuyvesant by the East India Company in 1652:

"Promote commerce, whereby Manhattan must prosper, her population increase, her trade and navigation flourish. For when these once become permanently established; when the

ships of New Netherland ride on every part of the ocean, then numbers, now looking to that coast with eager eyes, will be allowed to embark for your island." Mr. Brodhead continued:

The prophecy was splendidly fulfilled. New Amsterdam rapidly grew in importance, and her foreign commerce soon began to rival her domestic trade. The first vessel ever built by Europeans in North America, after the 'Virginia of Sagadahoc,' in 1607, was Block's significantly styled 'Restless of Manhattan,' in 1614. One of the largest merchantmen in Christendom was constructed by her shipwrights in 1631. Strangers sought burghership in the rising metropolis, and the tongues of many nations resounded through her ancient winding streets. Like her prototype, New Amsterdam was always a city of the world.

The province of New Netherland was, indeed, the most advantageously situated region in North America. Its original limits included all the Atlantic coast between Delaware Bay and Montauk Point, and even farther east and north, and all the inland territory bounded by the Connecticut valley on the east, the St. Lawrence and Ontario on the north, and the affluents of the Ohio, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware on the west and south. Within those bounds is the only spot on the continent whence issue divergent streams which find their outlets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Across the surface of the province runs a chain of the Alleghanies, through which, in two remarkable chasms, the waters of the Delaware and Hudson flow southward to the sea. At the head of its tides, the Hudson, which its explorers appropriately called 'the Great River of the Mountains,' receives the current of the Mohawk, rushing in from the west. Through the valleys of these rivers, and across the neighboring lakes, the savage natives of the country tracked those pathways of travel and commerce which civilized science only adopted and improved. Along their banks soon grew up flourishing villages, contributing to the prosperity of the chief town, which, with unerring judgment, had been planted on the ocean-washed island of Manhattan. In addition to those superb geographical peculiarities, every variety of soil, abundant mineral wealth, nature teeming with vegetable and animal life, and a climate as healthful as it is delicious, made New Netherland the most attractive of all the European colonies in America. From the first it was always the chosen seat of empire.

"It was the wise decree Providence that of this magnificent region should first be occupied by the Batavian race. There was expanded the germ of a mighty cosmopolitan state, destined to exert a moral influence as happy as the physical peculiarities of its temperate territory were alluring. Yet the growth and prosperity of the Dutch province were fatal to its political life.

The envy of its neighbors was aroused. Covetousness produced an irrepressible desire of possession, which could only be appeased by its violent seizure by unscrupulous foes.

"If at this time Englishmen had any one national characteristic more strongly developed than another, it was jealousy of the Dutch. Strangely, too, this sentiment seemed to have grown with the growth of Puritanism. It was enough for the British islander that the continental Hollander spoke a language different from his own. It mattered not that Costar of Haarlem invented the art of arts; or that Grotius, Erasmus, Gronovius and Plancius among scholars, and Boerhave and Huygens among philosophers, and Rembrandt and Cuyp and Wouvermans among painters, were illustrious sons of the liberal republic. Even William the Silent and Barneveldt were of little account among insular Britons—'divided from all the rest of the world.' Coarse wit and flippant ridicule were continually employed in educating the Englishman to undervalue and dislike the Hollander.

"On the other hand, Holland, at the zenith of her power, was not jealous of England. The Dutch maxim was 'Live and let live.'"

The speaker here gave a graphic account of the general features of the colony and its prosperity, and which drew on it the covetous eyes of England and of the jealousy existing in the minds of Englishmen of the Dutch. This jealousy was reproduced and exaggerated in the breasts of the colonists of the New Englanders especially. From the time of the first intercourse between Manhattan and New-Plymouth, the latter always pertinaciously insisted that the Dutch Colonists were "intruders." Gradually they crowded on westward at the Connecticut river until, in 1650, it was agreed between Stuyvesant and the New-England authorities that the Eastern boundary of New-Netherland should be Oyster Bay, on Long Island, and a line running northerly from Greenwich on the continent. Cromwell attempted to seize these territories, but, by the treaty of 1664, he recognized the right of Holland to the New-Netherland, and in 1666 the States General ratified the colonial boundary agreed on in 1650, but the British government evaded all engagement on the subject. Mr. Brodhead then recounted the subjugation of parts of Long Island by the Connecticut settlers, and the steps taken by the Director to guard against the dangers threatening the province by calling an assembly of deputies from the different towns at New-Amsterdam, in the Spring of 1664. Urgent appeals were addressed to the West India Company, but without avail, the Company thinking more of their commercial interests than those of the nation. In 1664 the States-General, however, desired the British Government to order the

restitution of the places seized by the English colonists; but the Ambassador, Sir George Donning, startled the Grand Pensionary by declaring that the New-Netherlanders were "the encroachers" upon New-England. A council for Foreign Plantations was formed by the English Government, stringent navigation laws passed, and Lord Stirling complained that the Dutch had intruded into Long Island, which had been granted to his grandfather. On March 12, 1664, Charles II. granted a patent to James the Duke of York, giving him exclusive right over large portions of New Netherland, and authorizing him to expel all persons settled there without his licences. The Duke of York commissioned Col. Robert Nichols to act as his Deputy, and commissioned four vessels of war and embarked in them about 450 veterans commanded by officers in the English army. The expedition set sail from Portsmouth in the middle of May for Gardiner's Bay, Long Island. The States-General were informed of these movements, but replied to Stuyvesant that they were intended to instal some bishops in New-England. The ships arrived at Boston and there the squadron was strongly re-enforced by a number of Massachusetts and Connecticut settlers, and Indians held in reserve. Long Island peaceably submitted to the government of the Duke of York and sent auxiliaries to the English forces. Stuyvesant was absent when the squadron reached New-York, but hurried back to find the harbor blockaded, and that no aid could be got from Long Island. The regular garrison did not exceed 150, and its supply of powder was short. The burghers were more anxious to protect their property than to save the town; nevertheless, Stuyvesant determined to hold out. Nicholls summoned the town to surrender, and the people of the town, who had learned the liberal offers he made of protection to their persons, properties, and liberties, became mutinous. The squadron came up from its anchorage at Gravesend to New-Amsterdam, and landed five companies of regular soldiers at Governor's Island, and at last the entreaties of the principal inhabitants prevailed on Stuyvesant to surrender the town, which only had fifteen hundred inhabitants. Six commissioners were appointed to negotiate the terms of surrender; which were, that the inhabitants were to continue free denizens, and were guaranteed their property. These were explained to the people on the following Sunday, at the close of the afternoon service, and it was agreed that the New-England troops should be kept on the Brooklyn side of East River, the burghers being more apprehensive of them than the others. On the 8th of September, 1664, the garrison marched off with flying colors, and the English took possession of the town, and occupied the city gates and the Town Hall, and the name of the city was altered to New-York. Soon

after, Fort Orange, now Albany, surrendered, and the Dutch fort of Newcastle, on the Delaware, was taken by the English thus completing the reduction of the New-Netherland.

The speaker then discussed at considerable length the effects of the conquest of New-Netherland, which he denounced as a most wanton and unjust aggression on the part of England, and which, prompted solely by her greed and lust of power, had been justly punished by the overthrow of her power on the American Continent in the succeeding century, and to which the conquest of New-Netherland had greatly contributed.

The orator proceeded to show the baseness of the conquest of New Netherland, and continued:

"Yet unjustifiable as was the deed, the temptation to commit it was irresistible. Its actual execution was only a question of time. It could not have been prevented, unless the Dutch government were prepared to renounce their previous policy, and hold New Netherland at every hazard against the might of all enemies.

* * * "If England had not seized New Netherland when she did, France would almost certainly have taken and held it, not long afterwards, in the Dutch war of 1672. * * * It was for the true interest of America that New York was founded by Holland. It made her the magnanimous and cosmopolitan state which she now is, and whose national influence has been so happy and healthful. Providence never meant our great country to perpetuate the ideas of only one nationality in the old world, or of but one of its plantations in the new. The arrogant claim—so flattering to British pride, so sycophantic in Americans who would flatter England—that the United States of America are of wholly Anglo-Saxon origin, is as fallacious as it is vulgar. 'Time's noblest offspring' was not the child of England alone. There was a fatherland as fruitful as the motherland. There were many parents of our multigeneous people. The great modern republic sprung from a union of races as various and contrasted as the climates to which they emigrated. Sweden, Holland, Germany, Savoy, Spain, France, Scotland, and Ireland, all co-operated, no less mightily than England, in peopling our territory, moulding our institutions, and creating our vast and diversified country 'one and indivisible.' To its heterogeneity, and not to its supposed homogeneity—to its collisions and its comminglings of races—to its compromises and its concessions—does that country owe its grandest moral, social and political characteristics."

Mr. Brodhead then sketched the character of the Dutch emigrants, and of the other colonists who settled in New Netherland, showing the changes which followed the English conquest, through which all the old Dutch influence survived. After alluding to the injustice done to

New York in many American school books and histories, he concluded his oration as follows:

"The retirement of Holland from the unequal strife left France and Spain to contend with England for colonial supremacy in North America. Mistress of all the Atlantic coast between Nova Scotia and Florida, the power which had conquered New York soon aspired to uncontrolled dominion from sea to sea. The acquisition of New Netherland, which had formerly kept Virginia apart from New England, gave to the British crown the mastery of the most advantageous positions on the continent, whence it could at pleasure, direct movements against any colony that might attempt a premature independence. With short-sighted triumph England rejoiced that her authority was dotted on a new spot in the map of the world. But her pride went before her destruction, and her haughty spirit prepared the way for her terrible humiliation. The American republic was fashioned in the first Congress of 1765, which met at New York. It was a most significant but only a just decree of Providence, that the retribution of England should begin with the very province which she had so iniquitously ravished from Holland, to set, as her most splendid jewel, in the diadem of her colonial sovereignty.

"Yet for a long time the plantations, which had thus become geographically united, were neither homogeneous nor sympathetic, and they never were actually consolidated. While New England, Maryland and Virginia were radically Anglo-Saxon colonies, the mass of the population of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which had formed the later territory of New Netherland, was, as we have seen, made up of Hollanders, Huguenots, Waldenses, German, Frenchmen, Swedes, Scotchmen and Irishmen. A similar want of homogeneity characterized some of the more southern colonies. Among these manifold nationalities, ideas and motives of action were as various and discordant as the different dialects which were uttered. In the progress of years a common allegiance and common dangers produced a greater sympathy among the English plantations in America.

"Nevertheless, while she formed a part of the British colonial empire, New York never lost her original social identity, nor her peculiar political influence. Her moral power lasted throughout the whole succession of events which culminated in the American Revolution. Nor has her salutary influence ever ceased. The history of her fatherland, besides the idea of toleration of opinion, furnished the example of the confederation of free and independent states, and made familiar the most instructive lessons of constitutional administration. While that history taught the sacred right of revolt against the tyranny of an hereditary king, it enforced the no less sacred duty of faithfulness to deliberate obligations and

loyalty to the general government, founded by the solemn compact of sovereign but united states.

"The patriots who deposed Philip the Second were the great originals of those who in the next century dethroned Charles the First, and in the century following rejected George the Third. From Holland came William, the deliverer of England from the tyrant James. The declaration of the independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands was the glorious model of the English declaration of right, and of the grander declaration of the independence of United Colonies of North America. The Union of Utrecht was the nobler exemplar of the Philadelphia articles of confederation. The Dutch motto: '*Eendragt maakt Magt*'—*Unity makes Might*—suggested our own '*E Pluribus Unum*.'

"All these teachings of Dutch history are the peculiar heritage of our own Empire state. It was the proud destiny of New York to temper the narrow and sometimes fanatical characteristics of her English sister plantations with the larger and more conservative principles which she had herself derived from Holland. It was her lot to sustain more severe trials and gain a more varied experience than any other American colony.

'Midway between the St. Lawrence and the Chesapeake she stood for almost a century, guarding her long frontier against the enmity and might of New France. And when at last the conquest of Canada filled the measure of British aggression and pampered still more the British lust of power, the augury of two hundred years ago was fulfilled; and New York—worthy to be distinguished as the Netherlands of America—became the pivot province, on which hinged the most important movements of that sublime revolt against the oppression of England, the only paralleled to which was the triumphant struggle that the forefathers of her first settlers maintained against the gigantic despotism of Spain.'

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brodhead for his address, and to request a copy of it for publication.

The Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, in a few appropriate remarks, seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Brodhead, which on being put from the chair, was unanimously adopted.

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. DeWitt, the proceedings having been necessarily curtailed owing to the length of time occupied by the address, and the meeting adjourned to the rooms of the Historical Society, in 2d-av. Here a reception was given by the members of the New York Historical Society to their friends, and after a pleasant interval spent in an inspection of the pictures and curiosities in the Society's Museum, the guests descended to the refectory in the basement, where an elegant repast was provided, to which ample justice was done.

Several speeches were made during the course of the evening by the President, A. B. Street of Albany, P. Dawson of Buffalo, and Gen. John Cochrane. Gen. Cochrane was very warmly received, and expressed his pleasure at the meeting, which he hoped would do something to promote that national unity of race of which the orator of the day had spoken. He concluded by expressing his devotion to the National Union, and his confidence of its ultimate preservation.

The assembly shortly after dispersed, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Brooklyn, Oct. 6.*—An extremely interesting meeting of this Society was held at their rooms on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets; the Hon. Judge Greenwood presiding. The attendance was large, and included some of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Storrs submitted the annual report of the Executive Committee, which showed that the Society was in a most flourishing condition. Three new portraits of Adams, Franklin, and Red Jacket, purchased out of the Sheldon fund, were received, and ordered to be placed on exhibition. The society received as a contribution from Col. Barton the battle flag of the 48th regiment, for which the thanks of the society were tendered. Dr. Stiles, the librarian, submitted an extremely interesting report, from which it appeared that during the past four months the resources of the society have been augmented by the addition of 782 bound volumes, 1200 pamphlets, and several hundred interesting curiosities, all of which are on exhibition. The principal contributors were Alex. McCue, Esq., E. O. Kellogg, Esq., Gabriel Harrison, and E. S. Mills. An interesting paper, entitled "*Hints on Working the side mines of history*," was read by Mr. John W. Cannington, and greatly enjoyed by the audience.

On the visit of the society to the country towns on the island, the town of Sutherland, through the board of town officers, presented the society with the original charter of the town, which was granted by Gov. Andros in 1676. This interesting relic with some 1,500 others, not less interesting, are on exhibition at the rooms of the society, which are well worth a visit.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, Oct. 10th.*—The regular stated meeting of this Society was held at the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphi streets. Owing to the near approach of the election, the attendance was small. At the appointed hour JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., took the chair. The minutes

of the previous meeting were then read and adopted. A number of valuable works were presented to the Society, among which were the following: Memorial of JOHN ALLAN, presented by the Bradford Club. History of West Point and Military Academy; Industrial and Financial Resources of the United States; Story of the Constitution; ELLIOTT'S Debates; Discourses on the Family as an Element of Society; JOGUR'S *Novum Belgium, 1643-4*, and several other valuable works.

After the transaction of a few items of business of no public interest, the meeting adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, *Boston, Wednesday, October 5*—A quarterly meeting of this society was held this afternoon, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting resident membership from Andrew H. Ward of Newtonville, and Charles Colburn of Boston.

The librarian reported as donations since the last meeting, three volumes, twenty pamphlets, and six manuscripts.

Mr. Towne read an official notice of the bequest to the society by the late Hon. Henry W. Cushman, from his executor. It was voted to accept the legacy with the conditions of the will.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee read on elaborate paper on the late Rev. T. Starr King, being a truthful and feeling tribute to that eloquent and devoted patriot and divine.

The Historiographer read biographical sketches of the following members of the society, who have recently deceased, viz: John Barstow, of Providence, R. I., a life member, Vice President of the society for Rhode Island, who died March 31, 1864, aged 73 years; Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, an honorary member, who died at Quincy, July 2, 1864, aged 92 years, 5 months; and Sebastian Ferris Streeter, a corresponding member, Honorary Vice President of the society for Maryland, who died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 23, aged 54.

One Vice President and two Honorary Vice Presidents of the society have deceased during the present year in the space of less than five months.

John W. Dean, Rev. Washington Gilbert, Rev. Dorus Clark, D. D., Rev. John T. Sargent and David Pulsifer, were chosen a committee to nominate officers for the next annual election.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Esq. of Baltimore. He died at his residence on the

28d inst., of typhoid fever, undoubtedly contracted by his great exposures and labors among the Maryland soldiers in the army in front of Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Streeter was the son of Rev. Sebastian and Ruth (Richardson) Streeter, and was born in Weare, N. H., 7th July, 1810. On the removal of his father to Boston he entered the public schools, from which he graduated with honor, being fitted for college at the Latin School under the late Benj. A. Gould, Esq.

After graduating at Harvard College in 1831, he for a time devoted himself to literary pursuits in this city, being for several years, from October, 1831, to September, 1836, sub-master of the Boston Latin School. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he established a high school for young ladies which proved eminently successful.

When the present rebellion broke out, he was found a firm friend of the Union cause and unremitting in his efforts to uphold the government in Maryland, and few men in civil capacity have rendered more efficient service to their country. By his exertions the Union Relief Association was organized early in the war, and proved a great blessing to the Union soldiers passing to and from the field.

To Mr. Streeter and his helping wife the country is also indebted for the establishment of various institutions in Maryland for the relief of the wounded in the hospitals and the sustenance of the soldiers' families. He did much as a member of the First Branch of the City Government of Baltimore, in shaping measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war and sustaining the Government.

At the time of contracting his last sickness, he was acting as a commissioner under the appointment of the Governor of Maryland, to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the field hospitals and furnish them with such assistance as their helpless condition required.

On the 7th of July, 1833, Mr. Streeter married, at Plymouth, Elizabeth Morton Jackson, daughter of Daniel Jackson, Esq., of that town, by whom he had a daughter, who with her mother live to mourn this great bereavement.

On the establishment of the Maryland Historical Society, Mr. Streeter became the Recording Secretary, an office which he filled with great acceptance; and at the seventh anniversary celebration of the society he delivered a discourse entitled "Maryland Two Hundred Years Ago," which was replete with learning and highly interesting and instructive.

In his adopted state and city he held many important offices in various literary societies, and was an honorary Vice President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society which holds its meetings in this city. As a teacher he was most instructive, as a historian most accurate, and as a Christian firm and consistent. Irreproachable in his private character, pleasing and

affable in his personal relations, and energetic in his devotion to philanthropic and public interests, he commanded the love and respect of all who knew or had dealings with him.

His loss will be deeply felt and much regretted; and the void caused by his decease will be filled with much difficulty. N. B. S.

Notes on Books.

The Burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, By Rev. B. S. Schenck, D. D., an eye witness and a sufferer, with corroborative statements, &c. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1864, pp. 72.

This little memoir is a sad addition to the history of Chambersburg. With all the wars waged in this country since its settlement, there has never been such wholesale destruction and pillage as that of Chambersburg. The property amounted, it is clear, to at least a million and a half of dollars, and this was wantonly destroyed on ten minutes notice. With the peace will doubtless come such compensation as was made to the Connecticut men who settled the Fire Lands.

Mr. Schneck's account is full, clear and explicit. It gives the details of the scene, and closes with a list of the houses destroyed.

The Annals of Iowa. A Quarterly Publication by the State Historical Society of Iowa, October, 1864. Edited by Theodore S. Parvin, Corresponding Sec., Davenport, 1864.

The Annals come regularly from the far West. The present number opens with a sketch of Capt. Hosea B. Horn. This is followed by the continuation of his history of Davis County. The conclusion of Hon. Charles Mason's Address before the Hawkeye Pioneer Association of Des Moines Co. and of the History of the Congregational Church of Dubuque. The Constitutions of the Society of First Settlers of Muscatine Co. and of the Hawkeye Pioneer Association of Des Moines Co. and the History of the Presbyterian Church of Muscatine, are then given.

The Cavalier Dismounted, An Essay on the origin of the founders of the Thirteen Colonies. By William H. Whitmore, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, &c. Salem, Whipple & Smith: 1864.

We are glad to see Mr. Whitmore thus enlarging his article in the Continental. The subject is an interesting one, and the facts seem to send the boasted higher blood of the South to the winds. New England can show more families

belonging to the recognized gentry of England, that untitled class so superior to the mass of Continental nobles, than all the Southern States. Mr. Whitmore shows the homogeneity of the New England settlers, and by copious extracts from Southern Historians the mongrel character of the settlers in the Southern States.

In the question of the number of present inhabitants who are either foreign or descended from foreigners who came after 1760, we are met by great difficulties. Different returns are so discordant that after long and tedious endeavors to approximate the truth we abandoned the task. In the present paper we find on page 4, the whole body of emigrants after 1760 with their descendants put down at 6,729,663, but we are inclined to believe this far below the real number.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, June 1864.

This vigorous Historical repository contains an account of Houses and other buildings in Salem in 1793, by Col. Benjamin Pickman; Hale Memoranda; Gleanings from the Church records at Ipswich Hamlet; from the Burying Ground at Hamilton; Ipswich Town Records; Frost Family; Letter by Jonathan Archer; Rowley Marriages; Ship building in Salem &c.

The Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, D. T. Valentine, 12°. 856 pp

This noble annual comes this year in a most attractive form. The Historical articles are—Sketches of Principal men in New York during the Colonial Era; History of the Fort in New York; Cornelius Steenwyck, with a portrait and illustrations; Caleb Heathcote, with a portrait; City of New York 1730–1736, being a series of very interesting extracts from papers of that day; Operations of the British Army in 1776, with a map copied by one published in 1777 by J. F. W. Des Barres, and an illustration of the engagement between the Phenix and Rose and the American Fire Ships and Galleys, Aug 16. 1776; Trinity Church Yard by F. R. Tillou; Belvedere Club House, with an illustration; Description of the New York House of Refuge, illustrated; Comparative Wealth of the Citizens of New York, being a list of the chief persons taxed in 1815 and 1820; a continuation of the valuable List of Baptisms in the Dutch Church; An article on the house where Tom Paine died, illustrated with diagrams; a notice of New York north of Canal Street in 1808. This valuable matter occupies nearly two hundred pages of closely printed type.

The lithographic views embrace a number of old buildings and some facsimiles; the wood cuts give a fine series of our public institutions, embracing Columbia College, the Free Academy, the Astor and Historical Libraries, the various

Dispensaries, several Orphan Asylums, St. Vincent's and St. Luke's Hospitals, Seventh Regiment Armory, &c.

The History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military and Naval. By E. A. DUYKINCK, illustrated by Alonzo Chappel. New York. Johnson, Fry & Co. Parts 49-52.

These numbers are illustrated with portraits of Meade and Gillmore, and the battles of Gettysburg and Chicamauga, carrying down to the close of 1862 and resume the situation of affairs at the beginning of the ensuing year. Mr. Duykinck conducts his history with his usual ability; but as the matter grows on him condenses and gives less room to documentary evidence, which we deem wise, as no historian can give even the cream of the seven volumes of the Rebellion Record in his pages. There is a certain attraction in finding documents in full, but when they increase too rapidly we tire and look rather for a narrative embracing results.

The Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen, an American in England from 1776 to 1788 with an appendix of Biographical Sketches. By George Atkinson Ward, Boston; Little, Brown & Co. 1864, 8° 678 pp.

The Journal of an American so strong in his adherence to the British government as to become a voluntary exile, covering the whole period of the war, could not fail to be an interesting and valuable record. The appearance of the work some years since drew attention to the Americans who at the revolution avowed their attachment to the existing government. The elaborate work of Mr. Sabine, which has just appeared in a new and much enlarged edition, covered the whole field, and brought to the students of Revolutionary history a vast material. Mr. Sabine acknowledges the value of Curwen's Journal, and all students will be thankful to Mr. Ward, for this new and much improved edition of a work of real value.

Indiana's Roll of Honor. By DAVID STEVENSON, Librarian of Indiana. Indianapolis, Published by the Author, 1864: 654 pages.

Indiana is here clearly a pioneer. A creditable volume like this is surely a good commencement of Indiana's history of her part in the great war for the preservation of the Union, and the establishment of the principle that the party defeated at a fair election shall seek a reversal of the result, not by revolution but by the ballot box at the next election. The legislature in the session of 1862-3 directed the collection of matter relative to the Indiana soldiery and its preservation in the State library under the title of "Indiana's Roll of Honor."

The author from this has derived the idea of the present volume, which with its successors will for years give Indiana's sons a work worthy of their pride. To make it such he has well divided the work into campaigns, and after a brief but graphic sketch of each gives a history of Indiana regiments concerned in it. The present volume, after a chapter on the executive department and the organization of the troops and the various departments connected with the service, gives the history of the Western Virginia, first Potomac, Kanawha, Cheat Mountain campaigns; the operations of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, Pope, Meade, Burnside; the early operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Missouri, Kentucky and concludes with the career of Grant from Belmont to Shiloh.

The Regimental history embraces the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 33d, 35th, and, the 8d, cavalry and 16th, battery.

The biographical sketches of deceased officers are numerous and like the work generally well written. It is illustrated with portraits of Gov. Morton and of Indiana's Fallen Braves, Commander Gwin, Gen. Hackleman, Colonels Hendricks, Bass, Brown, Hatfield, Majors Tanner, Abbott and Adjutant Mullen. The authentic nature of his material and the care given to the work make Mr. Stevenson's work one of complete authority, the more necessary amid the conflicting newspaper accounts of the day.

General Orders of the War Department, embracing the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, adopted especially for the use of the Army and Navy of the United States. Chronologically arranged in two volumes, with a full alphabetical Index. By THOS. M. O'Brien and Oliver Diefendorf, Military Attorneys, Leavenworth, Kansas. New York, Derby & Miller No. 5 Spruce St. Vols. I, II, pp xxiv, 472, xxi, 711.

No collection on the History of the War is complete without this important work, which are rendered doubly valuable to students by the valuable index prefixed to each volume. Some of these orders are of course of a temporary character and relate to individuals who are personally insignificant, but much has a direct bearing on the great struggle, and furnishes the key to great events.

How suggestive that only one order under the last administration bears direct reference to the war. This is the General Order No. 5 (March 1, 1861), dismissing Brig.-Gen. David E. Twiggs from the army of the United States "for his treachery to the flag of his country." It is countersigned by "S. Cooper," who forthwith imitated the treachery. The order of Mar. 20 announces 82 resignations, Cooper, Hardee, Van Dorn, McLaws, Beauregard, Gardner, A. P. Hill, and others, of less note who then, when things

were seen in a kind of mist, were allowed to go forth and join the enemy.

In the mere matter of Departments this work is worth its price, for if there is one thing perplexing it is the constitution, extension, alteration, and combination of departments rendered necessary from time to time. To Staff Officers of Departments and Division Headquarters, Paymasters, Provost Marshals, and in fact all officers, these volumes must be an incalculable service. State officers will find it no less useful.

The War with the South, A History of the Great American Rebellion By Robert Tomes, M. D., Illustrated with many original Designs, Plans, Portraits, &c. New York, Virtue, Yorston & Co., Nos. 35 & 40. Portraits of Everett, Meade, and Beauregard. Maps of the Southern and Southwestern States, Vicksburg and its defenses.

This History has brought us down through McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula and Pope's disastrous career to Lee's entrance into Maryland in Sept. 1862, where he was soon to be signally checked and be shattered by McClellan. It is marked with the known ability of the writer, and describes with skill the various movements of the armies, and the intricate diplomatic and political movements of the government and the revolutionary confederacy. Dr. Tomes still gives documents largely, in his notes, supporting and explaining his position.

The Complete Works of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York. Comprising his Sermons, Letters, Lectures, Speeches, &c. Carefully compiled and edited from the best sources by Laurence Kehoe. New York: American News Co., 1864. Vol. I, 8°, 674 pp.

This is a collection of the works of the late Archbishop of New York, who in his day and time filled no small share of public attention and was the first of the Catholic bishops of the Country who ever came prominently before the public. He was the representative man of his Church, a man of superior ability, a keen appreciator of the American people and public opinion, eloquent, ready, and fearless. His writings are almost entirely of the desultory character consequent on his position, and they are scattered through newspapers, or in pamphlets. To give students of American history these in a compact form is a service which we are glad to see done as well as Mr. Kehoe has here succeeded. His debate on the School Question, more frequently alluded to than read, is here given in full, with his various addresses and speeches on the same subject. His letters to Mayor Harper and Col. Stone, in 1844, his controversy with Kirwan, together with several Sermons and Lectures, are also in this volume, which is, as our readers perceive, of good size and is well printed and got up.

National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans from original Paintings by Alonzo Chappel, with biography by E. A. Duyckinck. Nos. 55-60. Johnson, Fry & Co.

This new American Portrait Gallery is now completed, and is a creditable monument to the patriotic zeal of the publishers, who could carry it through in the face of such a war as now desolates the land.

The Gallery embraces one hundred and nineteen portraits, embracing all the Presidents, the heroes of the Revolutionary era, the patriot leaders, the great generals: then the men of the next age, circling around the War of 1812 and embracing its gallant men, Perry, McDonough, Brown, Porter, Lawrence, with men of science like Fulton, sages like Story, artists like Allston, writers like Irving, Everett, Bancroft, Bryant. The great Politicians, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, with Choate, Benton, Chittenden, come next. Kent, Wilkes, and Fremont are our explorers; Scott, Worth, Quitman, and Wool, give us the War with Mexico; and Grant, McClellan, Foote, Farragut and others our modern group of heroes.

The biographies are beautiful pictures of the life and character of these representative men. It is no easy task to give in so short a space an outline so graceful and yet so full of detail; but Mr. Duyckinck has surpassed himself in this task.

Miscellany.

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE REV. J. D. SHANE, AT CINCINNATI, SEPTEMBER 27-29.—This sale excited considerable interest and drew many buyers. The Cincinnati Gazette of Oct 6 says, in substance, of the collector and the sale:

Mr. Shane was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and a bachelor of eccentric habits. His zeal for the acquisition of books, pamphlets, and newspapers was intense. Nothing was too trifling for his notice. He seemed to have no specialty, or more strictly, everything was a specialty with him. If he exhibited a preference for anything, it was for books relating to early American, particularly Western history, and volumes and more ephemeral publications throwing light upon the rise and progress of the different religious denominations. Though settled over no church, he frequently preached for country congregations, and seldom returned without a bundle or box of books or pamphlets bought or begged from his rural friends. He slept in a room in the fifth story of a store in Cincinnati, surrounded by boxes of his treasures, and other packages were placed in warehouses in various parts of this city. As may be inferred, his discrimination and taste in selection were not

equal to his ambition of possessing. Hence, while he had many valuable works, he had accumulated much mere trash. Few of the hundreds of bundles of unbound periodicals contained complete sets, and in three large boxes of scraps, cut from newspapers and tied in little rolls, there were hardly any that competent judges thought worth preserving. Still the clippings were bid off at \$5.25. The assortment of books was decidedly miscellaneous, and, setting aside a few hundred volumes, comparatively valueless. Mr. Shane died last spring, and his administrators put his collection into the hands of Mr. Hubbard for sale. So great was its disorder that it seemed almost impossible to catalogue it, and the task was finally accomplished only by numbering a considerable part in lots. The catalogue thus arranged comprised 1,657 titles. The bidding was often very spirited, and the total amount realized was \$2,404.69. The principal purchasers were L. C. Draper, for the Wisconsin Historical Society, Samuel Agnew, for the Presbyterian Historical Society at Philadelphia, S. G. Drake, of Boston, and E. T. Carson, of this city. We append a list of the prices of some of the more important works: Doddridge's *Notes on the Indian War of West Virginia and Pennsylvania*, \$6.75; Drake's *Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country, 1815*, \$5.25; *Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. I*, containing Heckwelder's *Indian History*, etc., \$7.75. *The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Vol. II*, Boston, 1745, sold for \$4.10; *Cist's Cincinnati Miscellany*, 2 vols., sold for \$2.60; *Littell's Family Record of the First Settlers of the Pasaic, N. J., Valley*, for \$3.50. Twelve volumes of manuscript historical collections, relating principally to the State of Kentucky, brought \$69. Another collection of letters and manuscripts, relating to the early history of Cincinnati and vicinity, \$39; the assessment lists of the town of Lexington, Kentucky, for several succeeding years, \$4.25; Tanner's *Societas Jesu Militans, and Apostolorum Imitatrix*, realized \$7.75 each. A small quarto, printed in London in 1648, and entitled *A Survey of the Sum of Church Discipline*, wherein the way of the Congregational Churches in New England is warranted, brought \$15.75. *Rutherford's Divine Right of Church Government*, London, 1646, brought \$3.10. *A Vindication of the Covenant and Church Estate of Children of Church Members*, by Thomas Cobbet, Teacher of the Church of Lynn, in New England, sold for \$7. Rich's three volumes of catalogues of books relating to America, sold for \$82.40. The atrocious Democratic caricature representing Gen. Harrison in a cage, published by the Democrats in 1840, brought 50 cents. A Jackson Coffin Handbill, in English, was sold for 60, and one in German for 80 cents. A large number of

unassorted pamphlets, embracing sermons, addresses, school and college catalogues, lectures, etc., brought in the aggregate about \$500.

HUBBARD'S INDIAN WARS. We are glad to announce that Mr. Drake will soon republish this valuable and interesting work, which has been so long out of print. Nothing can ever take the place of Mr. Hubbard's work on the early Indian Wars of New England; of this important fact no student in its history needs to be informed, and as to the competency of the editor for such a labor, his numerous works of a kindred character are the best and all the guaranty which can be required.

—At a late fire in New York, the manuscript of Mr. Charles G. Leland's work on "The origin of American Popular Phrases" was destroyed, and unfortunately the author kept no copy. The disaster to Mr. Leland is a real loss to our philological and humorous literature.

Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, is about to issue in two volumes, uniform with Munsell's Historical Series, and from his press, the Original Documents of the Salem Witch Trials. It will form 2 vols., the number limited to 200, price \$8.50 per volume, and 15 large paper copies, all the latter and many of the former being already taken up.

At the recent sale of the collection of Mr. W. E. Woodward, the following prices were reached:
Cents.—1793, \$27; 1793, \$22; 1796, \$25; 1796, \$7; 1799, \$32.50; 1804, \$26; 1822, \$9; 1842, \$9.25; 1844, \$8.75.

Half Cents.—1796, \$92.50; 1840, \$14; 1841, \$12; 1842, \$10; 1843, \$12.50, 1844, \$12; 1845 \$1.260, 1846, \$15; 1847, \$60; 1848, \$13.50; 1854, \$4.75.

All these were in a fine state of preservation.

A small medal of Jackson sold at \$16, and one of Clay \$21.

The prices realized for some of the Colonial pieces are as follows:

New-England shilling, \$17; Granby copper, \$60; do., do., \$62.50; Virginia penny, \$12; Virginia shilling, \$255; Continental currency 1776, in brass, \$40; Annapolis three pence, \$16; do. sixpence, \$12.50; New-York doubloon, 1787, \$400; New-York cent, 1787, \$21; New-York cent, 1787, \$47.50; New-York cent, 1787, \$78; Gold Eagle, 1797, \$40; do. 1804, \$40.50; Half Eagle, 1825, \$41; do. 1826, \$25; do. 1827, \$39; do. 1831, \$40; Quarter-Eagle, 1806, \$35; one of 1826, \$29; Silver Dollar (flying eagle) of 1836, \$60; one of 1838, \$34.50; one of 1839, \$38; Half Dollar of 1838, one of 1839, \$55; one of 1861, \$25, Quarter-Dollar of 1838, \$26.

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